

# Digital (Electronic) Paid Provision of Services in the Field of Legal Activity

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## Abstract

**[Background]** The growing role of information technology in the activities of legal practitioners, lawyers, notaries, and judicial authorities highlights the importance of addressing the problem. Additionally, the lack of comprehensive studies in modern legal literature regarding the essence of digital paid assistance in the field of legal activity underscores the need for research in this area.

**[Purpose]** The study's purpose is to address the growing significance of information technology in various legal professions, including legal practitioners, lawyers, notaries, representatives of judicial authority, and law enforcement agencies.

**[Methodology/Approach/Design]** The following research methods are the main ones in this scientific work: systemic-legal, formal-legal, comparatively legal, as well as historical, logical, and dialectical methods. Due to these methods, it became possible to determine the essence of digital paid services in the field of legal activity, to reveal their features, as well as identify their problems and develop ways to improve such services.

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**[Findings]** During the course of this study, several significant results were obtained. Firstly, the concept of digital paid legal services was elucidated, and the main types of such services were identified, along with their distinctive characteristics. Furthermore, the study highlighted both the positive and negative aspects of providing these services, emphasizing their significance in the development of legal science and the legal profession as a whole.

**[Originality/Value]** The study is significant as it addresses the need for an effective legal framework to regulate digital services in the field of legal activity in Kazakhstan. It highlights the lack of comprehensive legislation and the slow integration of digital technologies into the legal sector. By exploring the challenges and providing recommendations, the study aims to facilitate the adoption of innovative technologies and improve the quality of legal services in the country.

**Keywords:** Legislation. Information Technology. Court. Contract. Consultation. Legal Analysis.

## INTRODUCTION

More and more consumers, both in Kazakhstan and around the world, resort to the services of human rights defenders. Constant changes in the economic and state structure, and social, and sociological development require constant effective improvements and qualitative changes from the legal services sector. The legal services sector around the world is facing the need for innovation and transformation. The emergence of new data-based technologies driven by automation and developments in the field of information technology promises significant breakthroughs in long-established practices (BROOKS et al; 2020; MUKASHEVA et al; 2020). The global network that unites knowledge, information, and access to entertainment and communication platforms is also growing rapidly. It is estimated that the network grows by 30 GB of data every second, that is, the same indicator as the entire Internet 25 years ago, while the number of sites increased from just over 17 million to one billion from 2002 to 2014. Every second, Internet users perform hundreds of thousands of operations on various social networks (CHAŁUBIŃSKA-JENTKIEWICZ et al; 2021). This brought some changes to the legal science and profession.

These changes in the legal market have opened the door to the development and implementation of legal technologies that allow legal service providers to increase productivity, and offer innovative digital products (cybercrime consulting, contract management, comprehensive inspection) (HONGDAO et al; 2019; BERDYKULOVA, 2019). It is important to understand how information technology and other technological factors combine with existing market trends to challenge existing business models for law firms

(ARMOR and SACO, 2020). In modern scientific literature, very few works are devoted to such an important topic as digital technologies in the framework of legal services, and there is no single systemic mechanism for introducing information processes into the legal field of activity. With achievements in the field of artificial intelligence, especially in machine learning and natural language processing, the situation is currently on the third wave of legal technology (CHERNIAVSKIY et al; 2021). In this wave, technology is able to help lawyers create new sources of value by changing what lawyers do. Like any industry facing competitive pressures in a global economy, the legal profession is in need of transformation (RID, 2021). The active dynamics of dissemination of information innovations. This leads to a noticeable lack of scientific research on information legal innovations. Furthermore, there is a current systemic mechanism for the introduction of such innovations in the field of legal activity.

In modern scientific literature, there are very few works of scientists that fully reveal the essence of digital paid legal aid. A group of Indian scientists such as Q. Hongdao et al. (2019) managed to conduct the most complete study of this problem, by providing characteristics for the types of digital innovations in the field of jurisprudence. K. Chałubińska-Jentkiewicz et al. (2021) and N. Rid (2021) show the importance of introducing digital innovations in the legal activities of human rights defenders. J.S. Witzeman et al. (2018), and Z. Andraea (2017) in their works reveal the essence of such electronic technologies as digital document management and the provision of online consultations. R. Bounce et al. (2021), T. Kerikmae et al. (2018), S. Kraus et al. (2021) and M. Nadimpalli (2017) explore the nature of providing legal assistance to a consumer through digital technologies.

In turn, M. Polasik et al. (2020), N. Rickman and J.M. Anderson (2011), and A. Houseman and L. Pearl (2007) emphasize the positive impact of digital technologies on the quality of legal aid provided as a result of their use. M. Torres (2021), E. Walters (2019), Ch. Brooks et al. (2020) and J. Armor and M. Saco (2020) reveal the concept of digital technologies and define their legal categories. In these works, scientists agree on the positive impact of digital innovations on improving the quality of legal assistance. However, these works do not fully disclose the aspects of legal support for the provision of legal services using innovative technologies.

In the modern era, legislative authorities worldwide, including in Kazakhstan, struggle to keep pace with the rapid development of digital innovations. Consequently, many aspects of information legal relations remain unregulated, hindering the integration of technological advancements into the legal field. This gap significantly slows down the adoption of digital technologies in legal practice, impacting the efficiency and quality of legal services.

The study sheds light on the most commonly used information innovations in the legal world, such as computer programs for legal advice, electronic document management, and legal practice management software. It highlights the benefits of these technologies, including time and resource savings, elimination of territorial barriers, and improved focus on providing high-quality legal services. The research also points out that the current legislation in Kazakhstan only partially addresses these information institutions, resulting in a blurry understanding of digital services in general.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

When performing this work, such scientific methods as systemic-legal, comparative-legal, and formal-legal methods were mainly used, due to which it was revealed the nature of electronic legal services for which the fees were charged. It revealed the categories of such services, their positive and negative aspects, the nature and significance for the prosperity of the legal profession, including the dynamics of their popularity among consumers, and the problems of introducing such innovative technologies into jurisprudence. The optional methods as historical, logical, and dialectical were used, which helped study the problem of innovative technologies in jurisprudence in the aspect of the historical development of the legal activity, using a comparison of different scientific points of view and analysis. Moreover, such theoretical methods as the method of analysis, systematization, induction method, and the method of classification were used. These methods, it was developed recommendations to improve the mechanism for introducing innovative information technologies to the provision of paid services in the field of jurisprudence. The study was conducted based on the theoretical and practical bases, as well as the principles of consistency and interconnectedness of legal processes. In the process of writing this work, the scientific works of scientific figures in the field of procedural and substantive law were used.

The study of judicial practice became the practical part. The methodology of judicial practice analysis involves systematically examining and evaluating judicial decisions to identify patterns and trends in legal practice. It includes steps such as case selection, data collection, coding, analysis, interpretation, and reporting. This approach provides valuable insights into legal principles, their application, and the development of legal reasoning. It informs legal professionals, scholars, and policymakers, leading to a more informed and effective legal system.

The presented scientific work was carried out in three stages. In the first stage of the work, the theoretical base regarding the theme of scientific research was selected. It investigated in detail the judicial practice of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the High Judicial Council, and the Supreme Court. With regard to international courts, jurisprudence was considered here in the context of the International Court of Justice, the European Court of Human Rights, and the Supreme Court of the United States. It was made the systemic analysis and application of scientific methods aimed at revealing the essence of such a phenomenon as the provision of paid digital legal assistance. With regard to the provision of services, a number of basic tasks were put forward, which require resolution following this scientific work. To understand the systemic aspects of the provision of paid digital legal aid, an analysis was conducted using a systematic approach. This involved examining various elements and components of the system, such as the legal framework, technological infrastructure, service delivery processes, and stakeholder interactions. The analysis aimed to identify the interdependencies, relationships, and dynamics within the system to gain a comprehensive understanding of how paid digital legal aid operates within a broader context. The problem and purpose of scientific research were identified.

In the second stage of this work, it was carried out an intellectual analysis of the aspects of digitalization of legal services, which led to a systematic study of the essence of digital innovations in the field of procedural and substantive law. It has been highlighted the features of categories of their application, namely: legal consultation, contractual work, online courts, legal document management, registration actions, assistance in the field of intellectual property and licensing, including the disclosure of the concept of legally paid digital services, the pros, and cons of their provision, the mechanism for introducing such technologies into the legal science and practice, the problems that arise in the process of introducing and using such technologies, the scale of the impact of digitalization on the quality of provision of the paid legal assistance. It determined the subject and object composition of such services, as well as the dynamics of their popularity among consumers.

At the last stage of research work, the conclusions of scientific research were formulated based on the results obtained. These conclusions generally determine the main trends in the digital provision of paid legal services. Furthermore, a mechanism was developed to utilize these research results in the legal sphere of activity by state authorities, including judicial authorities, notaries, advocacy, human rights law practitioners, as well as lawyers in the scientific field. Additionally, the mechanism also addresses the issues of providing legal services for students of law faculties.

## RESULTS

The spectrum of providing paid legal services in Kazakhstan has reached the level that requires impartial implementation of new technologies that will help quickly and qualitatively cope with many legal tasks. At the same time, the issue of such implementation is not settled at the legislative level. The essence of electronic services is most disclosed in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Informatization” (2015). This law also indicates the powers of state authorities in the field of electronic services. Electronic services in the Republic of Kazakhstan began to develop with a Decree of the President of Kazakhstan “On the state program for the formation of "electronic government" in the Republic of Kazakhstan” (2004), which provided for solution of the following tasks: information stage – publication and dissemination of information; interactive stage – the provision of services through direct and reverse interaction between the state authorities and citizen; the transactional stage – interaction via implementation through the government portal of financial and legal operations; the transformational stage – the creation of complex, composite services. In modern jurisprudence, information technologies are nothing more than digital innovations that should comply with a certain legal business, which requires consolidating their provisions in legal acts. Each segment of the legal technology market has a diverse business model from another category with a certain degree of variations (WITZEMAN et al; 2018). These are information technologies necessary for storing documents, knowledge management, access to online programs, and providing, which reduces time and money (HONGDAO et al; 2019).

The development of information processes does not stand still, which requires constant updates of the legislative framework, but the dynamics of legislation development do not correspond to the dynamics of social digitalization (YAROSHENKO et al; 2018). The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the introduction of amendments and additions to certain legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan” (2010), it was made certain changes and additions in a number of the state normative legal acts, which became the basis for the introduction of electronic services. Namely, it introduced such concepts as “electronic information resources”, “electronic government services”, “electronic document form”, “operator of payment gateway” “electronic government”, “electronic license”, and “information and communication network”. However, as a result, such a legal mechanism is not enough to effectively regulate the sphere of rendering legal services. Kazakh civil legislation refers to a number of paid contracts for paid services, including communication services, medicine,

education, consulting, audit, and the like (Civil Code of.; 1994). Ukrainian scientist L.S. Shevchenko (2017) reveals the essence of digital services in the legal business as an intellectual product, technological innovations that digitize information, which have a positive impact on the range of legal activities. There is no single complete concept of what constitutes digital paid services, neither at the legislative level nor in the scientific literature.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Informatization” (2015) reveals the concept of electronic services as the provision of information, interactive and transactional services to individuals and legal entities through the use of information innovations. In addition, this normative act reveals the concept of information services, transactional services, and interactive services. Having analyzed the national and international legal acts, as well as the work of scientists, it is possible to come to the conclusion that digital provision of paid legal services is the method of providing paid legal services to the consumer by means of using computing technology and communication systems that process information, due to which the services provided become more and more qualitative and effective. Initially, digital legal services were aimed at serving the low-income segments of the population (NADIMPALLI, 2017) and they were mainly prescribed in the local provisions of a certain human rights structure. The legal activity itself is very extensive, it includes the activities of lawyers, company lawyers, prosecutors, investigating judges, notaries, etc. Lawyers should use various digital products in their work to improve their activities (KRAUS et al; 2021). Legal technology activities include the portals of legal counseling and content, online platforms for reverse auction, recruitment platforms, insourcing platforms, legal databases, outsourcing, and other legal processes (ANDREAE, 2017; BARLYBAYEV et al; 2017).

The procedural legislation of Kazakhstan partially addresses the issue of consideration of court cases in the online mode. The procedure for such consideration is also revealed, but this norm is not enough to resolve the relations of the provision of digital legal services in the necessary volumes. The software for managing practice is the simplest way for tracking, which helps to achieve the compared results with less uncertainty and risk (WALTERS, 2019; PËTERSONE et al; 2021). High-precision tools: document review, e-discovery, management of intellectual property assets, automated assembly of documents, legal contract management, legal research analysis, and legal practice management (HONGDAO et al; 2019). Big data analytics programs are a technology that allows for analyzing large amounts of data. This is especially true for judicial activities since they can save time and resources during information processing and analysis. Additionally, blockchain is an undeniably useful technology that enables joint information writing, transparent and reliable transactions of any

type, and secure operations without the need for intermediaries. Smart contracts are another application of this technology, which are agreements based on blockchain technology (TORRES, 2021; FILATOVA, 2020). The introduction of such necessary digital technologies in the legal sphere of activity is not carried out at the proper level, which is primarily due to the lack of normative acts in which all these innovations may be recorded. Their nature has been disclosed, and the only mechanism for resolving relations related to the provision of electronic legal assistance has been developed.

Technological innovations allow people to get easier access to legal forms and assistance online; online resolution of disputes allows the parties to solve problems outside the courtroom using web programs working on algorithms. In Kazakhstan, such a variant of jurisprudence as online courts began to be used at the start of the coronavirus pandemic. Following the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1994), the online courts mainly go through the programs TrueConf, Zoom, and WhatsApp. This method of resolving disputes qualitatively saves time, overcomes territorial barriers, and allows providing legal assistance in court from anywhere, subject to the availability of a good Internet connection. Court hearings in the mode of online conferences are actively held in all civilized countries of the world, however, this information technology has gained the most popularity in the United States of America (USA). Online dispute resolution platforms are flourishing in the USA (RICKMAN and ANDERSON, 2011). Another important digital technology for providing legal protection, which is not regulated by Kazakh law, is the LSC hotlines, which allow online and web consultations on various legal issues. LSC hotlines are the most commonly used way of providing a short consultation to clients, such hotlines operate in almost every state in the USA and help clients get questions on all legal issues of interest (RID, 2021).

Paper-based jurisprudence is moving into a digital stage (HONGDAO et al; 2019), while the legal framework is completely unprepared for such metamorphoses. It is quite difficult to doubt the benefits of information technology in legal activity because these innovations have transferred legal activity to a new level. In turn, the Kazakh legislation on informatization does not provide a clear definition of a particular service but superficially distributes all services into three categories: services for the digital dissemination of information, services for the provision of digital assistance; legal aid services through the government information platforms. Popularity in the use of Internet resources led to the establishment of fees for the Internet (business idea) content, such financial management did not pass by the legal consulting services in terms



of paid legal content. Consumer willingness to pay for online content: possible contributing factors.

Factors that go along with consumers' acceptance of a subscription based on the online services may be considered the customers' perception of value, the importance of their belief in fairness, and their general attitude towards paying for such services that were once freely available (GINTERS, 2020). Based on the extensive image of literature, this has a significant impact on the consumer's willingness to pay for content. These facts are convenience, necessity, and value addition. The attitude of online consumers towards paid content depends fundamentally on the rational cost-benefit analysis. However, some recent research shows that consumers' past online experiences may form a habit and may play a significant role in their future e-commerce activities (WANG et al; 2005).

The digital provision of legal services for a fee is considered a paid service, while the cost of such services may be even higher than for traditional legal services. One of the reasons for such a high cost is that the lawyer often pays a fee to the provider for the use of online services and information programs and platforms. The amount of such a fee in proportion is subsequently included in the bill to the consumer of such a service. In the legislation of Kazakhstan, there is no rule that regulates issues related to the payment for digital legal assistance, which in practice can cause legal disputes between subjects. The Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1994) contains only a rule regarding the payment for the provision of paid legal services. However, based on the principle of the analogy of law, the authors of this work believe that this provision of the code can also be used to regulate relations in the field of paid digital legal protection.

In Kazakhstan, digital legislation is still in its nascent stage, which results in a significant slowdown in the adoption of innovative technologies in the human rights sphere. Consequently, any implementation of digital technologies is often justified by drawing upon the practical experience of more developed countries. In recent decades, globalization has instilled more confidence that business will change. This requires businesses to integrate effectively to not only stay alive but also thrive in commercial environments. Effective integration can only be achieved through digital processes and collaboration tools. In this regard, the importance of digital transformation (DT) has increased. The study highlights the dimensions that should be included by DT in the existing business prospects since this topic touches on much more than just technological shifts, and it affects many or all business segments (BOUNCE et al; 2021; BUIL et al; 2015).

Therefore, public authorities at the national level, as well as local legal businesses, need to develop an effective mechanism for introducing information technologies into the legal environment. This can be done primarily by establishing impeccable Internet coverage, the availability of modern computer

equipment, acquiring the necessary knowledge, and properly establishing information services. The digital provision of paid legal services in Kazakhstan and other countries is a more convenient way to provide legal assistance and allows getting a better and more efficient product in the outcome. However, it requires the improvement of the legal mechanism for regulating legal relations in the field of electronic services, as well as the improvement of the process of introducing such innovative technologies into the field of human rights activities.

## DISCUSSION

The analysis of scientific legal literature, as well as regulatory legal acts, reveals that the legal support for the use of technological innovations in the provision of paid legal services has been insufficiently studied. Through a systematic legal approach, it becomes evident that the legislative framework does not align with the level of technological development. This highlights the need for further research and updating of the legal framework to effectively address this evolving area of legal practice. According to the authors of this scientific work, the reason for this is the need to study not only legal aspects but also the study of technical categories of information technology. Although there are scientist lawyers with the requisite technical knowledge to analyze the legal support for the use of information technology, their works predominantly concentrate on researching the broader aspects of digital service delivery. Unfortunately, these works often lack specific references to the legal field of activity or fail to provide comprehensive insights into the characteristics of digital legislation. This work is important as it reveals the essence of the digital provision of paid legal services, explores legal regulation, highlights positive aspects of legal activities, and identifies potential risks associated with using such technologies. The importance of introducing electronic innovations in the legal environment has been recognized, and proposals have been made to create an effective mechanism for their introduction and utilization in the provision of legal assistance.

An important task is to analyze the dynamic scientific development of this topic by considering its complex nature, encompassing general theory, practicality, and a systematic approach. This analysis should be based on the findings of scientific research, regulatory provisions of the legislation, and the principles of information and technical sciences. Among the presented scientific works, the works of international scientists are most predominant. The system-legal study of digital innovations in the range of legal services is substantiated by the analysis of the scientists' works such as Q. Hongdao, S. Bibi, A. Khan, L.

Ardito, M. Khaskheli (2019), as well as the works devoted to this issue by the following scientists: K. Chałubińska-Jentkiewicz, F. Radoniewicz, T. Zielinski (2021), N. Rid (2021), R. Bounce, S. Kraus, N. Roig-Tierno (2021).

These authors express their opinion on the increasing global popularity of paid legal services and the need to utilize innovative technologies to enhance the work of human rights defenders in providing assistance. They argue that such technologies can reduce the time required to complete tasks, offer convenience in terms of location, facilitate handling large volumes of information, and ultimately improve the quality of the service provided. They provide arguments regarding the disclosure of the digital technology concept in the legal spectrum of life. They distinguish the categories of such innovative technologies and reveal their essence, as well as express their thoughts on the problem of transforming innovative technical technologies into the legal sphere of activity. They characterize the norms of legislation in the field of digitalization.

Scientists have determined that there is no such a concept as the digital provision of services. They have defined it as a legal technology and software to assist law firms (KERIKMAE et al; 2018). People want fast and smart legal services that are characterized, for example, by easy accessibility, and cost savings. Scientists suggest that there will be a boom in connection with the digitalization of legal services (KUZNETSOVA et al; 2021). Legal technology is at the development stage in the legal industry and there is very little knowledge in a published and structured form, an exploratory analysis by Q. Hongdao, S. Bibi, A. Khan, L. Ardito, M. Khaskheli (2019) is recommended.

In addition to the above, the study examined the electronic provision of paid legal services specifically within the framework of the Kazakh legislative system. The primary focus was on analyzing the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Informatization” (2015), which provides a comprehensive understanding of digital services. The research highlighted the main categories of legal digital services and also identified the roles and responsibilities of public authorities in regulating the relationships arising from the provision of electronic legal assistance. The Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1994) (which establishes the basis for the provision of paid services), and the Civil Procedure Code of Kazakhstan (which regulates such technology as online consideration of court cases) made it possible to obtain the genuine results in the aspect of digital provision of legal assistance.

The results obtained in the process of conducting this scientific work align with previous research, particularly with the study conducted by Indian scientists Q. Hongdao et al. (2019). Their extensive research on the legal regulation of information technology in the legal field provides valuable insights. They have identified the reasons for the popularity of digital innovations among legal

practitioners and have categorized various innovative technologies. These categories include technologies for document storage, knowledge management, document review, disposal of intellectual property objects, digital meeting platforms, automated document analysis, legal contract management, and more (KARNITIS et al; 2022). The findings of their work resonate with the results obtained in this current scientific study.

In addition, such scientists as Z. Andrae (2017) quite systematically reveal the essence of information technology in the legal aspect, namely: the lack of legislative regulation of legal advice and content portals, online platforms, recruiting platforms, outsourcing platforms, and legal databases. E. Walters (2019) shows non-legitimization of the maintainance of technologies for the legal practice management software. M. Torres (2021) reveals the essence of the lack of state regulation of such technical technologies as digital programs for analytics of big data, as well as Blockchain technologies.

The concept of digital paid services is a kind of innovation in the legal field. L.S. Shevchenko (2017) in his scientific work quite accurately reveals the concept of digital technology, defining it as a kind of intellectual product, the use of which makes the provision of legal services of a higher quality. Based on this definition, as well as the norms of the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1994), the authors of this scientific article disclose the concept of digital provision of paid legal services. In turn, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Informatization” (2015) reveals the essence of electronic service as certain benefits are provided in a digital way. Many works of scientists are aimed at highlighting the role of technological innovations in the field of law enforcement. Ch. Brooks, Ch. Gerhes, T. Worley (2020) emphasize the importance of information technology in legal activities and the need for legalization. K. Chałubińska-Jentkiewicz, F. Radoniewicz, and T. Zielinski (2021) provide evidence of the increasing role of information technology by a growing number of users. S. Kraus et al. (2021) focus on the need for lawyers to use digital innovations in their activities.

C. Wang et al. (2005) managed to reveal the reasons for classifying digital services as paid services, the payment of which often falls on consumers' bills; based on this, the authors of a scientific article managed to establish the possibility of using the analogy of the law to legal relations that relate to making payments for the provision of digital legal services. In addition, scientists such as R. Bounce, S. Kraus, and N. Roig-Tierno (2021) express their ideas on reforming legislation in the field of informatization and establishing processes for transforming innovative technologies into the field of legal business. Based on such research findings, the authors of this scientific work developed proposals for improving

the legislative framework for the settlement of legal relations in the spectrum of the provision of digital legal services, as well as developing a mechanism for the introduction of digital technologies in the provision of legal services.

It is indeed advisable to continue studying the issue of legal support for the digital provision of paid legal services. This is because digital technologies are constantly evolving and changing due to ongoing social and economic developments. What may have been considered innovative in the past can lose its novelty over time and be replaced by new discoveries. Therefore, ongoing research and study are necessary to keep pace with the evolving landscape of digital technologies in the legal field. In this connection, the legal field of activity for its successful existence requires constant updating of legislation in the field of informatization, as well as the transformation of innovative technologies into legal life. As a result, the study of this problem requires scientists more and more scientific work in the field of studying digital technologies in the legal aspect. This scientific work will be useful to legal practitioners, legislative and executive authorities, justice, law enforcement, and notaries, as well as legal scholars and students of law faculties.

## CONCLUSIONS

Legislative authorities in Kazakhstan and many other countries struggle to keep up with the dynamic pace of digital innovations, leading to unregulated aspects of information legal relations. This hampers the introduction of technological innovations into the legal sphere. The most commonly used information innovations in the legal world are considered the following: computer programs for providing legal advice; electronic document management; recruiting platforms and outsourcing; legal practice management software; legal contract management. The use of these technologies allows for saving time, labor, and intellectual resources, eliminates territorial barriers, and devotes more time and concentration to legal services, which leads to opportunities to provide a better and more efficient product by the end.

Given the modern standard of living and the growing importance of digital technologies, it is crucial to create an effective legal mechanism for resolving legal relations arising from digitalization. This can be achieved through legal reforms based on successful international experiences and technical improvements in information technology infrastructure. The study's significance lies in addressing the gap between legislative development and digital innovations in the legal sphere, while its novelty lies in its specific focus on information innovations, comparative analysis, and identification of theoretical gaps.

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