

## **JURISPRUDENCE**

**UDC: 351/354/347:004**

**DOI 10.56378/OHBKK16222022**

### ***Oksana HNATIV***

*PhD in Law, Associate professor of the Department of Civil Law and Procedure of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, 1, Universytetska St., Lviv, postal code 79000, Ukraine ([gnativ.adv@gmail.com](mailto:gnativ.adv@gmail.com))*

**ORCID:** 0000-0002-4161-8478

### ***Bijay Kumar KANDEL***

*Visiting Professor, USP (Fiji), UNICAF University (Cyprus) and SIMI (Switzerland), 23 Berkeley Road Street, Peterborough ZIP Code: PE3 9PA (UK) ([bijaykandel@gmail.com](mailto:bijaykandel@gmail.com) / [bijaykkandel@gmail.com](mailto:bijaykkandel@gmail.com))*

**ORCID:** 0000-0003-3793-2410

### ***Оксана Гнатів***

*Кандидат юридичних наук, доцент кафедри цивільного права та процесу Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка, вул. Університетська, 1, Львів, поштовий індекс 79000, Україна ([gnativ.adv@gmail.com](mailto:gnativ.adv@gmail.com))*

### ***Біджай Кумар Кандел***

*Запрошений професор, USP (Фіджі), Університет UNICAF (Кіпр) та SIMI (Швейцарія), 23 Berkeley Road Street, Peterborough ZIP Code: PE3 9PA (UK) ([bijaykandel@gmail.com](mailto:bijaykandel@gmail.com) / [bijaykkandel@gmail.com](mailto:bijaykkandel@gmail.com))*

**Bibliographic Description of the Article:** Hnativ, O., Kandel, B. K. (2022). The application of innovative technologies in performing public government (experience of Ukraine). *Innovations in the scientific, technical and social ecosystems* [Scientific journal], 3, pp. 13–25. doi:10.56378/OHBKK16222022

## THE APPLICATION OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN PERFORMING PUBLIC GOVERNMENT (EXPERIENCE OF UKRAINE)

**Abstract.** *The purpose of the study* is to review the legal regulation of social relations in Ukraine, in which innovative technologies are used in particular in the implementation of public governance and professional legal activity, as well as the problems that arise in this regard. The article also aims to show the evolution of the use of innovative technologies in the implementation of public governance, as well as in the implementation of professional legal activities. **The methodology of the study.** Sources such as the legislation of Ukraine and court practice were used to carry out the research. These sources became the empirical basis of the study. The goals of the research were achieved with the help of the used research methods (general (dialectical), special (autopoiesis, structural-functional, etc.) and individual (dogmatic method, methods of interpretation of legal norms, etc.), as well as research methods (analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, etc.). **The scientific novelty** lies in the fact that the article is the first to review the legal regulation of relations in Ukraine with the use of innovative technologies in the implementation of public governance and professional legal activity. **The Conclusions.** Regardless of the overall positive effect of the interaction of the legal system and innovative computer technologies, the issue of the security component remains problematic, both in the technological sphere and in the sphere of protecting the rights of participants in such social relations.

**Keywords:** innovative technologies, legal regulation, public governance, professional legal activity.

## ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ІННОВАЦІЙНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ У ЗДІЙСНЕННІ ДЕРЖАВНОГО САМОВРЯДУВАННЯ (ДОСВІД УКРАЇНИ)

**Анотація.** *Мета дослідження* – огляд правового регулювання суспільних відносин в Україні, у яких застосовуються інноваційні технології при здійсненні публічного урядування і професійній правничій діяльності, а також проблем які при цьому виникають. Стаття також спрямована показати еволюцію використання інноваційних технологій, зокрема при здійсненні публічного урядування, а також при здійсненні професійної правничої діяльності. **Методологія дослідження.** Для здійснення дослідження використовувалися джерела такі, як законодавство України та судова практика. Ці джерела стали емпіричною базою дослідження. Мети дослідження вдалося досягти з допомогою використаних методів дослідження (загальних (діалектичний), спеціальних (автопоезису, структурно-функціональний тощо) та окремих (догматичний метод, методів тлумачення юридичних норм)), а також прийомів дослідження (аналіз, синтез, індукція, дедукція). **Наукова новизна** полягає у тому, що в статті вперше здійснено огляд правового регулювання

відносин в Україні із застосування інноваційних технологій при здійсненні публічного урядування і професійній правничій діяльності. **Висновки.** Незважаючи на загальний позитивний ефект взаємодії правової системи і комп'ютерних інноваційних технологій, проблемними залишаються питання безпекової частини як у технологічній сфері, так і сфері захисту прав учасників таких суспільних відносин.

**Ключові слова:** інноваційні технології, правове регулювання, публічне урядування, професійна правнича діяльність.

## **APPLICATION DE TECHNOLOGIES INNOVANTES DANS LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'AUTONOMIE D'ÉTAT (EXPÉRIENCE DE L'UKRAINE)**

**Résumé.** *Le but de l'étude est d'examiner la réglementation juridique des relations sociales en Ukraine, dans laquelle des technologies innovantes sont utilisées dans la mise en œuvre de la gouvernance publique et de l'activité juridique professionnelle, ainsi que les problèmes qui se posent. L'article vise également à montrer l'évolution de l'utilisation des technologies innovantes, en particulier, dans la mise en œuvre de la gouvernance publique, ainsi que dans la mise en œuvre des activités juridiques professionnelles.*

**Méthodologie de la recherche.** *Des sources telles que la législation ukrainienne et la pratique des tribunaux ont été utilisées pour mener à bien la recherche. Ces sources sont devenues la base empirique de l'étude. Les objectifs de la recherche ont été atteints à l'aide des méthodes de recherche utilisées (salle, spéciale et individuelle), ainsi que des techniques de recherche (analyse, synthèse, induction, déduction). **La nouveauté scientifique** réside dans le fait que, pour la première fois, l'article passe en revue la régulation juridique des relations en Ukraine avec l'utilisation de technologies innovantes dans la mise en œuvre de la gouvernance publique et de l'activité juridique professionnelle. **Conclusions.** *Malgré l'effet positif général de l'interaction du système juridique et des technologies informatiques innovantes, les questions de la partie sécurité restent problématiques tant dans le domaine technologique que dans le domaine de la protection des droits des participants à de telles relations sociales.**

**Mots clés:** technologies innovantes, régulation juridique, gouvernance publique, activité juridique professionnelle.

**The Problem Statement.** The purpose of the research is to review the legal regulation of social relations in Ukraine in the implementation of public governance and professional legal activity, as well as the problems that arise in this regard. The presented study shows the evolution of the use of innovative technologies in the implementation of public governance, as well as in the implementation of professional legal activity, as well as the problems that arise

in this case. To achieve this goal, an analysis, including a retrospective one of the legislation of Ukraine in this area, as well as the practice of its application, was carried out. On the example of empirical data (court decisions), an attempt was made to illustrate the problems that arise in the absence of effective legal regulation of private and public relations in the field of technology use in the implementation of public governance and professional legal activity. In addition, scientific research is aimed at demonstrating the relationship between emerging social relations and their legal regulation, after all, legal regulation cannot inhibit the development of these relations or deprive a person of the right to protection in them.

***The Analysis of Sources and Recent Researches.*** The main emphasis in the article is made by the authors on the study of the main legislative acts of Ukraine in the field of legal regulation of the use of innovative technologies in public governance and professional legal activity, as well as the practice of their application. However, certain issues of the use of innovative technologies in legal activities were highlighted in the scientific literature earlier. Thus, in a comparative aspect, the legal regulation of electronic money was analyzed under the legislation of Ukraine and the European Union (Dyakovych, Mykhayliv, 2020).

However, problematic issues of the use of electronic payment systems in Ukraine were left out of the authors' attention. The legal regime of cryptocurrency is studied mostly in economic and financial aspects (Mahdavi-Damghani, B., Fraser, R., Howell, J., Halldorsson, J.S., 2022; Al-Shboul, M., Assaf, A., Mokni, K., 2022). However, the authors emphasize in their research that cryptocurrency is a new legitimate asset class. The authors' emphasis on the legality of the asset indicates proper legal regulation of relations related to cryptocurrency. Separate articles by Ukrainian legal scholars related only to the perspective of legal regulation of cryptocurrency, since there was no specific legislative act in this area (Burdonosova, 2019). The legal regime of cryptocurrency according to the new legislation of Ukraine remained outside the attention of the authors. At the same time, the legal nature of the smart contract was studied only in a narrow sense as a way of formalizing cryptocurrency circulation relations (Veres, 2020).

Only a few articles were devoted to the study of e-government in Ukraine. In particular, the issues of electronic democracy (Akimov, 2018), the main directions of the development of electronic government (Matvejciuk, Sokolova, 2019), the evolution of legal regulation of information technologies in the field

of electronic government (Kalishenko, 2019) were covered. Thus, the main attention in the listed works was focused only on the use of information technologies for the purpose of interaction between the state and society (its members), as well as a general overview of the components of electronic democracy in order to determine the stages of its implementation in Ukraine. At the same time, the authors did not disclose the problematic issues of using unified state registers, as well as the implementation of new projects related to public governance using innovative technologies.

**The Purpose of Publication.** The purpose of the publication is to show the problematic aspects of legal regulation of the use of innovative technologies in the implementation of public governance, as well as in professional legal activities.

**The Main Material Statement.** To write the article, first of all, primary sources were used, that is, the legislation of Ukraine, as well as the practice of their application (court decisions). This allowed the authors to more fully demonstrate the evolution of legal regulation of the use of innovative technologies in the implementation of public governance and in professional legal activity, as well as to identify problematic issues.

In carrying out the research, the authors used philosophical (Aristotelian), general scientific (systemic, structural-functional, ascent from the concrete to the abstract, ascent from the abstract to the concrete), special (produced by non-legal sciences, in particular, analysis of written sources); separate (developed by legal science: dogmatic method, methods of interpretation of legal norms) methods. The basis of the research was the dialectical (Aristotelian) method, which made it possible to analyze the legal regulation of the legal use of innovative technologies in legal activity and in the implementation of public governance. The indicated method of scientific knowledge also demonstrated the importance of legal regulation in the system of protecting the rights of participants in these relations.

The autopoiesis method made it possible to consider the interaction of the legal system and the computer system and technologies. The application of the specified method made it possible to reveal patterns of influence of these systems on each other. The structural-functional method made it possible to identify the components of the system of relations with the use of innovative technologies in state and legal activities.

The use of the methods listed above led to the need to apply such research ways as: induction, deduction, analysis, theoretical synthesis, abstraction

(definition, limitation, generalization and division of concepts), description, characterization, clarification, proof, refutation.

The development of the latest technologies has always been one of the priority areas of state policy. However, most of these technologies were used in the defense and space industries. The rest of the spheres of life were affected only by computerization, ensuring the functioning of websites of public authorities, and creating internal databases

However, innovative technologies continue to fill our lives in order to save our time, which can be used more productively. These are trading platforms (platforms such as eBay), platforms for providing food delivery services (Glovo), passenger car transportation (Bolt, Uber), etc. Thus, without leaving home, we can order food, medicine, car, etc.

At the same time, in Ukraine, in most spheres of public life, the need to submit and receive documents in paper form remains. Although public authorities are required to have official websites and e-mail addresses, there have been many problems in practice. For example, individual local public administration bodies abuse their powers by not responding to citizens' appeals sent to e-mail addresses or forcing them to duplicate it through administrative service centers.

The search system of the website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is functioning in Ukraine for the access of individuals to international and national legal acts. For a long time, lawyers have been using judicial practice in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions to justify their clients' claims. The unified state register of court decisions is an official search system of published court decisions of various instances that helps track the progress of a case. In addition, the search and analysis of decisions in similar disputes allows predicting the outcome of the case, as well as taking into account the positions expressed by the courts when filing lawsuits. The introduction of the system of state registers made it possible to systematize scattered information that was kept by various entities. This is, in particular, information about the registration of ownership of real estate, which was kept by communal enterprises (regional bureaus of technical inventory).

The creation of a system of state registers is designed to ensure the transparency of entering, changing and deleting data on the legal status of persons (legal entities, natural persons - entrepreneurs), the legal regime of immovable property in order to prevent raiding. At the same time, the default automatic transfer of data from the "old" registers to the "new" led to a number

of problems. For example, it is about the transfer of information about natural persons - entrepreneurs who did not apply for entering data into the new register. Some of these persons have died, but the state continues to calculate the tax debt, because the information is entered by default, and the relatives have not reported the death of such a person.

At the same time, the "Liga" group of companies was one of the first (since 1991) in the IT services market to start creating information and legal systems, services and solutions for public authorities and professional lawyers, as well as accountants. At the same time, the manufacturer guaranteed the safety and quality of IT products. When acquiring (extending) a license to use a particular service or system, lawyers, accountants, and officials of public administration bodies have the opportunity to use standard solutions in their professional activities. It is about the formulas for calculating inflationary, interest, 3% annual, other fines when collecting overdue debt. Accountants, using standardized solutions, increased the quality and efficiency of reporting.

However, despite separate legislative acts, electronic document management was not used in the provision of administrative services. The legislator emphasized in the adopted laws that an electronic document and a scanned copy of the document should be distinguished. However, in these laws there was no direct indication that an electronic document is a type of written document. Issues of purchasing goods on the Internet also remain outside the scope of legal regulation. In the case of a dispute between a consumer and a seller of a product that was purchased on the Internet, it was necessary to adapt the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Consumer Rights", as well as the Civil Code of Ukraine.

After the creation of the system of state registers, one of the important steps was the introduction of undocumented shares and the obligation to carry out the listing procedure. However, as of 2022, some Ukrainian joint-stock companies have not brought their activities into compliance with the current legislation of Ukraine.

A new stage of reforming the legislation of Ukraine, which concerns the use of innovative technological solutions, began with the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Electronic Commerce", the Law of Ukraine "On Electronic Trust Services". Thus, the legislator ensured legal certainty of legal relations in which innovative technologies are used. Moreover, as the Supreme Court rightly notes in its ruling of January 12, 2021, a distinction should be made between the usual

and simplified form of an electronic contract. The usual form involves drawing up a single document with an electronic signature and, if available, a seal. When concluding an electronic contract in a simplified form, a person uses a code or other one-time identifier.

After the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, approaches to the organization of activities have changed in society. Ukraine, like other states, faced the need to ensure remote work of employees, conducting business activities, providing administrative services online. One of these projects was Diia, a service for providing public services online. The project is implemented by the Ministry of Digital Transformation with the support of USAID/UK aid "Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration and Services / TAPAS", the EGAP Program, financed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and implemented by the Eastern Europe Fund and Innovabridge, the USAID project "VzayemoDiia!" (SACCI) and the EGOV4UKRAINE project.

The Diia project envisages the creation of services for the provision of public services online. These are actions related to registration of acquisition, change or termination of the status of an entrepreneur for individuals, receiving part of documents in electronic form, ordering extracts and necessary certificates, etc. Thus, the state, represented by the Ministry of Digital Transformation, is trying to ensure the speed and quality of administrative services, avoid the need for personal presence in the relevant public administration body, the possibility of identifying a person in one of the provided ways, and prevent the corruption component.

Along with this, the Diia has several components that provide for the education of the population in digital literacy. It is about the introduction of electronic democracy (electronic petitions, polls, etc.), digitization of education (creating opportunities for improving the qualifications of scientific and pedagogical workers online, training foreigners and stateless persons using online programs, etc.), modernization of the system of electronic trust services, etc. Digitization will also not bypass the field of notary and the provision of free online legal assistance. Thus, the use of innovative technologies will affect all branches of state activity and all spheres of life.

One of the promising directions of digitization is attracting investments through Diia City. This project provides for the creation of attractive economic conditions for the activities of representatives of the IT industry in Ukraine. We are talking about the creation of a special economic environment with special



taxation, liberalization of labor relations, a European system of acquisition and protection of intellectual property rights. These conditions are intended to ensure the protection of foreign citizens and companies that will work in Ukraine in the field of IT technologies as residents. Another promising direction of attracting investments in the IT sphere is the IT Generation project. This is an educational platform created by the Ministry of Digital Transformation together with partners, the Binance blockchain ecosystem and the Lviv IT Cluster, with the aim of providing free training to all those who want to work in the IT field. This is a new project aimed at providing training opportunities for individuals, including those who have lost their jobs due to hostilities or the Covid-19 pandemic, and their subsequent employment.

Public authorities, state and communal legal entities successfully use electronic platforms for the sale and lease of state and communal property, as well as for public procurement. Problems with recording violations of legislation often arise when using monitoring systems of electronic sites. It is obvious that the information and telecommunications system needs improvement in the field of setting indicators of violations.

Thus, the Diia project, as well as its components, provide for the simplification of conditions for receiving social and administrative services, as well as the deregulation of business activities in order to improve the investment climate in Ukraine. Along with this, innovative technologies are used in such a conservative and to some extent inviolable sphere as the implementation of judicial proceedings. In the first months after the start of quarantine measures in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic, Ukrainian courts actually stopped hearing cases, with the exception of urgent cases. The task was to ensure safety and timely and high-quality consideration of cases in new conditions. In connection with this, the creation of the "Electronic Court" project began, within which the participants in the case, after registering in the system, received notifications about the status of the case, submitted and received testimony. One of the tasks of the project was also to ensure the possibility of a person's participation in the process via video conference outside the court premises. For this, the "EasyCon" system was used.

This approach made it possible to solve the problem of direct participation in court proceedings. However, the Supreme Court in its Resolution dated December 01, 2021 in case No. 760/15429/20 expressed its position that the procedural codes, although they provide for the possibility of participating in a court session in the mode of a video conference, do not provide for the use of the

”EasyCon“ system. According to Art. 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" dated June 2, 2016 legal opinions of the Supreme Court are taken into account by the courts of lower instances when making a decision. Of course, the law (code) cannot foresee and regulate all possible situations, therefore the Supreme Court is actually entrusted with the duty to fill the gaps without creating new legal norms. Therefore, the legality of the adopted decisions depends on such a legal conclusion. It is obvious that with a proper data protection system, the use of the ”EasyCon“ platform will comply with the principle of the rule of law and will not violate the norms of procedural codes. Moreover, during the martial law in Ukraine in connection with the attack of the Russian Federation, the problem of direct participation in court proceedings became relevant again.

In light of recent events in Ukraine, all of the innovative projects and technologies listed above had to be adapted to new conditions. Today, it is possible to submit photo and video evidence of war crimes through special web portals, as well as in the Diia application. With the participation of lawyers, electronic forms were created for reporting the destruction or damage of property, applications for aid payments to internally displaced persons, appeals to the European Court of Human Rights (for the latter, a separate website with step-by-step instructions was created).

Also, as of today, relations with the use of electronic money and crypto currency have not received proper legal regulation. Separate legislative acts do not provide adequate protection of the participants of these relations. This, according to Ukrainian legislation, only a bank can be an issuer of electronic money. On the other hand, electronic money, the issuers of which are other entities that, according to the legislation of a foreign state, have obtained a license for the emission of electronic money in accordance with the established procedure, are illegal. Along with this, the legislator only in February 2022 regulated the legal regime of cryptocurrency, which is called an intangible asset. According to the legislation of Ukraine, cryptocurrency is not a means of payment, in respect of which it is not allowed to enter into contracts of exchange for other property. Although, before the adoption of the relevant norm in Ukraine, on the basis of the mine contract, the exchange of cryptocurrency for an apartment was carried out within the limits of the Civil Code of Ukraine. The issue of protecting the rights of cryptocurrency owners remained unresolved.

All these projects are aimed at simplifying administrative procedures, but such simplification should not affect their quality. Moreover, the issue of

personal data protection is being updated. In connection with Russian aggression against Ukraine, hacker attacks on official electronic resources have increased, and the security component requires constant improvement of protection systems. Companies that create IT products for professional activities work in the same direction. We have already mentioned the group of companies "Liga", which are working on the creation of a system for predicting the resolution of disputes in court, as well as the creation of "smart" contracts in the broadest sense. It is about the creation of electronic forms of contracts that do not require significant correction and can be used for the registration of similar contractual relations. The use of a smart contract to settle any relationship based on standardized forms is a promising direction for the development of innovative technologies not only in Ukraine, but also in foreign countries. The use of innovative technologies requires the creation of an appropriate legal framework that would not impede their use, but at the same time would protect the rights of their users.

**The Conclusions.** The use of innovative technologies in the implementation of public governance and professional legal activities had a positive effect on the speed and quality of the provision of administrative and legal services. At the same time, such a symbiosis of systems will lead to the identification of shortcomings in legal regulation and innovative technologies, which in turn is an impetus for their improvement. The most problematic issue remains the security component. It is about the protection of personal data, as well as establishing in the legislation of Ukraine effective ways of protecting the rights of all participants of such relations. It should also be noted that relations regarding the use of innovative technologies in the implementation of public governance and in professional legal activity are complex, which affects their legal regulation. Such legal regulation is carried out with the help of private and public law.

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*The article was received 26/04/2022  
Article recommended for publishing 10/08/2022*