

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND OTHER DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CORPORATE SECTOR

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Abstract.

This chapter is dedicated to the study of the regulating framework and legal consequences of using artificial intelligence or AI and other, digital technologies in the sphere of corporations in the hearts of the common law jurisdictions and me. The author addresses the issue of the evolution of digitalization in corporate law – from using digital technologies for merely replacing paper with documents to creating fully online procedures. Some examples could be the EU ‘Digital Single Market Strategy’ and European Commission’s ‘e-Governance Action Plan 2016-2020’ as well as some national programs, e.g.: Ukraine to develop the digital economy and implement the ‘Digital by Default’ principle. This section also focuses on the way AI systems and blockchain can modify a company’s governance structure by making it more transparent, automatizing decision-making, and creating new types of companies. Relying on the formulated conclusions regarding the legislative and case-law analysis, the author also suggests a conceptual model to harmonize national regulation in corporate matters with new, digital paradigms.

Keywords: legal entity, corporation, corporate governance, digitalization, artificial intelligence, technology, artificial intelligence systems, blockchain, governing body, member of the governing body

Methodology:

- “regulatory analysis” (doctrinal),
- “comparative” (comparative legal method), “PRISMA” (systematic Literature review),
- “bibliometric and scientometric review”

Introduction. The fast movement of Ukraine towards the EU, demonstrations of the full maturity of the state as an international partner, and developments of processes of globalisation in every area of peaceful coexistence suggest that the issues of proper legal regulation and protection of corporate rights are becoming urgent. Nowadays, these issues have become of high relevance and interest not only for legal scholars and practitioners but also for any citizen and legal entity holder of corporate rights. However, the problem of the crucial improvement of legal regulation and protection of corporate rights has become fundamental in light of reforming the current legal framework because of Ukraine's integration into the world community and opting for the direction of guaranteeing the rights and interests of participants of corporate relationships. Against the background of market relations transformations, globalisation trends, and the reform of the territorial organisation of state power, the issue of corporate rights and certain aspects of digitalisation, rapid development of artificial intelligence technologies, and their wide implementation in the corporate sector are well substantiated. In the light of transforming European standards of living on the territory of Ukraine and the country’s prospects of being a world leader, along with deregulation and the development of business relations, the digitalisation of corporate relationships, and the effective implementation of corporate law reform are of high

relevance. The issue is treated as a priority, enshrined in the Sustainable Development Strategy “Ukraine – 2020”, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 5/2015 dated 12 January 2015 [1], as well as in the Strategy for Reforming the Judiciary, judicial procedure and complementary legal institutes for 2015–2020 approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 276 of 20 May 2015 [2]. At the same time, the Preamble to the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union stipulates the commitment of the Parties to the development of a conducive business environment.

At the same time, the Preamble to the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union, among other things, enshrines the Parties’ commitment to the need to form a favourable climate for economic relations between the Parties, in the first place – for the development of entrepreneurship, investment, and trade, which have been and remain key factors for modernizing the economy and are necessary for the effective corporate reform law through: reducing the level of regulation of corporate law, increasing the level of regulation of corporate law; and increasing the level of regulation of corporate law. These principles formed the basis of the Concept of Corporate Law Reform, approved in April 2014 by the Ukrainian Bar Association, and remain fundamentally important to this day, although the wording of the problems of corporate science is positive changes and improvements in the field of corporate law. The past few years have become more demanding on the changes made to the corporate law of Ukraine than the previous decade. Corporate governance system development has become the main trend in the Ukrainian economy. These trends are accompanied by large-scale innovations in the sphere of corporate law in the territory of Ukraine. The complicated problem is the extension of legal entities and participating entities in relations arising from and carried out on the Internet, the extension of e-commerce, the appearance of virtual organizations, etc. Against the background of these problems, the use of artificial intelligence technologies in various sectors is jeopardized.

Therefore, the corporate sector’s significant transformation continues with the digitalization of corporate law and artificial intelligence technologies’ implementation:

1. Digitalization of the corporate sector

Digital transformation is the most comprehensive concept. In the digitalization of circumstances changes will be systemic with digital penetration. Digitalization is a more confined concept that implies reorganizing processes through automation and digital interaction [3]. In 2011–2013, developed countries’ governments began to introduce special programs to transform the economy and business into digital. The transformation of the latter is based on several key technologies: artificial intelligence; robotization of production and business processes; big data multi-channel collection and analysis, and active management applying the tools of behavioral economics to forecast and meet consumer demand and desires [4]. At the same time, digital business transformation is updating corporate, business, functional strategies, and business organisations’ models of development. The European Commission unveiled the Digital Single Market Strategy as a foremost aim in its work for the upcoming 4-year term in May 2015. The European Commission’s initiative was to create an open and interconnected digital market and enhance positive digital transformation in European society and European business.

The eGovernment Action Plan 2016–2020, adopted in 2016, emphasises the role of public administration to enable companies to start a business quickly, conduct business operations and further expand these activities beyond their state – all these should be possible online by using modern technologies. The European Parliament in its resolution on the eGovernment Action Plan

in 2017 also indicated the need for the Commission “to explore measures to use digital solutions to interconnect procedures that apply to the entire ‘life cycle’ of a company”. In addition, the link between the business registers of different EU countries is important. As regards Ukrainian legislation, there are the following regulation frameworks orientated on digital transformation: the Concept of the development of the digital economy and society of Ukraine for 2018–2020, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on “Some issues of digital development” 2019 and “Some issues of the activities of units for digital development, digital transformations and digitalisation of central executive authorities and deputy heads of central executive authorities, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations for digital development, digital transformations, and digitalisation” 2020. These laws aim at “implementation of the Digital by Default principle”.

Prozorro is Ukraine’s electronic public procurement system. We were also among the first to develop a system for selling state property – Prozorro.Sale. It provides an opportunity to hold auctions for privatisation, and lease of municipal property or land plots [5]. An interesting solution in terms of the development of digitalisation is the new model charter. However, it is worth noting that it is no longer one version. This is a set of rules, according to which the document is formed during creation. There are four types of provisions: 1) which are included in the charter of all LLCs; 2) which must be included in the charter of a limited liability company with state corporate rights in its charter capital; 3) variable, from which you can choose which of the several options; 4) recommended, with which the document will be formed by default, if there is no desire to change. As you can see, the document looks unusual, when it is not passed to you, it cannot be copied and printed. Here, the Resolution approved not the model charter, but the generation algorithm [6]. The generation of the digital code of the model charter by a certain algorithm allows the automatic identification of which the version of the model charter has been generated (if, however, the model charter is multivariate).

Attributed to business at lightning speed, digitalisation is. Liri Andersson, founder of the consultancy This Fluid World and Ludo Van der Heyden, professor, INSEAD, in their study Directing Digitalisation: Guidelines for Boards and Executives state that as recently as 10 years ago, when they asked their colleagues and business school students the question What do you associate with the word digital?, leaders would answer that it was when it would involve social media. Today, within the corporate management demographics, it would be linked to software applications, big data, three-dimensional printing, the cloud, or other digital technologies. The business twosome writes, “All of these answers are right and wrong, actually. There’s no question that all of the individual fruits of the digital transition are there. Nonetheless, it is not the “fruit” that is important; it is the maturity that the collection of all these fruits gives way from which changes the most between corporate citizens and establishments”. SIGNATURE There is no longer any distinction between life pre- and post-digital; now digital is business, and business is digital [7].

Digitalisation of corporate law means changing the procedures, regulated by corporate law and that under the condition conducted by the applicant mandatory personal presence in front of the competent authority, are specifically entrained into the direct online procedure and do not require the intermediary’s participation or the competent body itself. Additional methodological emphasis is made on three basic elements: 1) online procedure; 2) direct online procedure; 3) continuous online procedure. For this purpose, in Ukraine, the online register of legal entities is created so that almost all the necessary information about the legal entity can be viewed on a continuous access basis. So, it is possible to make almost all actions of registration online through

a special portal which is created specifically in the trial court. There are also several experimental private projects that also rather fundamentally allow for carrying out actions with the registration.

Ukrainian law also provides for the possibility of using information and communication technologies in communications within companies, holding meetings using videoconference technology, while the disclosure of information to shareholders can be done by posting it on the official website of the company. Finally, Ukrainian law allows electronic evidence to be used in civil, economic, administrative, and criminal proceedings, which enables the effective introduction of information and communication technologies in corporate law relations. On 25 April 2018, the European Commission proposed amendments to corporate relations regulation in order to facilitate business in the EU internal market and ensure guarantees for cross-border transactions. Two draft versions were proposed: on harmonization of corporate law in the context of digital technologies and on cross-border mobility of companies. The draft versions provide for the possibility of online registration of companies, including cross-border registration and online moving, and reorganization of online companies within the EU, under the condition of the absence of rationalism of these actions and that these actions do not infringe on the interests of stakeholders: employees creditors, shareholders. The purpose of digitalizing the corporate law of the EU is to create equal opportunities for companies based in EU countries to use the same online tools for conducting their basic activities. The main goal of digitalization is to ensure full online accessibility of the following processes: company registration, information submission and use about the company reorganization, voluntary liquidation (dissolution) of the company, including online communication between the company and shareholders, the company, and the company's executive body [8].

Moreover, a system has been launched where in a few clicks you can set a link between companies and beneficiaries with an accuracy of one hundred percent [9]. The performance of requests in the system is high enough, that a full-fledged mobile client has been successfully implemented, which allows you to work from smartphones and tablets just as fully and quickly as with desktop computers. Even the "Relationships" analytical tool performs stably and quickly, and with a user-friendly interface. The key benefits of the updated version of CONTR AGENT are: 1) high-speed search and formation of accurate relationships between companies, founders, joint directors, addresses, and contacts; 2) actual dossiers and historical data on each Ukrainian company and the most detailed information about individual entrepreneurs; 3) mobility and 24/7 access to the resource, a convenient functional interface of the mobile version. It is simple to verify the provenance of your counterparty in the Unified State Register; initiate enforcement proceedings; check the length of the company's life/registration of the sole proprietorship, the regularity of changes in management, owners, beneficiaries, and sanctions. Online support is available 24 hours a day. There is a guarantee that the system provides citizens information only from official and open sources: The Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Natural Persons-Entrepreneurs, Legal Entities, and Public Organizations; Database of Bankruptcy Announcements by creating a register of bankruptcy cases posted on the website of the Supreme Economic Court of Ukraine; Unified State Register of Court Decisions; Plan of State Inspections of Economic Entities; Date of Business Entities with Tax Arrears [10].

Recent years have been a period of mass movement towards corporate transparency. Following the example of several developed countries, the standard of transparency of financial information of the client is already a "Know Your Client (Customer)" principle, inter alia, in the 40 recommendations of the FATF process "prevention of legalization of criminally obtained

proceeds of illicit trafficking” of September 25, 2003, and in the Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 25, 2005, on provision anti-money laundering, etc. Ukrainian companies have sufficient prerequisites to enter the phase of active digital transformation. The main prerequisites are the need to reduce costs, increase the transparency of the business, and optimize the legal process. Currently, automated management systems are being implemented to minimize the human factor and increase productivity. In this regard, the integration of the legal and technical side of corporate governance into a single digital solution is relevant. Digitalisation of corporate governance is a reality that cannot be avoided by any means. Moreover, it is a matter of competition and efficiency. The first company to implement automated systems benefits the most. For example, such a unified automated system of corporate documents is already being implemented, and the management of the corporate structure of more than 100 companies has been centralized. This approach has accelerated the merger-enter and has simplified these secretarial operations, as well as significantly increased the transparency of all corporate governance. This has allowed to System reduce the optimization of legal risks, and increase investor confidence [11].

The development of digital technologies helps to optimize the processes of making decisions and increase the overall efficiency of corporate governance [12]. On the basis of modern information technologies, systems of restructuring existing organizations and fundamentally new types of them – virtual organizations – are created. Virtual corporation VC is an electronic association of capital resources of various types: financial, technological, human, including intellectual capital, it is consolidated in the interest of carrying out difficult, practically unique projects, creation of the commodity of the highest class in the world, achievement of the maximum level of satisfaction of requirements of the client. The distinctive features of such corporations include [13]: 1) non-permanent nature of functioning; 2) communication and management actions based on integrated and local information systems and telecommunications; 3) relationships with all partner and other interested organisations through a series of agreements and mutual ownership of property; 4) creation of temporary alliances of organisations in related fields of activity; 5) partial integration with the parent company and preservation of joint ownership relations as long as it is considered profitable.

It is possible to distinguish several types of virtual organizations, which may vary depending on several criteria. Thus, depending on the form of organization and the nature of corporate ties between the participants, there are virtual organizations, virtual enterprises, and virtual corporations. However, virtual organization is a broader concept encompassing all types of entities that exist in the virtual space. Virtual enterprise is an association of independent enterprises of different industries, organizational forms, and ownership, which is created temporarily for the joint use of resources, reducing costs, expansion of marketing opportunities without the formation of a legal entity [14].

A virtual corporation is an electronic pooling of capital resources of various types – financial, technological, human, including intellectual – in the interests of implementing complex, unique projects to create world-class products and meet customer requirements to the fullest extent possible [15]. It solves two fundamental problems of the market economy: 1) raising capital to implement unique projects or distribute business processes to increase the competitiveness of products; 2) risk distribution in investment projects. The main foreign economic goal of creating virtual corporations is to combine key technologies and the experience of partners from different countries to conduct more effective actions in the global market. A virtual corporation has a certain

independence from the participants, the possibility of easy change of partners, the presence of an indirect management mechanism delegation of powers, as well as a transition from individual to collective responsibility of partners. It implies contractual relations between all nodes of the organisational network and the formation of their common property. A virtual corporation is often created as a parent virtual enterprise with a network of subsidiary virtual branches, offices, etc.

A virtual corporation is created from different enterprises on a contractual basis and does not have a single legal organizational structure, but has a territorial communication and informational structure that ensures the integration of partners' efforts in the implementation of a project. A virtual corporation is a complex system made up of groups of people that are remote from each other and are united through a symbiosis of leading networks and intelligent technologies, such as the Internet and knowledge management tools. An artificial community is formed electronically and develops in the virtual space. On the one hand, there is a convergence of network and intelligent technologies, as the network, being one of the most important forms of collective intelligence, is inextricably linked with the processes of self-organization and the spontaneous emergence of new structures. On the other hand, it is a question of creating a single system to support communication processes[16]. There are 3 types of virtual enterprises [17]. According to the type of management within a virtual organization, they are classified as virtual organizations with a centralized type of management. In this case, the coordinating functions are transferred to the "parent" company, when knowledge and resources are available to all "agents". Virtual organizations with a distributed type of management: in this case, knowledge and resources are distributed among the "agents", but a common command and control body is preserved, which makes decisions in controversial moments; by the type of profit, there are commercial and non-profit virtual organizations; by its products or services, there are small, medium, or large virtual organizations, depending on the purpose of formation – innovative or other.

It may also be permanent or temporary, according to the duration of the Virtual Organisation.

Each of these virtual organisations have their classifications of virtual organisation. It only seems like it is not possible. An even cursory acquaintance with this phenomenon leads us to the following question: what is more specific, corporate or participants' rights? Corporate rights or the specificity? Our opinion is that the policy of corporate rights generated for the participants of corporate-type virtual organisations is determined by the virtual status of the environment in which it exists, the virtual status itself. The corporate rights of such corporate-type organisations will be more anonymous, the policy of the virtualisation of its management, the possibility to use the platform of the blockchain, and so on. Dependency injection in this context, the digitalisation is a new paradigm of business that underpins business, data, and communications with stakeholders. In the corporate context, the digitalisation is based on information theories, such as, for instance, blockchain, artificial intelligence, and analytical tools, becoming the strategic partner.

2 Artificial intelligence technologies in company management

Corporate governance is an area of a combination of interests of the state, business, and corporate rights holders. The processes of globalisation have converted corporate governance into an open system of company management, which must move from declarative principles to detailed and clear procedures that would be a high-quality tool for protecting corporate rights holders. In general, the Principles of Corporate Governance of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, signed at the OECD Ministerial Council meeting on 26-27 May 1999, are of

importance for understanding the nature and role of corporate governance [18]. It is the principles of corporate governance, namely 1) shareholders' rights; 2) equal treatment of shareholders; 3) role of stakeholders; 4) disclosure and transparency; 5) duties of the board, that make it clear that corporate governance is about the relationship between corporate participants and is a tool for determining the goals and means of achieving the goals of a legal entity, as well as a tool for controlling and protecting the corporate rights of participants in the relationship.

The Role of the Board Corporate governance refers to the relationships of company management, its board, shareholders, and other stakeholders. Corporate governance is a framework for defining a company's vision and the means of achieving those goals and measuring performance [19].

The main digital technologies for managing companies are artificial intelligence, blockchain, and eco-platforms. There are many transformative digital technologies; however, the results of research show that artificial intelligence and blockchain have a great influence on the corporate governance system. A block-chain is a new organisational paradigm which is nothing less than the acceleration toward a more frictionless, participatory, data-driven economy [20].

Blockchain is a chain consisting of many blocks of information prepared according to certain rules. It is entirely open and, at the same time, confidential, since every participant has access to all transactions, and the structure itself is stored in encrypted form. Every deal is a unique key, and every unauthorized change is rejected since it differs from previous copies. "The blockchain network is distributed. It means that it creates many backups, each constantly being updated and synced by the same password for all peer-to-peer ledgers. At the same time, the significant advantage of blockchain technology is that each user can keep their copy of the login and the register itself can be lost or destroyed due to the much larger number of copies of the register. However, it is worth noting that in some implementations of the blockchain network, it is possible to conduct closed transactions or closed channels. The main thing here is that closed transactions deliver information only to the sites participating in the transaction, not the entire network." [21]

Thus, blockchain is a way of storing and reconciling a database, a condition of which lies in the fact that each participant holds a copy, and nobody trusts it to anyone. Hence, blockchain is applied where the issue of trust in a decentralized system is essential. Consequently, technology is suitable for the following tasks: allow joint control of the system the most reliable synchronization of data protect against data change after the substitution, which can happen due to an attack. Hence, blockchain is most suitable to use in accounting for assets and property rights. In payment systems technology allows for a radical increase in operation speed, transparency, and safety of mutual settlements and, consequently, a reduction in the cost of transactions. [22]

The technology is also well-suited to decentralised trading, management of supply chains, and electronic voting. In these cases, the need to eliminate a trusted intermediary from the transaction, that is, a potential risk, is solved very well. The same authors emphasize that, from the point of view of researchers, one should assume some things about the potential impact of blockchain on corporate governance. It enhances governance mechanisms. The key level for achieving this is the more intensive use of transparency levels and the tighter limit against the abuse of information asymmetry by management. Example applications are the use of blockchain to determine how many shares a shareholder has in a firm and to optimise the voting process at an annual meeting. The same authors emphasize that firms that have received the highest possible transparency scores also differ from others in the overall sample in a number of key aspects. The

same aspects are the main ones at the level of key factors that underlie the observed levels of transparency in general in all firms [23].

The introduction of blockchain technology into the voting process has one primary purpose – to resolve the friction in attracting the corporation's shareholders to the governance process while reducing the costs of holding general meetings. Compared to traditional voting, voting through the blockchain platform does not require the shareholders' attendance of the general meeting; they can vote via the Internet by entering their account and immediately visually control the fate of their decision solution. The use of blockchain technology in electronic voting will improve corporate governance mechanisms by creating an efficient and transparent voting system that is trustworthy and verifiable [24]. For this purpose, "closed" blockchain systems are implemented that are under the corporation's management, operate only for its purposes, and are available only to its members and the governing bodies. They keep all the required documentation for corporate governance, including the company's local corporate acts. This system can be applied not only to general meetings but also to the internal management process. Additionally, certain tablet applications may automatically perform the functions of governing bodies. Blockchain systems can automate all board functions, including internal audit, and even create management-less companies, or "decentralized autonomous organizations". Thus, entirely new, blockchain-based companies can be developed and run using the so-called blockchain's "next generation" abilities, specifically designed for decentralized autonomous organizations. Automation, even partial, may lower information asymmetry, reduce costs, and improve management processes. Nonetheless, the risks of integrating blockchain are numerous.

Second, blockchain affects shareholder activism, the hardest type of shareholder engagement. According to investment banks, companies should also be enhanced by blockchain; for investors, this is a creation of trust. The technology can become a shield against a raider seizure. But, on the other hand, blockchain is not enough legislative. Therefore, shareholders will refuse to introduce the technology if they feel that management is trying to impose it. On the other hand, even if it does not apply to corporate governance, digitalisation can raise the value of the governance void. Firms that bet well on digitalisation create over 20 %higher returns than the industry average, depending on a mixed set of metrics[25]. Furthermore, blockchain technologies are actively used in the company's RPS. An RPS is a software system used by organizations for integrating their business processes, data, and resources. Organizations collect this information from various sources of applications, analyze the information, and generate reports. This system helps to use company data and keep records for the integrity of the organization.

At the same time, most blockchain projects are forced to respond quite actively to market changes and a number of technological challenges. Many such decisions can be defective or, in some cases, cause even harm to the project without the necessary governance procedures. For example, an imprudent decision can lead to technical difficulties or a loss of confidence from users. The basis of the effective organization of corporate governance is based on creating the need for the formation of boards of directors, committees, and other governance bodies that support the formation of impulse. Governance through corporate systems in the world of blockchains and cryptocurrencies has various significance. This is not only a flag of action, but also a strategic plan to manage threats, safeguard stakeholders and investor privileges, drive innovation, and support regulatory requirements. In an unstable and challenging crypto-established environment, corporate governance plays a critical role. A single unenlightened action might lead to insolvency. Governance models are an organization's lifeblood [26].

Artificial intelligence also has great prospects in increasing the efficiency of corporate governance. The ability to integrate AI into business processes creates significant conditions for increasing the efficiency of the decision-making process. However, to implement AI to the maximum, it is necessary to use effective corporate governance that respects ethical principles and the rights and interests of people. Certified governance requires qualifications: responsible design of the AI system, safety of its work, and understanding of the ethical and social AI consequences. Ethical principles of AI are transparency, fairness, non-harm, accountability, freedom and autonomy, and trust. These principles increase public confidence in AI and guarantee the responsible and ethical use of AI. Therefore, Y. M. Zhornokuy argues that a human director can delegate some of the functions to the AI system. The vast majority of foreign legislation on corporate legal relations stipulates that such directors cannot fully disclaim responsibility in the field of corporate governance. Most jurisdictions have a direct rule that such directors must be individuals [27]. Most Lex mercatoria says that a director cannot refuse to own such a function. Almost all jurisprudence dictate that such a person must be a human. There is an opinion that existing loopholes in the US business entity law can be used to create limited liability corporations without any human participation at all [26]. This requires a somewhat distorted interpretation of this law: an individual creates a corporation, registers an AI system as a member, and then resigns [25p. 101], which raises the question of granting AI legal personality in the future.

Machine learning, driven by artificial intelligence systems that refine computer algorithms over time with experience and exposure to data, is emerging as another all-important component of and tool for enterprise risk management. The same artificial intelligence-based machine learning can be used to create artificial intelligence-based techno-optimist tools to monitor even more subtle behavior and activity patterns in real time. Once exposed to the environment, the technology knows more about what to monitor and can even monitor an organization in the areas of compliance and governance. It is not just an early warning system and disruption system if managed properly; it is an early learning and disruption prevention system. Thus, the technology of artificial intelligence can get even further into the decision of complexity and authority issues.

Conclusions

Digitalization is invading the business area. Digitalization of corporate law is a law that amends the procedures regulated by corporate law and is associated with the transition from the service provided in writing form when the direct participation of the applicant before the competent authorities is mandatory, to the provision of services through direct online procedures that allow end-to-end direct online procedures without requiring the excerpt of papers of the workplace intermediation or the competent authorities. They are reaching that critical phase of the active digital transformation of the processes of their businesses based on the need to minimize costs, increase business transparency, and optimize legal processes; they are transmitted directly to the electronic management of companies that would allow some to overcome the diminished influence of human error and increase the efficiency of most of the preparations of the companies and networks of the current virtual and technological organization of all the corporate process steps are taken into account. Thus, to demonstrate how the government makes this online behavior and evaluation based on the decisions and opinions of experts that combine the most important plans to let the Ukrainian government value the number of possible elements of the online behavior and evaluation based on the series of works that can let a new western company decide how it is working, it is high time to introduce it regarding its major sources. Ukraine has launched the online

register of legal entities; now, almost all necessary information about legal entities and individual entrepreneurs is fully included in the system and is available continuously for different entities in the corporate field. The electronic communication technologies are also widely used in the business relationships of the companies concerning meetings via videoconferencing; additionally, a new system has been implemented, which allows users to detect the connections between the companies and the beneficiaries with one century of probability accuracy in just a few clicks.

Modern information technologies make it possible to create systems for reorganizing already existing organizations and fundamentally new types of organizations virtual organizations. The key digital technologies for managing companies are the following: artificial intelligence, blockchain, and eco-platforms. There are a lot of transformative contemporary digital technologies. However, it should be mentioned that Artificial intelligence and Blockchain have a significant effect on corporate governance. The other technologies, including distributed ledgers and cloud computing, also affect the field of corporate governance, but these two are the most important. The key technologies for managing companies are the following: artificial intelligence, blockchain, and eco-platforms. There are many transformative contemporary digital technologies, but Artificial intelligence and Blockchain are the most crucial. It is essential to address the issue of increasing transparency and reducing the abuse of management by information asymmetry. Thus, Blockchain is used to optimize voting procedures at shareholder meetings or clarify an enterprise's ownership structure. Blockchain technology's primary goal when introduced into the voting context is to address the problem of involving the corporation's shareholders in governance procedures and decrease the number of general meetings. Artificial intelligence shows promise in increasing corporate governance efficiency. It may lead to significant productivity and efficient decision-making possibilities as AI is implemented within the business. For AI to reach its full potential, corporations need an effective corporate governance strategy that integrates ethical values and addresses issues to incorporate skills such as competent AI system design, system security, and awareness of the social and ethical implications.

AI technology is an unbiased decision-making tool that may mitigate the risks in the form of agency cost because everyone who is a director is ensured to control each other in providing governance of the company. The treatment of the large volume of information and instantaneous evaluation with potential forecasts, and risks while taking various management decisions should significantly contribute to the choice of a more optimal management model.

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