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**CRIMINOLOGY PRINCIPLES OF DIGITALIZATION OF STATE STRUCTURES:  
GLOBAL EXPERIENCE****КРИМІНОЛОГІЧНІ ЗАСАДИ ЦИФРОВІЗАЦІЇ ДЕРЖАВНИХ СТРУКТУР:  
СВІТОВИЙ ДОСВІД**

The article examines the experience of some foreign countries regarding the implementation of electronic governance. It has been proven that today the public administration of all foreign countries is switching to the use of information and telecommunication technologies, which significantly simplifies and increases the efficiency of management processes. Such activity is included in the concept of «electronic governance», which includes a wide list of advantages for state authorities, enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens, and ensures their proper interaction. Under this concept, it is proposed to understand the practical activity of public administration bodies, which consists in the mutual exchange of information and services in electronic form with citizens, enterprises, institutions and organizations in order to satisfy their needs. The purpose of introducing electronic governance is to ensure the principles of transparency, openness of state authorities, wider involvement of individuals in state processes, public initiatives.

It is noted that information technologies in Ukraine are actively used in state authorities. However, the concept of “e-government” is somewhat different from the technical use of “high technologies”. Such technology helps to transform management mechanisms, forecast the activities of legal entities, etc. A properly established e-governance mechanism in Ukraine enables citizens to provide more efficient services with lower costs and better results.

It was noted that in recent years, Ukraine has been developing the process of providing services in the electronic sphere quite rapidly. Digitization is one of the strategic areas of activity of our country. Each state body has either a division or a person responsible for the digitalization of services. It was concluded that today Ukraine should implement several reforms related to the approximation of the state to international standards regarding electronic governance. In particular, our country needs to significantly improve the material and technical equipment of state structures in order to provide better quality electronic services.

**Key words:** *normative and legal regulation, criminological principles, information technologies, jurisdiction, state bodies, digitalization.*

У статті розглянуто досвід окремих зарубіжних країн щодо впровадження електронного урядування. Доведено, що сьогодні публічне управління всіх зарубіжних країн переходить на використання інформаційно-телекомунікаційних технологій, що значно спрощує і збільшує ефективність управлінських процесів. Така діяльність включається у поняття «електронне урядування», що включає в себе широкий перелік переваг для органів державної влади, підприємств, установ, організацій та громадян, і забезпечує їх належну взаємодію. Під цим поняттям запропоновано розуміти практичну діяльність органів публічного адміністрування, яка полягає у взаємному обміні інформацією та послугами в електронному вигляді з громадянами, підприємствами, установами та організаціями з метою задоволення їх потреб. Метою запровадження електронного урядування є забезпечення принципів прозорості, відкритості органів державної влади, ширшого залучення осіб до державних процесів, громадських ініціатив.

Зазначено, що інформаційні технології в Україні активно використовуються в органах державної влади. Проте поняття «електронне урядування» є дещо іншим, ніж технічне використання «високих технологій». Така технологія допомагає трансформувати механізми управління, прогнозувати діяльність юридичних осіб тощо. Правильно налагоджений механізм електронного урядування в Україні дає змогу громадянам надавати більш ефективні послуги з меншими витратами та кращим результатом.

Відмічено, що останніми роками Україна досить стрімко розвиває процес надання послуг в електронній сфері. Цифровізація є одним із стратегічних напрямів діяльності нашої країни. Кожен державний орган має або підрозділ, або відповідальну особу за цифровізацію послуг. Зроблено висновок, що на сьогодні Україна має впровадити декілька реформ, пов'язаних з наближенням держави до міжнародних стандартів щодо електронного урядування. Зокрема, у нашій державі потрібно суттєво покращити матеріально-технічне оснащення державних структур з метою якіснішого надання електронних послуг.

**Ключові слова:** *нормативно-правове регулювання, кримінологічні засади, інформаційні технології, юрисдикція, державні органи, цифровізація.*

**Actuality of theme.** Today the public administration of all foreign countries is switching to the use of information and telecommunication technologies, which significantly simplifies and increases the efficiency of management processes. Such activity is included in the concept of «electronic governance», which includes a wide list of advantages for state authorities, enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens, and ensures their proper interaction.

It is worth noting that information technologies in Ukraine are actively used in state authorities. However, the concept of «e-government» is somewhat different from the technical use of «high technologies». Such technology helps to transform management mechanisms, forecast the activities of legal entities, etc. A properly established e-governance mechanism in Ukraine enables citizens to provide more efficient services with lower costs and better results.

In connection with the fact that electronic governance is widely used in foreign countries and is characterized by successful practice, it is advisable to consider the experience of these countries with the aim of the possibility of its implementation into domestic legislation.

To begin with, we note that the term «e-government» is not new and is used in various variations. However, if we generalize its definition, it can be noted that e-governance should be understood as the practical activity of public administration bodies, which consists in the mutual exchange of information and services in electronic form with citizens, enterprises, institutions and organizations in order to meet their needs. The purpose of introducing electronic governance is to ensure the principles of transparency, openness of state authorities, wider involvement of individuals in state processes, public initiatives.

As far as foreign experience is concerned, electronic governance is manifested in different forms in different states. In these countries, the evolution of digital technologies took place quite rapidly.

In this regard, the scientist Mauro D. Rios wrote that electronic government is a relatively new direction of managing state processes, which is positive from the point of view of transformational processes in public administration and its structures, adding social value to procedures and services thanks to the introduction and constant adaptation of electronic technologies as the causes of these transformations. The main goal of e-government is electronic interaction between the citizen and the state, the government and other state institutions, the government and citizens, the government and private legal entities.

It is worth noting that over time, newer and more powerful information technologies, which are focused on efficiency, speed and effectiveness, began to be used in foreign countries. Today,

the mutual coordination of electronic management processes at the national, regional and local levels, the increase in the number of electronic administrative services in foreign countries is one of the main directions of the transformation of society.

**The purpose of the article** is to analyze and study the experience of foreign countries regarding the introduction of electronic government and determine the possibility of its implementation in Ukraine.

**Presenting main material.** To begin with, let us note that the main direction of digitization of state structures in foreign countries has become the unification of the forces of the national and local bodies of public administration, information technologies and material resources in order to improve the standard of living of society. Based on this, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has developed 12 principles that are the basis for state governments to develop and implement digital government strategies and bring governments closer to citizens and businesses [1].

Let's consider the experience of some foreign countries regarding the implementation of electronic governance and the development of its legal regulation.

Austria. In this state, there is an Open Data Portal, which was introduced by a working group consisting of representatives of state authorities and local self-government. In addition, representatives of private structures, knowledgeable persons in the field of politics, public administration, and representatives of public organizations were involved in the implementation of the reform regarding the introduction of electronic governance. Journalists and scientists also worked on the implementation of electronic governance [4].

Great Britain. In this state, e-governance was introduced a long time ago. This reform consisted, first of all, in establishing cooperation between the public sector and private structures in order to obtain information about legal entities. Thus, the corresponding document on copyright in the information age was issued in 1998.

It should be noted that there is no integral legal basis for the implementation of e-governance in this state. Only a few legal acts have been adopted that regulate certain aspects of the implementation of e-government.

The Freedom of Information Act 2000 was passed on 30 November 2000 and came into full force on 1 January 2005. It gives full statutory rights to any member of the public to request access to information held by the public sector. The main positions of the act: the main aspects of inclusion in the information held by the public sector and in relation to the performance by public figures of their powers; there are cases when the public sector needs to determine the level of access allowed

and provide information with subsequent access to it by other users. The newest Office of Information Commissioners and the new Information Tribunal are being introduced. It is they who regulate the basic rights and duties, regulations regarding the performance of these duties, and work on improving the information system. This act approves a certain list of powers for Parliament and for government departments and local authorities, including points of trust in health care, medical signatures, public museums, libraries and various other organizations in England, Northern Ireland and Wales [2].

A report from the UK's National Audit Office provides that the government has been working on improving its portals since 2002. The government spends approximately £208m (€310m) on the development and improvement of portals annually. At the moment, the government plans to transform the entire lot of existing sites into a single Directgov portal and simultaneously use businesslink.gov.uk in order to give citizens and businesses the opportunity to use services and services more freely. Directgov has been tested and approved by the government and has been implemented for a long time. Thus, today the number of individual government websites has already been reduced and will continue to be reduced until the final functioning of the central portal, which is certainly a bonus for citizens [3].

Canada. An open government portal has been created in Canada. Its purpose is, first of all, the implementation of the principles of transparency and openness of state power, combating corruption, ensuring the realization of the rights and interests of citizens, partnership between the state and civil society [5].

Australia, like Canada, began to develop elements of e-government and systems aimed at supporting it from the 1980s. Attempts to combine various data (registration, assessment, cadastral, etc.) led to the creation of the Land Information System (Land Information System), which were the first electronic systems in Australia and pushed the continent's governmental and non-governmental organizations to work in the direction of developing electronic governance. It is from this moment that Australian government organizations develop and implement their web representations. In 2000, the Government Online Strategy was adopted. From the same time,

the rapid development of state and non-state online services began. This ensured the receipt of high ratings by the United Nations in 2002 [6].

In this country at the end of the 20th century, the active development of the regulatory and legal basis for the introduction of e-governance has begun. Many projects were implemented during this time.

A single website of electronic services of the Australian government (<http://australia.gov.au/>) was developed and implemented, which is still developing today, filled with government services and links to various related services (shown in Fig. 1). Over time, the specified site should become a «starting point» for finding any state electronic service [6].

So, summing up, we can fully agree with O.V. The problem is that the development of e-government legislation is a general tendency to preserve features that depend on political and legal culture. In some states, laws on electronic government have a complex nature of legal regulation. These laws establish the functions of executive authorities in the field of providing public services in electronic form, determine the order of interaction between them regarding the provision of public services, and establish legal mechanisms for ensuring information openness of executive authorities. In other states, e-government is considered only as an opportunity to hold management levers through a system of electronic coding of information and exchange of information and documentation through the Internet system. In addition, these laws establish people's rights to access information about the activities of executive authorities, as well as rights to access information and communication technologies [7].

If we talk about the possibility of implementing foreign e-government experience, it can be noted that in recent years, Ukraine has been rapidly developing the process of providing services in the electronic sphere. Digitization is one of the strategic areas of activity of our country. Each state body has either a division or a person responsible for the digitalization of services. However, today Ukraine has to implement several reforms related to bringing the state closer to international standards regarding electronic governance. In particular, our country needs to significantly improve the material and technical equipment of state structures in order to provide better quality electronic services.

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