

DYNAMICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SOCIETY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The author analyzes the political, social and legal aspects of the support of the development of information society in the Czech Republic. It is proved that, as a member of the European Union, the Czech Republic firmly pursues a policy for advancing information and communication technologies and has achieved significant results in this field. The conceptual and administrative design of this policy in the Czech Republic has made it an integral part of the EU strategy to increase the competitiveness of the European economy and improve the living standards of the Czech people. The state policy for ensuring the development of information society of the Czech Republic is an extremely important task that is being completed in the course of implementing the general reforms of the state. The purpose of this policy in the Czech Republic is primarily to create conditions for timely identification of sources of information threats and their possible consequences. The Czech Republic is constantly implementing sets of preventive measures to neutralize or reduce the negative consequences of information threats, creating conditions for ensuring timely, complete and accurate data for decision-making, and carrying out information activities to harmonize personal, public and state interests as a basis for achieving political stability in the country.

Keywords: Czech Republic, European Union, information and communication technologies, information society

DYNAMIKA ROZWOJU SPOŁECZEŃSTWA INFORMACYJNEGO W CZECHACH

Autorka analizuje polityczne, społeczne i prawne aspekty wspierania rozwoju społeczeństwa informacyjnego w Czechach. Dowodzi, że jako kraj członkowski Unii Europejskiej, Republika Czeska zdecydowanie prowadzi politykę rozwoju zaawansowanych technologii informacyjno-komunikacyjnych i osiąga znaczące wyniki w tej dziedzinie. Konceptualny i administracyjny projekt tej polityki w Republice Czeskiej uczynił z niej integralną część strategii UE, mającej na celu zwiększenie konkurencyjności gospodarki europejskiej i poprawę poziomu życia Czechów. Polityka państwa w zakresie zapewnienia rozwoju społeczeństwa informacyjnego Republiki Czeskiej jest niezwykle ważnym zadaniem, które jest realizowane w trakcie przeprowadzania ogólnych reform państwa. Celem tej polityki w Czechach jest przede wszystkim stworzenie

warunków do terminowej identyfikacji źródeł zagrożeń informacyjnych i ich możliwych konsekwencji. Republika Czeska stale wdraża działania prewencyjne w celu zneutralizowania lub ograniczenia negatywnych skutków zagrożeń informacyjnych, stwarzając warunki do zapewnienia terminowych, kompletnych i dokładnych danych do podejmowania decyzji oraz prowadzenia działań informacyjnych służących harmonizacji interesów osobistych, publicznych i państwowych jako podstawy do osiągnięcia stabilności politycznej kraju.

Słowa kluczowe: Czechy, Unia Europejska, technologie informacyjne i komunikacyjne, społeczeństwo informacyjne

ДИНАМІЗМ РОЗВИТКУ ІНФОРМАЦІЙНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА В ЧЕСЬКІЙ РЕСПУБЛІЦІ

В статті досліджено політичне та соціально-правове забезпечення розвитку інформаційного суспільства в Чеській Республіці. Аргументовано, що Чехія як член Євросоюзу активно проводить політику розвитку інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій і досягла помітних результатів у цій сфері. Концептуальне й адміністративне оформлення такої політики в ЧР зробило її інтегральною частиною стратегії ЄС з підвищення конкурентоспроможності європейської економіки і підвищення рівня життя чехів. Державна політика забезпечення розвитку інформаційного суспільства Чеської Республіки – це надзвичайно важливе завдання, що вирішується в ході здійснення загального реформування держави. Метою такої політики в Чехії є насамперед створення умов для своєчасного виявлення джерел інформаційних загроз і можливих їх наслідків. Чехія постійно проводить комплекс превентивних заходів для нейтралізації чи зменшення негативних наслідків інформаційних загроз, створення умов для забезпечення своєчасної, повної і точної інформації для прийняття рішень, здійснення інформаційної діяльності для гармонізації особистих, суспільних і державних інтересів як основи досягнення політичної стабільності в країні.

Ключові слова: Чеська Республіка, Європейський Союз, інформаційно-комунікаційні технології, інформаційне суспільство

The problem we raise in this article is undoubtedly relevant. The development of any modern society, like Czech Republic, heavily depends on information and communication technologies, as they have a significant impact on the international and foreign policy of the state. There are processes in all aspects of life (economics, politics, finance and banking, telecommunications, energy, health and social security, defense, security, culture, education, customs

and public administration efficiency, etc.) that are carried out through information and communication systems¹. Back in 1993 at the initiative of the President of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, a white paper on “Growth, competitiveness, employment: the challenges and ways forward into the 21st century” was published, which describes “the emergence of a new information society in which people’s activities are supported by the provision of services that involve the use of information and communication technologies”².

Member states of the European Union have followed the advice and recommendations presented in the white paper, and have been actively engaging in the creation and formation of information society inside their borders. The political and socio-legal development of Czech society has reached a certain level, and it became a vital issue to create an effective management system for the information society and its integration into the global community on a state level. A number of reasons define the necessity of such a step: first, the globalization processes that stimulate human civilization toward the establishment of a global information society and the adoption of the priorities of continuous development; second, due to certain irregularities between the proclaimed priority of the state policy on the development of the information society and any specific actions of its implementation in the Czech Republic; third, the current concept of the state policy on the development of the information society leads to the management, focused mainly on the advantages of informatization of the Czech society, however, it does not take into the consideration the problem of prevention and minimization of the risks that arise in a society at its post-industrial stage of development.

There are many works devoted to various aspects of the state policy for the development of the information society, including the works of I. Aristova, K. Belyakov, O. Grigor, S. Gnatyuk, V. Danilian, V. Gurkovsky, V. Efimova, M. Ryzhkov, Y. Kalashniuk, Y. Makarenko, A. Mikhnenko, V. Parfeniuk, G. Pocheptsov, A. Shevchuk, S. Chukut, and others; in Western scientific world – works of N. Wiener, M. McLuhan, D. Robertson, B. Badie, P. Bourdieu, L. von Bertalanffi, K. Deutsch, M. Mesarovich, D. Gudbi, K. Shenon, P. Sorokin, D. Easton, G. Almond, I. Masud, A. Bentley, I. Wallerstein, S. Huntington, E. Tofler, D. Bell, J. Galbraith, R. Bowdich, J. Nye and W. Owen, T. Parsons, R.-J. Schwarzenberg, and others. Scientists and practitioners observe the information society as a whole and its formation process in individual states. V. Parfenyuk analyzed the achievements and failures of the Czech Republic in this area specifically while investigating the characteristics of the development and content of the information society policy in context of European integration in Central Europe.

The comparative approach used in this paper helped analyze and effectively use the experience of other countries, study the problems, challenges and prospects of development, effective strategies and plans of the state from a more realistic perspective. The experience of

¹ Informačná bezpečnosť. URL: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/informacna-bezpecnost/2999s>. (accessed: 18.10.2020).

² Growth, competitiveness, employment: The challenges and ways forward into the 21st century: White Paper, «Bulletin of the European Communities». Supplement 6/93, URL: http://europa.eu/documentation/official_docs/white-apers/pdf/growth_wp_com_93_700_parts_a_b.pdf (accessed: 10.10.2020).

the Czech Republic, which shares a common historical past with post-Soviet countries, is also valuable because in recent years it has made significant improvements in the development of the information society.

The EU has started paying attention to the evolution of elements of a unified information society in the European space in the early 1990s. The European community has recognized the importance of the development of an information society and considered it a priority. The information policy of the European Union is based on the European Information Society doctrine introduced by N. Bangemann in 1993 in the report on “Europe and the Global Information Society: Recommendations for the European Union”. The key idea of the document was to create an information society based on the European integration process to ensure the economic stability of the European countries, economic growth of traditional and new (information) industries; solve social problems of employment by creating new jobs; provide opportunities of free access to global networks for education, health and administrative management purposes³. The implementation of the Action Plan (Europe and the Global Information Society, 1994) was a huge success, which determined the further strategy of Europe’s movement towards the information society.

In December 1999, the European Commission launched the “e-Europe” initiative, adopting the “e-Europe – Information Society for all” plan, which was then followed by more similar plans. The “Europe 2020” Strategy is currently in effect. Mentioned plans were designed to accelerate the transition of all EU member states towards a knowledge economy, use of potential benefits of economic growth, more jobs, and better access to the new services of the information age for all people. Currently, the EU information policy functions along with other common policies of the European Union and is being implemented at three main levels: global level, EU level and at the level of individual states.

We can clearly see this in the Czech Republic, which officially applied for membership in the European Union in January 1996⁴, and on May 1, 2004 became an official member of this organization. Prior to the application, the Czech Republic held a referendum on joining the EU, which showed that 77.22% of citizens voted for joining, while 22.67% were against it⁵. The results of the voting were well received by both political figures of the Czech Republic and official representatives of the European Union. Therefore, the Czech people voluntarily took the obligation to comply with all decisions of this international organization.

The documents of the European Union are the evidence that the information society has long become an important driver of economic, social and technological changes and an important role in the functioning of society as a whole and the relations between individuals, groups and countries at the global level as it provides more opportunities for cross-border

³ Бангеманн А., Европа и мировое информационное сообщество. Рост, конкуренция, занятость, цели и пути в XXI век, «Бюллетень Европейской комиссии». Приложение, 1993, № 6, С. 5-32.

⁴ Членство Чешской Республики в Европейском Союзе, URL: <http://old.radio.cz/ru/statja/111346> (accessed: 18.10.2020).

⁵ Jelíkl, Scenar 10+15, Hospodarske noviny, 2002, 20 Dec.

communication and information exchange through the globalization of widely available networks and services for society. Information is the key component of the democratic decision-making process – it observes the right of citizens to participate in public administration by obtaining information about public policies, government activities, and management decisions. Impartial and consistent information increases the level of awareness on these issues as well as confidence of the citizens in the government, which helps form public support for state policy.

Informatization has had a very positive impact on the Czech Republic – not only it opened the way to the European integration, but also to the growth of economic well-being, because the level of development of the information space of society at the present stage has a decisive influence on the economy. The global informatization goals, including the Czech Republic, are to fully meet the information needs of the society in all areas, to increase the efficiency of social production, and to help stabilize social and political relations in the state through the introduction of telecommunication tools⁶.

It is not surprising that information society became a key topic of the European Union strategy of the XXI century⁷. The EU has launched a number of initiatives to support the spread of new information technologies and communication tools, while also taking measures to control and reduce the risks associated with the development of the information society. It is obvious that the efficiency of the information processes directly depends on the interest of the political elite of a particular country, collective efforts of the member states, corresponding targeted policy, as well as development and implementation of special programs. The experience of the European Union in the development of the information society also convinces us that it is as much important to create a system of motivation for citizens to use modern information and communication technologies, and to provide the most important electronic services for citizens and entrepreneurs.

When the appropriate infrastructure was finally built in 1999, the government of the Czech Republic developed and approved a strategic document that defined state policy, guidelines and coordination of segmental actions for the information society. In the Czech Republic, realization of information security was considered to be one of the necessary conditions for the functioning of the society. In a broad sense, this meant ensuring information security and protecting the information space and, especially, securing the information and communication infrastructure of the state and its information content, which belong to the concept of strategy in the digital space. On the one hand, the concept of information security can be considered as provision of safety of internal information as such, which implies the protection of the quality of information, its reliability, and the protection of various branches of information (political, state, banking, and commercial secrets) from disclosure. On the other hand, information

⁶ Adamski A., Prawo technologii informacyjnych. URL: http://www.edukacja-prawnicza.pl/index.php?mod=m_artykuly&cid=58&tid=332 (accessed: 10.10.2020).

⁷ Lisbon Strategy, «Europe glossary», URL: http://europa.eu/scadplus/aboutglossary_en.htm (accessed: 18.10.2020).

security means control over information flows, limiting the use of provocative, hostile public information, including control over advertising, and protecting the national information space from external information expansion⁸.

The European Union has added information security issues to the list of its main priorities and has started implementing a number of strategic documents, recommendations, guidelines and rules related to privacy and computer programs, electronic commerce, electronic signatures, anti-spam, anti-cybercrime, etc. Therefore, the “Electronic Czech Republic” project (2002) was developed to support informatization, setting a goal to expand Internet access and accessibility of electronic services for the citizens, improve the quality of content, education and training of the population in mastering computers and the Internet.

We should note that the government of the Czech Republic, as well as national governments, supranational bodies and organizations of developed countries (UN, G8), pay great attention to the formation of information society and information security. The Czech government actively participates in the creation of various institutions and institutional systems to ensure the protection of information (ENISA HLIIG, CERT, and others). For example, in March 2004, the European Union Agency for Cyber security (ENISA) was created, which united all EU member states. The Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic represents the state in this Agency.

The next step in the development of information society in the Czech Republic became the adoption of the Law on free access to information and the introduction of information and communication technologies in all spheres of society and training the appropriate personnel for this purpose. Finally, the Czech government developed and adopted the national policy program for broad access, the national cyber security strategy of the Czech Republic, and the new information and communication policy for electronic development of the Czech Republic based on the Action Plan of the European Union “e-Europe”⁹.

In March 2007, the Government Council for the Information Society was created. This coordinating, expert and advisory body for decision-making in this regard was headed by the Prime Minister¹⁰. Since 2009, under the auspices of the government of the Czech Republic, a legal and technical initiative of the post office and the Ministry of the Interior is being implemented, which aims to create a base for providing public services in electronic form in all areas, to let people to get all the necessary documents in one place – from social, trade, legal, land, commercial and other issues.

The Czech government tried to expand the range of these services every year. The program had covered most government agencies, including the judicial bodies. This interaction was

⁸ Peltier R. Thomas, Peltier J., Blackley J., «Information security», Washington, Auerbach publications, 2005. P. 16.

⁹ Станович Ю. М., Актуальні питання функціонування електронної юстиції в Україні в контексті європейського досвіду, «Актуальні проблеми правотворення в сучасній Україні», Матеріали науково-практичної конференції (м. Луштя (АРК), 29 квітня – 1 травня 2010 р.), Київський університет права НАН України / Реда.: Ю. С. Шемшученко, Ю. А. Бошицький, С. В. Бобровник, О. В. Чернецька, О. І. Мацегорін, А. С. Мацко, З. А. Троспюк, С. І. Юшина, Київ, Вид-во Європ. ун-ту, 2010, С. 203.

¹⁰ Statut Rady vlády pro informační společnost, URL: <http://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rvis/statut-RVIS.pdf> (accessed: 18.10.2020).

defined by the government as the basis of the social order. The introduction of the e-Justice tools into the information environment has showed positive results of ensuring fair and just legal proceedings, which has facilitated verification and broad public control, and contributed to reducing budget expenditures.

The government of the Czech Republic is enforcing a powerful e-Justice project Under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice, which provides for a clearly structured portal with accessible information materials, a database of court decisions, electronic forms for appealing to the court via the Internet, and other important components.

When the Czech Republic assumed the presidency of the Council of the European Union starting on January, 1 to June, 30, 2009, it tried to promote e-Justice technologies for the entire European community¹¹. To fulfill this goal, Czech officials held a special conference attended by the EU Ministers of Justice on February, 17-18, in Prague, which encouraged an intensive exchange of experience on this issue within the framework of the European Commission's electronic strategy for justice (European "e-Justice" Action Plan)¹².

The most active part in all these projects was played by the Czech legislators, who developed regulations and standards, discussed legal issues of information and computer technologies interaction (ICT) and law at conferences, published relevant materials. Progress in the practical implementation of Czech projects contributed to the activation of research activities on network law in Czech universities, to establishment of the Masaryk University Institute of Law and Technology in 2010, which employs both experienced and young researchers –Michaela Poremska, Radim Polchak, Danusha Spachilova, Adam Ptashnyk, Libor Kuncha, Matej Myshka, Jaromir Savelko and others.

On May 8, 2009 the Ministers of Justice of the Visegrad Four– the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland – signed a memorandum on close cooperation in Wroclaw (Poland) to create a common electronic platform for data exchange between justice systems. Based on the provisions of the Memorandum, its participants were to introduce electronic courts in their states. On January 1, 2010 in Lublin (Poland), a nationwide electronic court started working, which considers cases of small complexity on electronic claims. During that year, it accepted 686,973 cases, and satisfied 635,751 claims based on them¹³. On January 14, 2010, a group was established in the Czech Ministry of Justice to develop the concept of computerization of legal proceedings and draft the necessary legal acts¹⁴.

A similar group was also created in Wroclaw, based on the employees of the leading Polish research center, which operates on the basis of the University of Wroclaw – Jacek Goliachinski,

¹¹ Членство Чешской Республики в Европейском Союзе, URL: <http://old.radio.cz/ru/statja/111346> (accessed: 18.10.2020).

¹² 2019-2023 Action Plan European e-Justice (2019/C 96/05). URL: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52019XG0313\(02\)&rid=6](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52019XG0313(02)&rid=6) (accessed: 10.10.2020).

¹³ E-sąd: Prawie 700 tys. spraw w ciągu roku (2010), «Dziennik Gazeta Prawna», 30 grudnia.

¹⁴ Víceletý akční plán oblasti Evropské E-justice na období let 2014–2018. 2014/c.182/02, URL: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/CS/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014XG0614\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/CS/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014XG0614(01)) (accessed: 10.10.2020).

Sylvia Kotecka, Dariusz Adamski, Marek Lesniak, Lukasz Gozdyazhek, Anna Zalesinska and others. The Wroclaw center for research on legal and economic problems of electronic communications has significant achievements in the field of e-Government policies and procedures, in the field of privacy and consumer protection, and in expanding access to justice through electronic means of communication, which is implemented on the basis of the district court in Wroclaw. They are also working on models of electronic decisions for courts of general jurisdiction.

Preparing to lead the Council of the European Union in the second half of 2011, Poland, followed the Czech Republic and put a bigger emphasis on the development of information society in the EU countries, its institutional development, and various other activities in this regard.

The new economy and the Internet have remained at the top of the EU agenda since the Lisbon EU Summit in 2000. At that time the EU leaders set a new ambitious goal – to turn Europe into the region with the most competitive and dynamically developing information(-knowledge) economy. To do this, the European Commission has developed a comprehensive strategy known as the e-Europe 2002 Action Plan. The heads of the states and governments decided that the EU “will become the most competitive and dynamic, capable of sustainable growth by 2010” and approved the “e-Europe” strategy, which was replaced by “e-Initiative-2010” (European information society 2010) in 2005¹⁵.

To implement the decisions of the summit, the Czech Republic, as an EU member state, actively pursued a policy of ICT development and achieved notable results here. The conceptual and administrative design of this Czech policy has made it an integral part of the EU strategy to increase the competitiveness of the European economy and improve the living standards of Czech people.

The European Union considers the development of ICT as one of the three main sources that would help overcome more than 20% of the lag in labor productivity in the EU compared to the same indicator in the US. At the same time, two other “breakthrough areas” were also directly related to the ICT sector: stimulating innovation and investing in human capital. The comprehensive analysis of the current state of the European ICT market shows that intellectual resources have achieved record results: the absolute growth of the European ICT market is associated with the expansion of opportunities for multimedia products, with the development of mobile e-Commerce, and Internet marketing, Internet banking, Internet telephony, PR-branding, contracting, consulting and so on in particular.

Study on the introduction of ICTs in the Czech Republic has shown ICTs to be an important source of productivity, growth, innovation, increasing competitiveness, increasing number of jobs. Thus they have the ability to drive the processes of globalization, while at the same time meeting the Lisbon strategy course and introducing new tools that can be used to try to

¹⁵ Парфенюк В. М., Політика інформаційного суспільства в умовах евроінтеграції (на прикладі Республіки Польща, Словачької Республіки, Угорської Республіки та Чеської Республіки): автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня канд. політ. наук: спец. 23.00.04, Ін-т світової економіки міжнародних відносин НАНУ України, Київ, 2006, С. 3-8.

contain a number of social challenges, such as climate change, excessive energy use and aging of the population. In the second decade of the XXI century, a new stage of development of the information society in the EU and in the Czech Republic was introduced. It is associated with the adoption of the Europe 2020 Strategy – a new political strategy document for the EU development up to 2020, aimed at supporting employment, increase of productivity and social cohesion in Europe.

The Czech Republic state policy of ensuring the development of information society is an extremely important task that is being carried out by implementing the general reform of the state. The purpose of this policy in the state is primarily to create conditions for timely identification of sources of cyber threats and their possible consequences. The Czech Republic is constantly applying sets of preventive measures to neutralize or reduce the negative consequences of cybercrime, creating conditions for ensuring timely, complete and accurate information for decision-making, and carrying out information activities to harmonize personal, public and state interests as a basis for achieving political stability in the country.

We believe the experience of developing information society and its support in various fields (political, social, legal, organizational and technological) in former socialist countries to be very important for Ukraine and other post-Soviet states. We should take into account the importance of public-private partnership, technological, institutional, technical and legal aspects, e-Government and e-Justice legal technologies introduction, access to information, legal regulation of personal data protection, legal basis of management in these areas, which attracts not only the attention of the Czech¹⁶, but the Ukrainian researchers as well¹⁷, and the priority of the issues of human rights in the information society¹⁸.

Sources of Literature

1. Бангеманн А., Европа и мировое информационное сообщество. Рост, конкуренция, занятость, цели и пути в XXI век, Бюллетень Европейской комиссии. Приложение, 1993, №6, С.5-32.
2. Парфенюк В. М., Політика інформаційного суспільства в умовах євроінтеграції (на прикладі Республіки Польща, Словацької Республіки, Угорської Республіки та Чеської Республіки): автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня канд. політ. наук : спец. 23.00.04, Ін-т світової економіки і міжнародних відносин НАН України, Київ, 2006. 18 с.
3. Станович Ю. М., Актуальні питання функціонування електронної юстиції в Україні в контексті європейського досвіду, Актуальні проблеми правотворення в сучасній Україні, Матеріали науково-практичної конференції (м. Алушта (АРК), 29 квітня – 1 травня 2010 р.),

¹⁶ Polčák R., Právoevropská informační společnost [CD-ROM]. Brno: Masarykova univerzita. Spisy Právnické fakulty Masarykovy univerzity v Brně. Radatceoretická, 2009, P. 12.

¹⁷ Токарська А. С., Правова комунікація в контексті посткласичного праворозуміння: автореф. дис... д-ра юрид. наук, Київський національний університет внутрішніх справ, Київ, 2008, С. 14-15.

¹⁸ Jorgensen R.F., Human Rights in the Global Information Society. The MIT Press, 2006, P. 23.

- Київський університет права НАН України / Редк.: Ю. С. Шемшученко, Ю. А. Бошицький, С. В. Бобровник, О. В. Чернецька, О. І. Мацегорін, А. С. Мацко, З. А. Тростюк, С. І. Юшина, Київ, Вид-во Європ. ун-ту, 2010, С. 203-204.
4. Токарська А. С., Правова комунікація в контексті посткласичного праворозуміння: автореф. дис... д-ра юрид. наук, Київський національний ун-т внутрішніх справ, Київ, 2008. 35 с.
 5. Членство Чешской республики в Европейском Союзе. URL: <http://old.radio.cz/ru/statja/111346> (accessed: 18.10.2020).
 6. Adamski A., Prawo technologii informacyjnych, URL: http://www.edukacjaprawnicza.pl/index.php?mod=m_artykuly&cid=58&id=332 (accessed: 10.10.2020).
 7. Clenstvi CR vmezinarodnichorganizacich, «Mezinarodnipolitika», 1998, №. 4, P. 17-21.
 8. E-sąd: Prawie 700 tys. spraw w ciągu roku, «Dziennik Gazeta Prawna», 2010, 30 grudnia.
 9. Growth, competitiveness, employment: The challenges and ways forward into the 21st century: White Paper, «Bulletin of the European Communities». Supplement 6/93, URL: http://europa.eu/doc0mentation/official_docs/white-apers/pdf/growth_wp_com_93_700_parts_a_b.pdf (accessed: 10.10.2020).
 10. Informačná bezpečnosť, URL: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/informacna-bezpecnost/2999s> (accessed: 18.10.2020).
 11. JelikI., Scenar 10+15, *Hospodarske noviny*, 2002, 20 Dec.
 12. Jorgensen R. F., Human Rights in the Global Information Society. The MIT Press, 2006. 324 p.
 13. Lisbon Strategy, «Europe glossary», URL: http://europa.eu/scadplus/aboutglossary_en.htm (accessed: 18.10.2020).
 14. PeltierR.Thomas, PeltierJ., BlackleyJ., «Information security». Washington: Auerbachpublications, 2005. 228 p.
 15. PolčákR., Právoevropská informační společnost [CD-ROM]. Brno: Masarykovauniverzita. SpisyPrávnické fakultyMasarykovyuniversitivyBrně. Řadateoretická, 2009. 203 s.
 16. StatutRadyvládyproinformační společnost, URL: <http://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rvis/statut-RVIS.pdf> (accessed: 18.10.2020).
 17. Víceletý akční plan voblastiEvropské E-justice naobdobí let 2014–2018.2014/c.182/02, URL: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/CS/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014XG0614\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/CS/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014XG0614(01)) (accessed: 10.10.2020).
 18. 2019-2023 Action Plan European e-Justice (2019/C 96/05), URL: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52019XG0313\(02\)&rid=6](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52019XG0313(02)&rid=6) (accessed: 10.10.2020).

References

1. Bangemann A., Evropaimirovoe informatsionnoesoobshchestvo. Rost, konkurentsya, zanyatost, tseliiputi v XXI vek, «Byulleten Evropeiskoi komissii», Prilozhenie, 1993, №6, S.5-32.
2. Parfenyuk V. M., Polityka informatsijnogospilstvavumovakhevointegratsii (na prykladi Respubliky Polshcha, SlovatskoiRespubliky, Ugorskoi Respublikyta CheskoiRespubliky): avtoref.

- dys. na zdobuttyanauk. stupenyakand. polit. nauk : spets. 23.00.04 / In-tsvitovoi ekonomiky i mizhnarodnychvidnosynNANUkrainy, Kyiv, 2006. 18 s.
3. Stanovych Yu. M., Aktualnipytannya funktsionuvannya elektronnoiyustytysiv Ukraini v kontekstievropeiskogodosvidu, «Aktualni problemy pravotvorennyavsuchasniUkraini», Materialnaukovo-praktychnoikonferentsii(m. Alushta (ARK), 29 kvitnya – 1 travnya 2010 r.) / Kyivskyi universytet prava NANUkrainy / Redk.: Yu. S. Shemshuchenko, Yu. L. Boshytskyi, S. V. Bobrovnyk, O. V. Chernetska, O. I. Matsegorin, A. S. Matsko, Z. A. Trostyuk, S. I. Yushyna, Kyiv, Vyd-vo Evrop. un-tu, 2010, S. 203-204.
 4. Tokarska A. S., Pravova komunikatsiyav kontekstipostklasychnogopravorozuminnya: avtoref. dys... d-ra yuryd. nauk: Kyivskyi natsionalnyi un-tvnutristnikhsprav. Kyiv, 2008. 35 s.
 5. Chlenstvo Chestskoi respublikiv Evropeiskom Soyuze, URL: <http://old.radio.cz/ru/statja/111346> (accessed: 18.10.2020).
 6. Adamski A., Prawo technologii informacyjnych, URL: http://www.edukacjaprawnicza.pl/index.php?mod=m_artykuly&cid=58&id=332 (accessed: 10.10.2020).
 7. Clenstvi CR vmezinarodnichorganizacij, «Mezinarodnipolitika», 1998, №. 4, P. 17-21.
 8. E-sąd: Prawie 700 tys. spraw w ciągu roku, «Dziennik Gazeta Prawna», 2010, 30 grudnia.
 9. Growth, competitiveness, employment: The challenges and ways forward into the 21st century: White Paper, «Bulletin of the European Communities», Supplement 6/93, URL: http://europa.eu/doc0mentation/official_docs/white-apers/pdf/growth_wp_com_93_700_parts_a_b.pdf (accessed: 10.10.2020).
 10. Informačná bezpečnosť, URL: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/informacna-bezpecnost/2999s> (accessed: 18.10.2020).
 11. Jelíkl., Scenar 10+15, *Hospodarskenoviny*, 2002, 20 Dec.
 12. Jorgensen R.F., Human Rights in the Global Information Society. The MIT Press, 2006. 324 p.
 13. Lisbon Strategy, *Europe glossary*, URL: http://europa.eu/scadplus/aboutglossary_en.htm (accessed: 18.10.2020).
 14. Peltier R. Thomas, Peltier J., Blackley J., «Information security». Washington: Auerbach publications, 2005. 228 p.
 15. Polčák R., Právo evropská informační společnost [CD-ROM]. Brno: Masarykova univerzita. Spisy Právnické fakulty Masarykovy univerzity v Brně. Řada teoretická, 2009. 203 s.
 16. Statut Rady vlády pro informační společnost, URL: <http://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rvis/statut-RVIS.pdf> (accessed: 18.10.2020).
 17. Víceletý akční plán oblasti Evropské E-justice na období let 2014–2018. 2014/c.182/02. URL: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/CS/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014XG0614\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/CS/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014XG0614(01)) (accessed: 10.10.2020).
 18. 2019-2023 Action Plan European e-Justice (2019/C 96/05). URL: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52019XG0313\(02\)&rid=6](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52019XG0313(02)&rid=6) (accessed: 10.10.2020).