

INTEGRATION OF LEGALTECH AND AI IN THE UKRAINIAN NOTARIAT: ENSURING SUSTAINABLE TURNOVER

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Abstracts.

The article examines the process of integrating LegalTech and AI into the activities of the Ukrainian notariat in the context of digital transformation, war and post-war reconstruction. The author proves that the integration of LegalTech and AI into the activities of the Ukrainian notariat does not pose a threat to the traditional role of the notary, but, on the contrary, strengthens its function as a guarantor of legal certainty, authenticity and non-contentious justice. Based on a comparative analysis of the experience of Brazil, Mexico, Canada and Estonia, the author identifies models of electronic notaries that may be relevant to Ukrainian realities. The author also examines legislative initiatives in Ukraine, in particular the draft Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving the Regulation of Notarial Activities". The author emphasises the importance of ensuring cybersecurity, preserving notarial secrecy, regulatory definition of the boundaries of responsibility of notaries and technology providers, and the need to improve the digital literacy of notaries. The article emphasises that the Ukrainian experience is unique, since the digitalisation of the notariat sphere is taking place in the context of war, which requires a cautious and adaptive approach to the introduction of innovations to ensure sustainable economic circulation.

Keywords: electronic notariat, remote notarisation, non-contentious justice, LegalTech and AI in notary, sustainable circulation.

Introduction.

The modernisation of notarial practice with the help of LegalTech and AI is reforming notariats around the world, which has been significantly accelerated by digital transformation initiatives and practical needs identified during crises (e.g. the COVID-19 pandemic) [1] [2]. In Ukraine, notariat - defined by law as a system of officials authorised to certify rights and facts of legal significance - are the guardians of legal certainty and preventive justice. In the context of Ukraine's ongoing digitalisation and disruption due to the war, cyberattacks and cyber threats, the integration of technology into notarial services has become not only an innovation but also a necessity for sustainability. Wartime conditions have highlighted the urgency of remote and electronic services: Since the invasion of 2022, notaries have faced a lack of physical resources and limited mobility, prompting emergency measures such as providing notarial documents on plain paper and verifying them using QR codes in the e-government app Diia. The post-war reconstruction era will also require efficient, scalable legal services (e.g. to restore property and business transaction records) under reliable supervision.

This article argues that the integration of LegalTech and AI into the Ukrainian notariat should be seen as an enhancement of the notary's functions, not a threat. Properly implemented, digital tools can support legal certainty, strengthen business continuity in wartime and post-war, and ensure sustainable economic circulation despite challenging conditions.

The discussion is based on the legislative framework of Ukraine (the Law of Ukraine "On Notariat" of 1993 and subsequent digitalisation policy), as well as on a comparative analysis of foreign experience. The experience of Brazil, Mexico, Canada (Quebec) and Estonia - jurisdictions that were either among the first to introduce various models of electronic notariats or represent a conservative approach to the introduction of technological innovations, in its various variations and representing the European and American continents. At the same time, the issue of challenges of remote notarial acts was not ignored.

The article emphasises that success will depend on a joint approach involving key stakeholders and representatives of notaries worldwide who have the most experience in implementing LegalTech and AI in notariats. Such stakeholders include the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (as the notary regulator), the Ministry of Digital Transformation (as the driver of e-government), the State Enterprise "NAIS" (which administers unified information systems for notaries), and other registers (which must interact with notary systems), and the Notary Chamber of Ukraine (as the professional self-government body of the notary profession in Ukraine).

After analysing best practices and potential pitfalls, the article outlines a strategic plan for integrating LegalTech and AI into notariat in a way that will preserve public trust in the notary institution, maintain high standards of authenticity, and ensure the sustainable operation of the system during and after the current crisis.

Methodology.

This study adopts a comparative legal analysis and a positivist approach. It begins with an examination of Ukraine's regulations governing notarial activities and digital technologies, including laws and e-government programmes. This is complemented by an analysis of recent wartime regulations and pilot projects. The study then compares these findings with selected foreign jurisdictions. Brazil and Estonia demonstrate relatively liberal, innovative approaches to e-notaries using nationwide digital platforms and e-identification infrastructure. Canada (Quebec) offers an example of a balanced approach, where temporary emergency measures for remote notarial services have evolved into a cautious, regulated system. Mexico and Brazil represent jurisdictions that are expanding notarial powers and remote services as part of a broader legalisation trend in Latin America. An analysis of supranational standards and recommendations from bodies such as the Council of Notaries of the EU (CNUE) and the International Union of Notaries (UINL) was conducted. Relevant comparative materials, including conference proceedings and academic commentaries, were analysed to identify best practices, success factors and risks to be avoided. The practical orientation of this study means that the analysis focuses on legal provisions and their implementation that are of direct relevance to notarial practice. Thanks to this methodology, the study synthesises a strategic roadmap tailored to Ukrainian realities and aligned with international trends and standards.

Presentation of the Material

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE UKRAINIAN NOTARIAT IN THE CONTEXT OF HYBRID WARFARE

The Ukrainian notarial system is based on the classical Latin or civil law tradition, and the main law regulating its activities was adopted in 1993. The Law of Ukraine "On Notariat" defines notaries as a system of bodies and officials charged with the obligation to authenticate rights and facts of legal significance and perform other notarial acts provided for by this Law in order to give them legal certainty. While the law does not explicitly refer to digital technologies, it does not prohibit their use; rather, general provisions and principles apply, while specific practices involving technology are regulated by other laws[4].

Over the past two decades, Ukraine has developed a comprehensive legal framework for digitalisation that provides a favourable environment for the provision of electronic notarial services. The key legislative acts include the Laws of Ukraine On Electronic Documents and Electronic Document Management (2003)[5], On E-Commerce (2015)[6], On Personal Data Protection (2010)[7], On Information (1992)[8], On Electronic Identification and Electronic Trust Services (2017)[9], and others. These laws establish the validity of electronic documents and signatures, which is a legal prerequisite for any digital notarial act.

It is worth noting that even before the war, efforts were underway to reform the notary system and modernise it. The Draft Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving the Regulation of Notarial Activities" (hereinafter - the Draft Law) proposed, among other things, to introduce a Unified Notariat System (eliminating the division into public and private notaries) and to introduce a nationwide electronic notariat system[10]. The proposed changes to the list of powers of notaries deserve special attention. It was envisaged to amend Article 34 of the Law of Ukraine "On Notariat" by granting notaries powers in the field of securing evidence, establishing the fact of kinship between individuals, the fact that title documents belong to a person - that is, in areas that traditionally require judicial or administrative procedures[10]. This directly correlates with the role of a civil law notary as a non-contentious justice body and is in line with EU acts, such as EU Regulation 650/2012 on Succession, which specifically states that a notary in certain EU jurisdictions acts as a court in succession matters. [11].

These reforms, which are in line with the de-legalisation trend, are aimed at strengthening the notary as a body for non-contentious justice and the main provider of legal services and improving access to justice. Importantly, this draft law also provides for the creation of an electronic notariat system, which will enable the full and systematic integration of LegalTech and AI into the notary system of Ukraine.

However, on the way to such integration, the issues of organisation of notarial activities should be adapted together with the main legislative framework. The absence of simultaneous reform of the organisation of notarial activities will lead to significant inconsistencies that have already occurred in the notary of independent Ukraine. In particular, the integration of LegalTech and AI into the Ukrainian notary should aim, among other things, to perform notarial acts more quickly, increasing the efficiency of the notary as an institution and reducing the time of the procedure, simplifying processes and improving access to notariat for citizens and businesses, and not vice versa. According to the latest data, the time spent by a notary to perform certain notarial acts has tripled and sometimes reaches 5-7 hours [12]. Of course, it should be noted here that the issue of temporal characteristics of a notarial act is still uncertain, so it is sometimes very difficult

to determine the moment when the act began to be performed, but it is always possible to determine the moment when the notarial act has already been performed, although not by a specific time, but by the presence of a certain event - an entry in the register for registration of notarial acts [3].

The outbreak of a full-scale war in 2022 further catalysed the digitalisation of notary services. Physical destruction and displacement created an urgent need for remote operations. In response, the Ministry of Justice, together with the Ministry of Digital Transformation and the Notary Chamber, accelerated the implementation of the “Diia. Nota” project, a multi-stage initiative to digitise the notariat system. The first phase, launched in late 2022, allowed notaries to issue certain documents with a QR code for verification. This innovation solved practical problems: due to supply chain disruptions, notaries could not obtain special secure paper forms, and fraudsters took advantage of the situation by forging paper documents. The switch to electronic documents (accessible via QR scanning in the Diia mobile app) allowed for instant authentication of documents in the state database, thereby increasing security.

Since November 2022, notaries (initially in Kyiv as a pilot project) have been allowed to create electronic notarial documents (such as powers of attorney), sealed with a QR code with a link to the Unified State Electronic Notary System [13].

The very idea of creating an electronic notary was enshrined in 2019 in the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 542/2019 dated 22.07.2019 on measures to counteract raiding. The creation of a unified electronic register of notarial acts is aimed at strengthening the guarantees of state protection of real rights to immovable property and their encumbrances, protecting the rights of founders (participants) of legal entities and countering raiding [14].

It is also important to note that the aforementioned Presidential Decree and the Draft Law [10] contain somewhat different approaches. The Presidential Decree is aimed exclusively at certain goals that can be achieved through the integration of LegalTech solutions into the functioning of the notary, namely ensuring the rights of owners, countering raiding, etc. At the same time, the draft law as a whole refers to an electronic notariat system, of which an electronic register of notarial acts will become an integral part. According to clause 28 of the draft law, the electronic notary system is a state automated information system designed to collect, accumulate, process, store, protect and use information on notarial activities and ensure all types of information interaction (exchange) (see clause 28 of the draft law) [10]. However, due to the outbreak of a full-scale war in Ukraine, this system has not yet been developed. The only encouraging thing is the fact that on 11 February 2025, the draft law was included in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine [15].

It must be said that the legislator's idea to start testing and integrating LegalTech solutions into the functioning of the notariat with extremely common and at the same time simple notarial acts reflects a pragmatic approach. In today's situation, the immediate and total implementation of an electronic notariat system is too risky a step. This statement is supported by the unprecedented in its consequences and scale cyber-attack on the electronic and state registers of Ukraine that occurred in December 2024. The consequences of this attack led to the fact that the electronic and state registers of Ukraine were unavailable for a month [16]. The launch of the electronic notariat system, especially given that, according to the draft law, it includes an electronic notarial archive, which is planned to store data on both property and rights and personal data of individuals, without a proper system of storage, protection, processing, recovery and archiving is extremely dangerous in a cyberwar.

It is clear that the Ukrainian authorities do not see LegalTech as an anathema to the traditions of notaries, but as a means of maintaining these traditions in the new environment - ensuring legal certainty and continuity when the physical presence of notaries is difficult. Indeed, even during martial law, legal certainty was maintained through adaptive measures (for example, at the beginning of the war, only notaries from the list approved by the Ministry could carry out certain transactions with valuable property, but at the end of 2023 these restrictions were lifted[17].

Thus, the current government policy on the integration of LegalTech into the notariat in Ukraine is to cautiously open the notarial system to digital transformation, with appropriate checks and balances to ensure both immediate sustainability and long-term modernisation.

On the other hand, the state policy remains unclear on the use of AI solutions and tools in the work of notaries. In particular, the issue of point integration and application of LegalTech and AI solutions in the work of notaries in Ukraine remains uncertain, namely, cases where the decision to use such solutions in their work on the notary's workstation (notary's work computer) is not authorised by the state and agreed upon in a centralised manner. Such situations exist.

Even the use of various kinds of chats and bots that function as large language models and are capable of generating answers may pose, if not a threat of data leakage or device security, an ethical threat if the answer to a legal question posed to a notary is provided exclusively using, for example, Chat GPT. A similar situation occurred in the United States, where a lawyer at a Colorado Springs law firm decided to use ChatGPT to create a document for a lawsuit, which led to his subsequent dismissal [18]. If a notary uses tools similar in nature to ChatGPT, it should be understood that the entire responsibility for using the output of the generative AI model in notarial activities remains on the notary's shoulders, so a thorough check of such output is mandatory. This is especially true in situations where unverified information will cause harm to persons who have applied to the notary.

Comparative Experience: Integration of Technology Into Notarial Practice.

A study of international examples reveals a variety of approaches to combining technology with the notary function. One of the leading examples of rapid digital integration is Brazil. Brazil's civil notaries, under the supervision of the National Notary College (CNB) and the regulatory body National Council of Justice (CNJ), launched the e-Notariado platform in 2020 in response to pandemic-related restrictions[19]. This system, made possible by CNJ Resolution No. 100/2020, allows notarial acts to be performed fully online via secure video conferencing, using digital signatures and strong authentication (using Brazilian ICP-Brasil digital certificates)[20].

Virtually all types of notarial acts - from powers of attorney to real estate transfers - can now be performed remotely in Brazil, provided that the notary and the client use an approved platform and meet identity verification standards. The Brazilian experience demonstrates that with centralised coordination and standardisation, virtually the entire range of notarial services can go online without compromising on formalities. Preliminary reports indicate that the e-Notariado system has preserved the basic guarantees of *escritura pública* (authenticity of a notarial deed), while significantly improving access to notarial services for citizens across the country[21].

Particularly noteworthy in this context is that Article 23 of CNJ Resolution No. 100/2020 defines the limits of notary liability in the context of electronic notarial acts in such a way that the notary is not liable for the malfunctioning of technical instruments used to perform electronic notarial acts. The notary's liability remains within the classical approach, such as the legal capacity and identity of the person signing the document is established by means of a secure video

conference[20], i.e. audiovisual contact between the notary and the person. In other words, the introduction of electronic notarial acts does not burden the notary as a responsible person in any way, which should be taken into account in the case of the introduction of electronic notary in Ukraine, while preserving the authenticity of the notarial document.

The example of Brazil demonstrates the possibility of rapidly implementing remote notarisation at the national level using a special platform. It highlights the importance of having a unified digital system and the legal framework to support it. At the same time, it also emphasises that notaries should remain the pillar of trust: the Brazilian model does not diminish the role of the notary, but rather extends it into the online sphere with the support of technology.

Canada (Quebec) has adopted a more conservative approach. In connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, Quebec notaries were temporarily, from March 2020 to October 2023, authorised to perform all types of notarial acts remotely through an online platform[22]. The temporary regime ended with the entry into force of the Act to Modernise the Notarial Profession and Promote Access to Justice[23].

According to the new law, remote notarisation is now an exceptional procedure: in-person execution is back by default, and a notary may resort to remote execution only if circumstances so require (based on the notary's professional judgement)[23]. Moreover, the possibility of remote signing of a document by the parties is possible only with the authorisation granted by the notary, which can be withdrawn by the notary at any time[23]. The aim is to strengthen the evidentiary value of notarial acts by reserving online execution for cases where it can be performed with equal guarantees. The Quebec approach, supported by the Quebec Chamber of Notaries, provides for direct responsibility of the notary for the entire technological process, reliable verification of the identity and legal capacity of the parties, and ensuring free and informed consent of the parties through video communication, which cannot be delegated to a vendor or automated system [22].

Quebec's experience underlines the importance of cautious and gradual introduction of LegalTech and AI solutions in the work of notaries. Even if Ukraine expands remote notarisation, it should ensure that its system is subject to strict checks - for example, by limiting remote notarisation to only those cases where the notary can be fully confident of identity and consent, and by giving notaries the right to refuse remote notarisation at any stage before the completion of the notarial act if they have doubts, for example, about the voluntariness of the person applying to the notary. This issue is directly related to the notary's liability for the actions taken and the consequences of those actions.

The problem of notary liability in the process of implementing LegalTech and AI tools is unresolved in Ukraine and requires attention, since the notary cannot be responsible for the quality of such tools in his or her activities, while the introduction of these tools is necessary for the development of the notary to promote the development of economic circulation in the country and facilitate cross-border relations with a foreign element. This approach will help to maintain confidence in the notary in the difficult crisis and military conditions of Ukraine's existence.

In practice, guidelines or standards (such as those developed by the UINL) should be adopted to help notaries use the new tools without compromising professional standards[24].

Estonia has long been at the forefront of digital innovation, and its e-residency programme exemplifies this commitment by allowing international entrepreneurs to set up and run Estonian companies entirely online[25].

A significant development in this digital ecosystem is the introduction of remote notarial services, which have fundamentally changed the way e-residents and other citizens conduct basic

legal transactions. It all started with the implementation of Article 1(3¹) of the Estonian Notarisation Act, which provides that a notarial act may also be performed by remote authentication[26]. Estonian law now allows for voluntary remote notarisation of many notarial acts by means of secure video communication, provided that all parties agree to it[27].

From a legal point of view, it is important to determine the place of performance of a notarial act performed remotely. According to Article 2(3) of the Estonian Notarial Act, if a notarial act is performed remotely, the place of performance of the notarial act is the office of the notary performing the act at [26]. This provision solves the problem of applicable law and the lack of jurisdiction of an Estonian notary outside Estonia. This makes it possible to perform notarial acts not just remotely, but even far beyond the physical borders of the country. The only condition is the mandatory indication of the physical location of the person participating in the remote notarisation by means of a secure video link (see Article 9 section 3) [26].

The Estonian approach can be considered "liberal with high-tech safeguards": it does not severely limit what actions can be performed remotely, but stipulates that the system is based on secure digital identities and requires compliance with technical protocols established by the Notary Chamber and the government (for example, the use of a state video platform with recording and archiving). However, any storage of such data and its archiving, processing, etc. raises the issue of cybersecurity, protection against cyberattacks, which are becoming more frequent today, which is especially relevant in the Ukrainian context. Thus, the advanced model of remote authentication in Estonia serves as a convincing example for countries that are digitising notaries, combining technological innovations with strict identity verification processes and flexible methods of interaction. However, the Estonian model also implies the need for digital literacy and access - all parties must have the equipment and skills to use the e-notary system, which Ukraine has yet to develop through training and promotion of the system to the public.

The peculiarity of Mexico's experience is caused by the federal structure of the country. Thus, Mexico does not have a single national notarial code; on the contrary, notarial practice is regulated at the level of each of the 32 states of Mexico. The laws on notaries are generally similar to each other, but differ in some procedural features. The possibility of performing notarial acts remotely with the help of LegalTech solutions has been introduced in several states.

For example, in the states of Mexico City and Jalisco, electronic notarial acts are permitted through the use of appropriate electronic platforms, electronic signatures of notaries and persons applying to them, remote authentication and digital archiving. In 2018, the Mexico City Notary Law was published, which for the first time introduced the so-called "Integrated Notarial Network" (RIN), which allows for the provision of information and document storage services, as well as the sending and receiving of encrypted messages that complement the performance of the notarial function encrypted messages that complement the performance of the notarial function now in a digital environment[24].

The isolation caused by the Covid-19 pandemic forced the acceleration of the use of remote means of performing various acts and led to the development of proposals to reform the Mexico City Civil Code and the Mexico City Notary Law. The goal was to include the use of electronic signatures as a form in which the will and consent in legal acts are expressed by remote means, as well as the creation of a digital protocol as an additional application of the RIN[24]. According to Article 100 bis of the Mexico City Notary Law, a digital notarial act is an act performed by a notary in the closed and centralised digital environment of the Computer System and through the Integrated Notarial Network in accordance with the provisions of this law[28]. These platforms

provide secure identification of signatories, verification of their legal capacity, as well as unambiguous consent and understanding of the notarised act.

Article 100 ter of the Mexico City Notary Law establishes that notaries may be granted access to the system after fulfilling technical and security requirements, thus formalising their ability to work digitally[28]. The remote electronic notarial procedure is based on a digital protocol, which is regulated by Article 100 Quinquies of the Mexico City Notary Law[28]. This digital protocol serves as an electronic database in which all authorised acts and notarial acts are stored. Article 100 Octies of the Mexico City Notary Law states that a notarial electronic document signed by a notary using his or her Firma Electrónica Notarial has public force (fe pública), meaning that its content is considered authentic and legally valid[28].

Lastly, from the perspective of data supervision and protection, Article 100 Undecies of the Mexico City Notarial Law establishes the joint responsibility of the notary and the Notarial College for ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of digital instruments. In the event of a breach of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of informational communications or any part thereof, both the notary and the College, through a designated trusted person, are required to immediately notify the Public Prosecutor's Office and undertake measures to restore the integrity and availability of the compromised data using appropriate backup and duplicate copies [28].

The experience of Mexico demonstrates a detailed regulation of both substantive and procedural law governing the performance of notarial acts remotely. At the same time, it reveals certain shortcomings associated with a fragmented approach, whereby the implementation of electronic formats and remote notarisation has not been adopted uniformly across the country. Consequently, issues of interoperability, recognition, and enforcement of electronic documents shift from the international to the national level.

Conclusions

To summarise the research, instead of viewing LegalTech and AI solutions and tools as a threat, the Ukrainian notary community can see them as a means of enhancing what notaries do best - ensuring legality, legal certainty and authenticity of transactions - in the new environment. Legal certainty and authenticity are the overarching themes that should be at the heart of any technological integration. However, it is extremely important to continue studying the experience of other countries that adhere to the Latin system of notaries (civil law notary), which is inherent in the continental legal system. As a guide for the rulemaking process, one can rely on the International Union of Notaries' guidance on notarial authentication with online appearance [24].

From a legal point of view, the following are crucial in the process of integrating LegalTech and AI solutions and tools into the Ukrainian notariat system:

- The need to resolve the question of liability distribution between notaries and the providers of relevant technological services;
- Ensuring the preservation and protection of all data (including personal data) that become part of the electronic notarial system, particularly the safeguarding of electronic notarial secrecy);
- The clear delineation of the rights and obligations of all participants involved in the remote notarisation process;
- The provision of operationalised boundaries of discretion for notaries in decision-making (for example, in relation to the revocation of authorisation to perform remote notarial acts).

In any case, there are still enough issues related to the financing of the process of integrating changes of such a scale for a country that, even in the context of war, taking into account

unprecedented migration, has about 40 million people, which is more than 20 times the population of Estonia, which is considered one of the leading countries in the field of electronic notariat and integration of LegalTech and AI solutions and tools.

In addition to funding for technical solutions as such, there is still the issue of training notaries, teaching them not only how to use these solutions but also the legal instruments that regulate their use, and, taking into account Ukraine's European integration vector, EU law as such and the case law of the EU Court of Justice. The training of notaries should include elements of effective identification of possible fraudulent actions, electronic counterfeiting, literacy in the use of AI tools and Generative AI tools, understanding not only its advantages but also its disadvantages and limitations. An example of the active involvement of EU notaries in the integration of LegalTech and AI solutions and tools was the first Notaries of Europe Hackathon in 2022, organised by CNUE [29]. The organisation and holding of similar events could facilitate a fruitful dialogue between notaries and representatives of technological solutions and increase the level of notaries' involvement in testing experimental technological solutions.

In view of this, it is vital to cooperate with all direct or indirect stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, the Notary Chamber of Ukraine, the State Agency of National Information Systems, and the Ministry of Digital Transformation. In any case, one of the benchmarks that may indicate the right direction in the process of integrating LegalTech and AI solutions and tools into the Ukrainian notariat system is the growth of public confidence in the notary institution as the ultimate and main beneficiary of the notary's activities and functions, while maintaining and strengthening the function of preventive justice.

At the same time, it should be remembered that Ukraine is at war, which means that the integration of any solutions should be carried out with this circumstance in mind. Any technological innovations and solutions should be "by default" configured for wartime conditions as a typical, common operating environment. This includes cyber threats and classic wartime threats with the possibility of physical destruction of infrastructure. In such conditions, the use of technological solutions by notaries, such as video conferencing services, which have not been validated by and do not have recommendations from the relevant government agencies, is extremely dangerous and may pose a threat to the undermining of the entire system.

As Peter Stelmaszczyk, former president of the EU Council of Notaries, noted in his speech, "it is necessary to avoid purely electronic identification of a person"[21], which can lead to very easy impersonation, as identity theft in the digital universe has become an extremely common cybercrime. Thus, electronic identification of a person must be accompanied by identification by a notary and reproduced in the digital world.

The problem of a qualitatively different level is the interoperability of notarial documents in cross-border relations, which goes beyond Ukraine. This issue deserves a separate study as it touches upon issues of international law, recognition and enforcement of electronic authentic instruments and the introduction of unified standards for such documents.

The role of the Ukrainian notary in the wartime and post-war context is at the heart of "sustainable turnover", maintaining the flow of transactions despite the obstacles and restrictions of war. Allowing citizens to perform certain notarial acts remotely can ensure the continuity of economic circulation despite the chaos of war, although it carries its own extremely high threats without proper protection measures. Numerous cyberattacks suffered by Ukraine during the war have shown that it is premature to abandon paper-based information. Paper and electronic formats for preserving notarial archives should be complementary, not mutually exclusive.

To summarise, Ukraine's experience in integrating LegalTech and AI solutions and tools into the Ukrainian notariat is unique given the conditions of integration - war - which makes it impossible to borrow and implement the experience of other countries in the "as is" format to a certain extent and requires its adaptation and thorough review.

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