

**REGULATORY AND LEGAL SUPPORT ANALYSES
FOR THE USE OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT
AS A COMPONENT OF THE ELECTRONIC PARLIAMENT
IN UKRAINE**

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The progressive development society is marked by the ever-increasing role of digital and information technologies with an increasing level of society digitization, wider use of the Internet, the creation of a global information space, the development e-government, digital markets, electronic, social and economic systems. Today, the process of electronic document management is slowing down for a number of reasons. One of them is insufficient funding for the purchase of software. However, the lack of experience in the use of electronic document management systems and the use of electronic digital signatures outweigh the financial problems. Meanwhile, high demands are placed by users on the security and authenticity of electronic messages (documents). The concept of electronic digital signature is another attempt to improve the quality and speed in the field of e-parliament and reporting. This is the use of «traditional» technology (signature) in the «virtual» sphere.

Information technologies open up new opportunities for country. The information society provides real access to the mechanisms of influence. Along with the formation of the information society, there are more and more questions about the functioning of the state, the interaction with other government and supranational government structures. The need to change the content of the public administration system is explained by the fact that the new information technologies allow to change the relations [1]. The consolidation and the development of an open society and the acceleration of democratic processes are just some of the tasks that can be done using electronic document and records management system. Currently, e-document is organized through the collection, processing and dissemination of information, interaction between the state and society through the use of information and communication technologies (ICT), automated public services [2]. The civil servants and the citizens are offered «free access» to relevant information, which are key components of a comprehensive management transformation into e-parliament format. E-document provides

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operational efficiency and cost reduction, dramatic changes in the relationship between departments, improving democracy and strengthening public responsibilities towards the civil servants and the citizens.

The electronic document management system development based on automated processes leads to a significant increase in the efficiency of public administration and the creation of cost-effective social communication for each member of this system. The creation of e-document involves the creation of a distributed level management system that provides a full range of services.

According to the laws of Ukraine, the National System of Electronic Digital Signature includes an electronic digital signature (EDS) is added to the source document so that this combination (document + EDS) is a secure version of the electronic document. [1–5]. The ultimate goal of e-document is to provide good governance and e-parlament, which represents the government with the most effective positions. The challenge is to form the basis through which the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) serves as a key factor for the successful transition to a clear, transparent and efficient management. In order to improve functioning electronic digital signature in Ukraine in recent years was adopted several normative acts. So, in 2013, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine resolved the requirements for implemented formats, structure and protocols of electronic digital signature [3].

The national electronic digital signature system is still lagging behind world level of development. The European business model is electronic digital signature implements three types of Qualified Public Key Infrastructure (QPKI). In Ukraine is realized only one simplest kind of signature. Another disadvantage of the national digital signature system is the uncertainty of the internal cross-certification mechanisms for key certification centers. The simplest non-inoperable version of an electronic digital signature with a single set of signatures which does not allow counter-signature is implemented in Ukraine. As a result, customers are obliged to use the keys of disparate systems of electronic digital signatures that are departmental, which holds back the development of electronic interaction processes. In Ukraine the use of 6 + 1 basic electronic trust services is necessarily to build in accordance with the requirements and standards of the European Union. These basic services include electronic document, electronic digital signature, electronic seal, electronic registered mail, electronic time stamp, electronic certificate of a website, electronic identification (ID) of citizens [1; 3]. In Ukraine there is no single functioning electronic interaction system of information resources of public administration. Public authorities do not actually coordinate their

actions and rules when creating systems is neither organizational nor normative. In recent years, attempts have been made to regulate this process in Ukraine, but they were rather non-systemic and fragmented. Thus, Law [3] approved the Concept for the creation and functioning of the information system of electronic interaction of state electronic information resources, the main purpose of which was the formation of approaches to the creation, implementation and functioning of the electronic interaction system of state electronic information resources that provides the transfer of necessary data for requests in automatic mode, updating primary data in case of their change, searching and generalization of necessary information during government departments' interaction. In this context, it is important to pay attention administrative and legal regulation of electronic document circulation in Ukraine in accordance with the latest European Union standards. Unfortunately, the national digital signature system in Ukraine is deprived of external interoperability due to the European Union's signature algorithm, which does not provide with internationally recognized cryptographic algorithms. The National electronic digital signature system is also not ready for cross-border recognition of certificates of keys issued outside Ukraine, that it is not capable of external cross-certification with any state worldwide.

The adoption of the laws of Ukraine [1–3] determined the legal status of electronic digital signature and the established relations that arise as a result of its (EDS) application. The Cabinet of Ministers approved the provisions and procedures that are binding on the parties in relations arising from the use of EDS [4; 5]. This significantly accelerates the development of information technology and the quality of services provided in Ukraine. It can be stated that the legal basis for the use of electronic digital signatures in Ukraine does exist, despite some inconsistencies in the regulatory framework and the lack of incentive laws and regulations.

Taking into account Ukraine's strategic plan for accession to the European Union, the main task is to bring Ukrainian legislation in the field of EDS, electronic document management in line with EU legislation. In the context of European integration, such a choice will allow Ukraine to remove barriers to the implementation of the regime of mutual recognition of electronic signatures that exist in the EU and Ukraine. Most likely, new laws should be drafted on the basis of existing ones, while other laws and, above all, the Civil and Criminal Codes should be revised.

However, the protection of electronic documents, as well as the development of cryptographic means of protection has not yet been resolved in a number of issues:

- creation of an objective assessment of the optimal security of electronic documents and cryptographic stability of digital signatures;

- improvement of methods of effective hardware and software for implementation of cryptographic algorithms;
- development of highly efficient systems for studying modern cryptanalysis;
- information systems in state archives and the formation of installations and requirements to ensure their security.

Despite the current legal framework, laws and regulations contain only general provisions. Today, an electronic document with EDS is perceived as a technical means of information protection, rather than as a real alternative to a paper document. The electronic document provides a broad range of inducements, but these inducements have rarely been studied in concert.

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