

Список використаної літератури:

1. Логінова Н.І. Забезпечення інформаційної безпеки в системі управління навчанням MOODLE / Н. І. Логінова // Правові та інституційні механізми забезпечення розвитку України в умовах європейської інтеграції: матер. міжнар. наук.-практ. конф. (18 травня 2018 р.) : у 2 т. — Т. 1. — Одеса : Видавничий дім «Гельветика», 2018. — С. 598–600.
2. Будік О. О., Чекурін В. Ф. Специфічні загрози інформаційній безпеці систем електронного навчання. — [Електронний ресурс]. — Режим доступу: <http://science.lp.edu.ua/uk/node/2044>.
3. Герасименко І. В. Технології захисту даних у системі підтримки дистанційного навчання / І. В. Герасименко // Інформаційні технології і засоби навчання. — 2015. — Том 47. — № 3. — С. 150–159.

Kozin Oleksandr Borisovich

National University «Odessa Law Academy»
Associate Professor of the Department of Information Technologies
Ph.D of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, Associate Professor

Papkovskaya Olga Borisovna

Odessa National Polytechnic University
Associate Professor of the Department of Higher Mathematics
and Systems Modeling, Ph.D of Physical-Mathematical Sciences,
Associate Professor

TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-GOVERNMENT AND E-TRUST SERVICES

E-government is one of the areas of organization of the state authorities through the system of local information networks and segments of the Internet on a single platform. This guarantees the activity of the authorities in real time and creates the most easy and accessible daily communication with them residents, legal entities, non-governmental institutions. The main element of online management is the e-government, as the general infrastructure of inter-agency computerized information interaction between government institutions and regional self-government bodies with residents, entrepreneurs and other businesses. This is an addition or analogue of the classical government. It only determines another way of interaction, relying on the active use of information and communication technologies to improve the performance of government services.

There are various approaches to determining the model of e-governance. A typical or classic approach describes the links between key e-government actors and includes components such as: «Government — Government» (G2G — «government to government»);

«Government – Entities»; «Government – Citizens» (G2C – «government to citizens»).

In order to develop the information society in Ukraine, the focus and coherence of the activities of state authorities and local governments are being pursued with the aim of creating and implementing state policies for building a developed information society as an integral element of the policy of continuous development of Ukraine.

Modern implement e-governance is characterized by:

- accessibility and transparency of public administration activities;
- saving of time and material resources;
- improving the quality of administrative services;
- access to general information with the support of modern digital technologies;
- exemption of employees from everyday routine work;
- protection of personal data of citizens, business representatives in relations with state resources;
- use of a single «source of contact» of citizens with public services;
- access to round-the-clock reception of administrative services;
- raising the level of democratization of society.

The introduction of e-governance can change the nature of the government, making it more transparent and controlled by the public. It creates conditions for the gradual development of business, improving the investment climate, raising the economy, and also becomes a factor in ensuring a real participation of citizens in political processes.

The development of e-governance is observed in various sectors: public, private and public. Ukraine is heading towards improving the entire e-governance system and has already taken a few important steps, but this is still not enough.

In the past years, the state has established a strong regulatory and technical base that will help in the following years in achieving the following objectives, in particular those underlined in the Concept of e-Government Development in Ukraine until 2020 [1].

An electronic service is a service provided with an information and telecommunication system. An electronic trust service is a service provided to provide electronic interaction between several entities that fully trust the provider of electronic trust services for the provision of this service. These services are provided upon signing of the agreement by the providers of electronic trust services. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine determines the procedure for using E-trust services in state authorities, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions and some state organizations.

The Electronic Trust Services includes [2]: creation, verification and confirmation of advanced electronic signature or seal; establishment and confirmation of the validity of the certificate of electronic signature or seal; creating, verifying and verifying the authenticity of

the website authentication certificate; formation, verification and confirmation of the electronic timestamp; registered electronic delivery.

Ukraine participates in cooperation with foreign countries in the field of electronic confidential services and electronic identification, in particular, on the basis of international treaties of Ukraine.

We can argue that since the adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On electronic trust services» [2], there has been a certain transformation of the national regulatory framework in the area of electronic digital signature through the implementation of the legislation of the European Union, the development of a single trust space based on the system of Electronic Trust Services.

After the adoption of the law, there is the right to create a single trust zone based on the system of electronic trust services when using the public key infrastructure and providing electronic trust services. The adoption of the law gives the right to develop a unified system of electronic trust services, to mutually recognize Ukrainian and foreign certificates of public keys, electronic signatures and electronic seals.

References:

1. Розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України «Про схвалення Концепції розвитку електронного урядування в Україні» // 20.09.2017 р. № 649 [Електронний ресурс]. — Режим доступу: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/649-2017-%D1%80>
2. Закон України «Про електронні довірчі послуги» // 05.10.2017 № 2155-VIII [Електронний ресурс]. — Режим доступу: <http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2155-19>

Трофименко Олена Григорівна

Національний університет «Одеська юридична академія»,
доцент кафедри інформаційних технологій,
кандидат технічних наук, доцент

НОВАЦІЇ ЗАКОНОДАВСТВА ЩОДО ВПРОВАДЖЕННЯ ЕЛЕКТРОННОГО ВРЯДУВАННЯ

З метою прискорення темпів впровадження електронного урядування Україна за останній час суттєво вдосконалила та оновила нормативно-правову базу щодо регулювання інформаційних відносин своїх громадян, оптимізації діяльності органів державної служби через обов'язкове впровадження е-сервісів, впровадження та застосування засобів електронної ідентифікації для надання е-послуг.