



UDC 342.9:004(477)

DOI: 10.31548/law2022.04.006

## Features of e-court regulation in Ukraine

**Olena Uliutina\***

PhD in Law, Associate Professor  
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine  
03041, 15 Heroyiv Oborony Str., Kyiv, Ukraine  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1982-9911>

**Olena Artemenko**

PhD in Law, Associate Professor  
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine  
03041, 15 Heroyiv Oborony Str., Kyiv, Ukraine  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2041-8925>

### Article's History:

Received: 13.08.2022

Revised: 21.10.2022

Accepted: 23.11.2022

### Abstract

The relevance of the subject under study is determined by the fact that five years ago in Ukraine, the transition to the electronic justice system began with the purpose of increasing the level of public trust in judicial bodies, speeding up the terms of consideration of cases and saving time. However, as of the end of 2022, the operation of electronic courts faced certain difficulties. The purpose of this study was a comprehensive regulatory analysis of the transition of the judicial system to the implementation of electronic legal proceedings. The methods used in this study included system-structural, comparative, comparative legal, formal legal. The results of the present study found that the process of launching electronic legal proceedings began in 2017 after the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Economic Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine and other legislative acts" and continues until now. It was found that in the conditions when the legal regime of martial law is in effect, the accession of all courts of Ukraine to the subsystem of the "Electronic court" would substantially speed up the consideration of cases and relieve the courts that were not under occupation. The paper substantiated the necessity of considering the practices of Estonia, which has one of the best automated judicial systems in the world. It was established that despite the perfect statutory regulation of electronic legal proceedings, it is also necessary to provide financial and technical support for courts to fully join such a subsystem. The materials of this study can be useful in investigating the disciplines "Judicial and Law Enforcement Agencies", "Problems of Judicial Proceedings in Ukraine", "Information Law", etc.

**Keywords:** electronic justice, remote justice, Unified judicial information and telecommunication system, martial law, judicial self-government

### Suggested Citation:

Uliutina, O., & Artemenko, O. (2022). Features of e-court regulation in Ukraine. *Law. Human. Environment*, 13(4), 58-63.



\*Corresponding author

Copyright © The Author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

## Introduction

Current trends in the reform of the judicial system are certainly associated with redirecting the vector of improving the judiciary according to the ideology of reforms in Ukraine. The state of war in Ukraine has made certain adjustments in the administration of justice and in some way inhibits the process of fully launching the electronic court system.

The information technology revolution adjusts the forms and methods of doing business. The use of information and technical resources allows quickly and easily creating and implementing the necessary information, solving operational and monetary management tasks, which enables saving time on these processes. Admittedly, the advantages of the latest information and telecommunications technologies are the efficiency, comprehensiveness, and reliability of information necessary for making vital decisions. Therefore, the study of legal issues concerning the further implementation of the electronic justice system in Ukraine is of significant importance both for representatives of legal science and for ordinary citizens.

The impetus for the introduction of electronic justice in Ukraine became the amendments to the procedural codified laws of Ukraine related to the creation of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (UJITS) (Law of Ukraine "On Amendments...", 2017). Launching such a system is a lengthy process and requires considerable financial and human resources. One of the modules of such a system is the electronic court, the first joining of which took place in 2021. Therefore, the relevance of the subject under study is determined by the need to identify further prospects for the functioning of the electronic court. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to establish the specific features of the legislative regulation of the gradual transition of the judicial system to the automated consideration of cases.

Considering the latest research and publications, it is possible to confirm the relevance of the subject under study and its interest for the scientific community. L.R. Serdiuk (2016) was one of the first researchers to recognize the need for the introduction of electronic justice and defined the main purpose of introducing such justice.

S. Stetsenko *et al.* (2019) in their study "E-Justice: European Standards and the State of Implementation in Ukraine" considered the features of the current state of legislative support for automated justice in the process of European integration and identified the role of European standards of electronic justice in the judicial system of Ukraine.

Worthy of attention is also the study by O.A. Tereshchenko (2020), who analysed the foreign practices of e-government through the lens of its application in Ukraine. Specifically, the researcher determined the need to introduce electronic applications for court proceedings, as well as the creation of an electronic index of legal offences of citizens.

The study by N. Kovalenko and I. Bernaziuk (2018) "Topical issues of financing electronic legal proceedings in Ukraine" identified the advantages of using an electronic court, including saving time because the exchange of documents is more reliable and prompter; providing swift access to the case materials; no need to certify copies of documents. Kovalenko and Bernaziuk concluded that the automated judicial system allows saving time on the production of hard copies of documents.

H.C. Boscheinen-Duursma and R. Khanyk-Pospolitalik (2019) conducted a comparative legal analysis of the implementation of electronic justice in Ukraine and Austria. They concluded that when developing a regulation on the judicial system in Ukraine, it is necessary to consider such aspects as ensuring information security, protecting personal data, and expanding the elements of electronic justice that exist in Austria. And when implementing the electronic judicial system in Ukraine, one should focus on electronic communication.

In the study by S.O. Kravtsov *et al.* (2021) "Electronic justice as a modern trend", the authors identified the key advantages of the implementation of electronic justice in Ukraine. Among them, the researchers named the reduction of the monetary costs of the parties when preparing and reviewing documents in court; reduced number of cases of missing the statute of limitations; reduced terms of processing claims, etc.

One of the latest publications in the field under study is the paper by I.Y. Tatulych (2022), who analysed the impact of the introduction of the legal regime of martial law on the sphere of electronic legal proceedings in Ukraine.

The main objectives of the present study are to analyse the current state of providing the judicial system with opportunities for the implementation of electronic justice, namely to identify the main regulations governing the outlined topics; to determine the impact of the legal regime of martial law on the further implementation of the subsystem of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunications System – "e-Court" in Ukraine; to highlight the positive foreign practices of Estonia, which has one of the most effective judicial systems in the world, and to formulate prospects for the introduction of electronic justice in Ukraine.

## Materials and Methods

When analysing promising opportunities for further development of the e-justice system, a set of general scientific and specifically legal methods was used. The comparative legal method was used to analyse the practices of Estonia in the processes of full-fledged launch of electronic judicial systems. The comparative method helped show the impact of the introduction of martial law on joining judicial bodies to the "e-Court" subsystem. The system-structural method was used to analyse the features of the electronic court as an integral part of the Unified Judicial Information and

Telecommunications System. The formal legal method allowed defining the term “electronic legal proceedings”. Using the systematization method, the conclusions of this study were formulated.

To clarify the regulatory bases that determine the activity of the electronic court, some regulations and sub-legislative acts were used, including the Constitution of Ukraine (1996), the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Economic Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine and other legislative acts” (2017), the Law of Ukraine “On Amending Part Seven of Article 147 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” regarding the determination of territorial jurisdiction of court cases” (2022), Decision of the High Council of Justice “On approval of the Regulation on the Procedure for the Functioning of Individual Subsystems of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System” (2021) and others.

## **Results and discussion**

### **Features of the current state of regulatory support for the judicial system**

E-justice is a common phenomenon in the world practice. The very idea of electronic information dates to the beginning of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, when it became popular and began to operate in countries such as Italy, Canada, the United States, Australia, Switzerland, and many others. Therefore, from the very beginning of e-justice (i.e., the 1980s), the UK government gradually introduced some of its elements, which allowed citizens to get used to and adapt to the innovations that contributed to society through great relief.

The strategic course of the Ukrainian state towards joining the European Union requires further development of the judicial system, which should be characterized by independence, fairness, transparency, and efficient functioning. To fulfil the aforementioned purpose, the following tasks are essential: 1) to strengthen guarantees of independence of judges and courts; 2) to consolidate the efforts of employees of the court apparatus and the judicial corps; 3) to harmonize Ukraine’s legislation with the standards of the European community, etc. (Tereshchenko, 2020).

That is why, in October 2017, the main legislative body of Ukraine adopted a legislative act – the Law of Ukraine No. 2147 “On Amendments to the Economic Procedural Code, the Civil Procedural Code, the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine and other legal acts” (2017), according to which Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System will be gradually introduced in Ukraine, which enables the exchange of electronic documents between all participants in the procedure and the court, as well as video broadcasting of sessions and participation in video conferences.

The implementation of the UJITS consists of the gradual launch of modules (subsystems), one of which

is the electronic court, or electronic justice. The Regulation on the Procedure for the functioning of individual subsystems of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System “e-Court Subsystem” (e-Court) defines that such a subsystem provides its users with the possibility of sending and creating automated procedural documents to judicial bodies, including judicial self-government bodies (Decision of the High Council of Justice “On the Approval...”, 2021).

The development of modern technologies has prompted many people to create an electronic signature. The opportunity to take part in a court session using an electronic signature is a positive step towards the introduction of the “e-Court” system. By creating an account in the system through registration, citizens, representatives of organizations and institutions can considerably reduce the time it takes to submit numerous documents related to the court procedure. In this system, a person registers with their digital signature, creates an account once; the system accordingly creates a personal account, using which all procedural documents are sent to the person’s email address in electronic form. This system forms all the necessary documents, and when the judge puts their electronic digital signature, a copy is automatically sent to the Unified Register of Court Decisions and to the person who registered in the electronic court and is a party to the case (Tatulych, 2020).

According to the information published by the State Enterprise “Centre of Court Services”, in 2021, 55,183 new users were registered in the “e-Court” subsystem, of which 29,900 were registered after the launch of the subsystems (Electronic court and “e-Court” ..., 2021). Even though Ukraine lived in the conditions of coronavirus disease during 2020–2021, a considerable part of the courts was forced to switch to remote work. However, as statistics for the past year indicate, the judicial authorities are still not willing to join the implementation of electronic justice. This can be explained by the lack of technical capabilities for such accession because in this case, it is necessary to increase funding for the judicial system.

N. Kovalenko and I. Bernaziuk (2018) point out that the assessment of the adequacy of court funding does not always depend on formal consultation procedures or submission of judicial decisions by judicial bodies. Direct involvement of the courts has always been a necessity. Furthermore, upon surveying judges, many shortcomings were revealed: from the lack of necessary material resources (premises, furniture, office equipment, computer equipment, etc.) to the required number of qualified specialists, assistants, etc.

### **The impact of military actions on the territory of Ukraine on the implementation of judicial proceedings in general and electronic justice in particular**

Difficulties in 2022 were also added in connection with the beginning of active hostilities on the territory of

Ukraine, which led to the introduction of the legal regime of martial law (Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Introduction...", 2022). Under martial law, all state institutions switched to a special mode of operation, including the courts. According to Article 55 of the Constitution of Ukraine (1996), human and civil rights and freedoms are protected by the court. Article 56 states that in the conditions of the legal regime of martial law, the right of a person "to appeal to court cannot be restricted." Taking this into account, legislators and bodies of judicial self-government have an important task – to do everything possible for the effective administration of justice, considering the new realities of life in Ukraine.

For this purpose, in the first days of the war, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted a regulation aimed at ensuring the administration of justice in conditions of war and martial law. According to this law, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has determined the conditions for ensuring the smooth operation of the judiciary to exercise due justice. Thus, by a decision of the High Council of Justice, on the proposal of the Chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, the territorial jurisdiction of court cases in courts that are or have been under temporary occupation or on the territory of which active hostilities were conducted can be changed (Law of Ukraine "On Amending Part 7...", 2022).

In addition, the judicial self-government body – the Council of Judges of Ukraine – issued recommendations on the work of courts under martial law in early March 2022. Specifically, this concerned the possibility of postponing the consideration of court cases for a certain time (except for urgent ones). Such innovations, admittedly, were connected with the fact that a substantial number of participants in the court procedure could be part of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, volunteer formations, territorial defence or under the real threat to health and life in certain territories of active hostilities (Press Service of the Council of Judges of Ukraine, 2022).

Thus, the jurisdiction of a certain number of courts, including those in the temporarily occupied regions, regions under de-occupation, or damaged by enemy shelling, was changed. Such a considerable factor as martial law and the conduct of active military operations on the territory of Ukraine certainly hinders further implementation of the "e-Court" subsystem. Most courts have no technical possibility to access subsystems. To solve this issue, it is necessary to attract more funding, which is not a priority in war conditions.

### ***Foreign practices in implementing the electronic legal proceedings system***

The next stage of this study lies in the consideration of positive foreign practices. According to H.L. Chyhyryna (2018), most European countries have successful indicators of the use of electronic legal proceedings. Estonia is one of the most successful countries in the field of e-justice. According to Z.M. Gadetska, it was the

successful practices of Estonia that became a key aspect for the adoption of amendments to the procedural codes in 2017, which concerned the introduction of electronic justice (Gadetska & Shtabrat, 2021).

O.A. Tereshchenko (2020), analysing the practices of Estonia, notes that back in 2005, the country's government introduced the development of a special e-file system. This system can simultaneously ensure the exchange of information between the information systems of all parties to the judicial procedure: prosecutor's office, courts, police, judicial supervision, lawyers, state service centres, and ordinary citizens. Such a system can substantially save time and money because data is entered only once, and all communication between the parties is online.

A year later, the "Court Information System" was put into operation, which made provision for the functioning of one information system for all. Such a system allows registering court cases, automatically distributing all cases among available judges. In addition, new classifiers, determined by the needs of judges, were introduced. Tereshchenko concludes that Estonia's e-justice system is one of the most effective in the world (Tereshchenko, 2020).

Hence, online governance is perfectly acceptable in a small state with a young population, reliable institutions and a need for technological upgrading. It is the Estonian example of the use of e-government that shows that development, age, and trust are important for the use of digital public services in Europe (Stephanie, 2020).

According to the information of the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine dated September 2, 2022, Ukraine and Estonia will improve, develop, and expand cooperation on digital transformation. One of the steps of said cooperation will be the creation of an application in Estonia similar to the Ukrainian application "Diia". Specifically, the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine will consult and transfer its access to the launch and content of the digital application (Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, 2022).

Apart from European countries, electronic justice is also beginning to be introduced in rather poorly developed Asian countries. One of them is Indonesia. H.R. Helmi (2019), notes that e-court is the future of Indonesian courts and courts in other developed countries. If implemented, handling cases and court services will become easier, faster, cheaper, more transparent and accountable. The electronic court is designed to facilitate administration and justice. Each applicant/plaintiff or participant in the proceedings represented by a lawyer must arrive at the court. One can send an electronic claim registration from their office or home. This system contributes to the speed and low cost of litigation. In addition, the court fees are symbolic (i.e., small) because they are sent directly to the court's bank account, through electronic payment.

As the analysis of foreign practices indicates, the transition of case consideration within the scope of electronic justice is accompanied by the following positive aspects: 1) speed and time saving for case consideration; 2) transparency and increased level of trust in judicial bodies; 3) simplification of the procedure for submitting procedural and other documents, etc.

### Conclusions

Therefore, it can be concluded that the rapid development of information and telecommunication systems, the wide use of Internet resources became the reason for changing the established worldview regarding the legal foundations of the existence of the judicial system in general. Electronic justice can be considered as a way of organizing state power using information networks.

The analysis of Ukrainian realities indicated that the turning point for the launch of electronic justice was the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Economic Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine and other legislative acts" in 2017, which for the first time legislatively consolidated the gradual transition of the judicial system to a Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunications System. Later, other sub-legislative acts were adopted,

including those that define the basis for providing an "e-Court".

Even though Ukraine currently finds itself in the legal regime of martial law, the consideration of court cases through the "e-Court" subsystem could substantially relieve the load and speed up the consideration of such cases, including without endangering the participants in the trial. However, according to the study, most Ukrainian courts have not yet joined such a subsystem due to technical and/or financial circumstances. The number of people connected to the subsystem over the past year is not indicative.

The present study draws attention to practices experience of Estonia as a relatively young and small state, and the prospects for further introduction of electronic legal proceedings in Ukraine. The importance of using Estonia's practices is justified by agreements between the central executive authorities of Ukraine and Estonia in the field of e-governance.

Thus, in summary, despite the perfect statutory regulation of electronic justice, it is also necessary to provide financial and technical support for courts to fully access such a subsystem.

Further research may include the analysis of interaction between the governments of Estonia and Ukraine during cooperation on digital transformation.

### References

- [1] Boscheinen-Duursma, H.C., & Khanyk-Pospolitik, R. (2019). Austria and Ukraine comparative study of E-justice: Towards confidence of judicial rights protection. *Access to Justice in Eastern Europe*, 4(5), 42-59. doi: 10.33327/AJEE-18-2.4-a000022.
- [2] Chygryna, H.L. (2018). Perspectives of introducing international experience of electronic criminal procedure in Ukraine. *Subcarpathian Law Herald*, 2, 72-76.
- [3] Constitution of Ukraine. (1996, June). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254к/96-вр#Text>.
- [4] Decision of the High Council of Justice No. 1845/0/15-21 "On the Approval of the Regulation on the Procedure for the Functioning of Individual Subsystems of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System". (2021, August). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v1845910-21#Text>.
- [5] Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 "On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine". (2022, February). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/64/2022/ed20220224#Text>.
- [6] Electronic court and "e-Court": How many users registered in 2021. (2021). Retrieved from <https://sud.ua/ru/news/sud-info/224942-elektronniy-sud-ta-yesud-skilli-koristuvachiv-zareyestruvalosya-u-2021-rotsi>.
- [7] Gadetska, Z., & Shtabrat, A. (2021). Implementation of electronic lawsuit systems. *Efektivna Ekonomika*, 1. doi: 10.32702/2307-2105-2021.1.80.
- [8] Helmi, H.R. (2019). The existence of electronic courts (E-Court) in realizing simple, fast and low-cost justice. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, 8(9), 270-278.
- [9] Kovalenko, N., & Bernaziuk, I. (2018). Topical issues of financing electronic legal proceedings in Ukraine. *Baltic Journal of Economic Studies*, 4(5), 100-104. doi: 10.30525/2256-0742/2018-4-5-100-104.
- [10] Kravtsov, S.O., Pravnyk, S.O., & Moshura, L.V. (2021). Electronic judiciary as a modern trend. *Juridical Scientific and Electronic Journal*, 4, 224-228. doi: 10.32782/2524-0374/2021-4/53.
- [11] Law of Ukraine No. 2112-IX "On Amending Part 7 of Article 147 of the Law of Ukraine 'On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges' Regarding the Determination of Territorial Jurisdiction of Court Cases". (2022, March). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2112-20#n5>.
- [12] Law of Ukraine No. 2112-IX "On Amending the Seventh Part of Article 147 of the Law of Ukraine 'On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges' Regarding the Determination of Territorial Jurisdiction of Court Cases". (2022, March). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2112-20#Text>.
- [13] Law of Ukraine No. 2147-VIII "On Amendments to the Economic Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine and other legislative acts". (2017, October). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2147-19#Text>.

- [14] Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine. (2022). *The Ministry of Digital Transformation will help Estonia create an application based on Diia: Information from the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine*. Retrieved from <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/mintsyfry-dopomozhe-estonii-stvoryty-zastosunok-na-bazi-dii>.
- [15] Press service of the Council of Judges of Ukraine. (2022). *To all courts of Ukraine! The Council of Judges of Ukraine has published recommendations on the work of courts under martial law*. Retrieved from <https://rsu.gov.ua/ua/news/usim-sudam-ukraini-rsu-opublikovala-rekomendacii-sodo-rooti-sudiv-v-umovah-voennogo-stanu>.
- [16] Serdiuk, L.R. (2016). Regulatory framework introduction of electronic proceedings in Ukraine. *Young Scientist*, 3, 500-505.
- [17] Stephany, F. (2020). It's not only size that matters: Trust and e-government success in Europe. *Social Science Research Network Electronic Journal*. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.3722293.
- [18] Stetsenko, S., Pylypenko, S., Zghama, A., Sydorova, E. & Shkliar, S. (2019). E-Justice: European Standards and the State of Implementation in Ukraine. *Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues*, 22(5). Retrieved from <https://www.abacademies.org/articles/E-justice-European-standards-and-the-state-of-implementation-in-Ukraine-1544-0044-22-5-422.pdf>.
- [19] Tatulych, I.Yu. (2020). Civil proceedings during quarantine. *European Journal of Law and Public Administration*, 7(2), 184-194. doi: 10.18662/eljpa/7.2/138.
- [20] Tatulych, I.Yu. (2022) Communication with the court in the conditions of martial law. *Juridical Scientific and Electronic Journal*, 6, 151-154. doi: 10.32782/2524-0374/2022-6/35.
- [21] Tereshchenko, O.A. (2020). Foreign experience of public administration of electronic governance of the judiciary in Ukraine. *Legal Science*, 2, 334-341. doi: 10.32844/2222-5374-2020-104-2.37.

## Особливості нормативно-правового регулювання електронного суду в Україні

**Олена Анатоліївна Улютіна**

Кандидат юридичних наук, доцент  
Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України  
03041, вул. Героїв Оборони, 15, м. Київ, Україна  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1982-9911>

**Олена Вікторівна Артеменко**

Кандидат юридичних наук, доцент  
Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України  
03041, вул. Героїв Оборони, 15, м. Київ, Україна  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2041-8925>

---

### Анотація

Актуальність обраної тематики зумовлено тим, що п'ять років тому в Україні розпочався процес переходу до системи електронного судочинства з метою підвищення рівня довіри населення до судових органів, пришвидшення строків розгляду справ та економії часу. Проте станом на кінець 2022 року функціонування електронних судів зіткнулося з певними труднощами. Мета роботи – комплексний нормативно-правовий аналіз процесу переходу судової системи до здійснення електронного судочинства. Методами дослідження стали: системно-структурний, компаративний, порівняльно-правовий, формально-юридичний. Результатами дослідження встановлено, що процес запуску електронного судочинства розпочався ще у 2017 році після ухвалення Закону України «Про внесення змін до Господарського процесуального кодексу України, Цивільного процесуального кодексу України, Кодексу адміністративного судочинства України та інших законодавчих актів» і триває до цього часу. Визначено, що в умовах, коли діє правовий режим воєнного стану, приєднання всіх судів України до підсистеми «Електронного суду» дало б змогу суттєво пришвидшити розгляд справ та розвантажити суди, що не перебували в окупації. Аргументовано необхідність врахувати досвід Естонії, що має одну з найкращих автоматизованих судових систем світу. Установлено, що незважаючи на досконале нормативно-правове регулювання електронного судочинства, необхідним є також фінансове та технічне забезпечення судів для повноцінного приєднання до такої підсистеми. Матеріали цього дослідження можуть бути корисними під час вивчення дисциплін «Судові та правоохоронні органи», «Проблеми судочинства України», «Інформаційне право» тощо

**Ключові слова:** електронне судочинство, дистанційне правосуддя, Єдина судова інформаційно-телекомунікаційної система, воєнний стан, суддівське самоврядування