

SUMMARY

Key Words: digital economy, digitalization, legal support, virtual companies, crypto assets, blockchain, government programs, objects of civil rights, digital financial assets, tokens, information.

Subject matter: Civil law regulation of the digital economy

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The supervising organization: Law office No. 1, Stavropol regional Bar Association, Pyatigorsk **The relevance of the research topic.** The relevance of the research topic is determined by the fact that at the present stage of economic development around the world and, in particular, in Russia, there is an objective trend of transition from the raw materials and industrial economy to the digital one. The rapid development of information and digital technologies in the modern world has a huge impact on all spheres of public life: the information component of human activity moves into the virtual environment, changing the processes occurring in the usual form in a colossal way. The impact of the digital economy is also felt by the fundamental branches of law - civil, criminal, administrative, financial, tax, procedural, etc. that is, at this stage of economic development, the problems of legislative definition and consolidation of legal relations of a new type and adjustment of existing legislation are becoming more and more frequent. Despite the expansion of the use of digital technologies and the growing number of citizens with digital skills, significant digital inequality persists in Russia, the lack of professional training in the field of digital technologies, and educational programs do not fully meet the needs of the digital economy. The development of digital infrastructure and the competencies of the workforce in the field of digital economy should become one of the key factors of the country's sustainable economic development. At the same time, in the context of the growing number of cybercrimes, the stability and security of the functioning of the Russian digital infrastructure must be ensured.

The purpose of the work: clarification of the legal content of the key concepts of the digital economy, identification of features and development of recommendations for improving the civil law regulation of relations in the field of the digital economy.

Objective: to consider IT-technologies as tools of the digital economy and to investigate the emergence of new objects of civil protection in the context of the development of the digital economy; to study the normative legal acts regulating the procedure for civil regulation of new objects of the digital economy: big data, blockchain technologies, etc.; to identify current trends in civil law regulation of electronic document management; to identify problems and suggest ways to improve the current civil legislation regulating relations in the digital economy.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research The theoretical significance of the study is that the results obtained in the work allow us to integrate into a single system the issues of regulation of certain areas of the digital economy.

The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that the provisions and conclusions contained in the study allow us to deepen scientific knowledge about the subjective positions of the state in civil law relations and can be used as a source material for further study of legal problems in this area of the digital economy, as well as in the process of improving the legal framework of the Russian Federation.

Results of the study:

1. The digital economy is a system of social, economic and cultural relations that are implemented through the use of digital information and communication technologies. It is aimed at creating conditions for the emergence of new promising digital technologies and the use of advanced innovative models for organizing trade, business, production, and logistics. the lack of a clear conceptual framework for the processes of the digital economy,
2. The main task of legal regulation is the formation of a new regulatory environment that provides a favorable legal regime for the formation of modern information technologies for the

development of the digital economy in the Russian Federation. To do this, it is necessary to make a system of amendments to the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, etc.

3. The main problems and prospects for the development of the digital economy in the Russian Federation:

- the lack of a unified system of regulatory and legal regulation of the digital economy of the Russian Federation – this leads to various types of abuse, for example, fraud, terrorist financing, sale of prohibited items and funds, money laundering, corruption;
- the lack of a reliable data protection system;
- the lack of information interconnection between the state and business, as well as between various state bodies and their structures.

Recommendations:

– Due to the fact that at the moment there is no single approach to defining the concepts of the digital economy, the first priority is to create a competent and clear conceptual apparatus.

– Modern information and communication technologies are an important tool of the digital economy and, at the same time, they become the object of civil law regulation due to their close relationship with the receipt, search, production, transmission, dissemination of information.

– The mass application of information and communication technologies in various spheres of life leads to their use in commercial turnover, therefore, there is a need to protect the interests of subjects using information in their activities. This means that the information must be legally classified as objects of civil law and enshrined in Article 128 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.

– The introduction of civil turnover based on digital technologies also requires updating of civil law regulation. To improve the regulation of electronic document flow, the author proposes to fix the electronic form of the transaction in Article 158 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, stating Part 1 of Article 158 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation "Form of transactions" in the following wording: "1. Transactions are made orally, in writing (simple or notarial) or in electronic form."