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Legal culture as a factor of economic stabilisation in the conditions of digitalisation

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Abstract

Relevance. In the conditions of digitalisation of modern society, legal culture is of particular importance as a factor of economic stabilisation. The processes of digital transformation have a substantial impact on the economy, requiring the adaptation of legal norms and institutions to new challenges and opportunities.

Purpose. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between legal culture and economic stabilisation in the conditions of digitalisation based on the analysis of the experience of Kazakhstan, the European Union, and the states of the Anglo-American legal family.

Methodology. The study used complex methods of analysis, synthesis, comparison of scientific literature, and current legislation, regulations, and practices related to legal culture and economic stabilisation in the context of digitalisation.

Results. The paper considers aspects of the development of the digital economy and their impact on legal culture. Two main features of the legal culture in the digital age are highlighted: the interaction between law and technology, which requires the development of appropriate legislation, and a change in the attitude to law in the context of technological innovation and digital transformation. The importance of developing a legal culture in the formation of the legal system, ensuring a stable legal environment for the development of the digital economy, regulating digital technologies and protecting the rights and interests of participants in the digital economy was noted.

Conclusions. The results of the study can serve as a basis for the development of recommendations for the development of legal culture in the context of digitalisation, both in Kazakhstan and other countries. The theoretical and empirical

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conclusions of the study can assist Kazakhstan's law-making bodies in improving legal culture, which will help develop and adopt legislation more effectively and fairly during digital transformation.

Keywords: legal efficiency; legal education; digital transformation; modern legal institutions; technological innovations.

Introduction

The digitalisation of modern society has become an integral phenomenon, having a substantial impact on all fields of life, including economics and law. In this regard, the relevance of investigating the relationship between legal culture and economic stabilisation in the context of digitalisation becomes indisputable. The problem of this study lies in determining the role of legal culture in ensuring stable economic development in the digital age. Questions arise about the influence of legal values, norms, and practices on the formation of a reliable legal environment for digital technologies and business, what factors of legal culture contribute to the creation of a favourable economic climate in the digital space.

E. Edenberg & M.L. Jones [1] conducted a unique study on the need to clarify the concept of the "moral core" of consent, suggesting using a common metric to assess the ability of various legal systems to protect basic moral rights and interests that are under threat. The study is based on the analysis of the evolution of the legal framework in the field of digital consent to identify a common moral basis and to identify differences in the approaches of different cultures to the protection of personal information. The authors turned to the categories of ethics for a clearer definition of the basic interests and rights that are threatened in a morally transformative agreement to provide a common basis for evaluating different legal systems. A.S. Akhmetov [2] points to the need to raise the level of legal culture in society. Key requirements of legal culture include respecting the law and legislative framework, knowledge of laws, and resolving legal conflicts within the bounds of the legal field. This is crucial because low levels of legal literacy among the population and a lack of protection of human rights and freedoms remain issues that require further attention and development.

R. Funta [3] notes that digitalisation has led to substantial changes in the economic field. Digital transformation presents new challenges for companies, consumers, politicians, and society as a whole. The antimonopoly policy should also adapt to these changes and, if necessary, modify the existing antimonopoly legislation. B. Karypov [4] considers the possibility of using artificial intelligence in law-making and building a legal culture, noting that the use of artificial intelligence will eliminate errors in regulatory prescriptions and ensure uniformity of legal terms. European researchers also describe certain risks in their studies, focusing on the urgent need to take concrete measures against forms of economic exploitation of children in the digital world. The authors focus on three types of exploitation that can substantially affect the well-being and rights of children: profiling and automated decision-making, commercialisation of games and digital labour of children [5; 6].

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between legal culture and ensuring economic stability in the context of digitalisation, with special emphasis on the

experience of Kazakhstan, the member states of the European Union (EU), and the countries of the Anglo-American legal family. The task of this study is to analyse various aspects of legal culture, including legal norms and institutions, legal practice, and the behaviour of participants in economic relations in the digital environment. In addition to the main task, it is scientifically important to compare the experience of these regions and identify successful practices, problematic aspects and form recommendations for ensuring stable economic development in the era of digitalisation based on the development of legal culture.

Materials and Methods

The main method in the study of this problem is the comparative legal method, which allowed identifying similarities and differences in approaches to regulating legal culture and digitalisation by comparing legal systems and practices of various states, including the experience of Kazakhstan, the EU and the states of the Anglo-American legal family. This method allowed identifying the most effective practices and determining the potential for their application in the context of economic stabilisation. An additional method is the method of analysis and synthesis, through which, by investigating legislation, resolutions, and other regulatory documents in the field of legal culture and digitalisation, the systematisation of existing legal norms and principles was conducted. This method allowed identifying the main aspects, problems, and trends of interaction between legal culture and economic stabilisation in the conditions of digitalisation. The research base of this study consists of various sources, including scientific studies, monographs, official documents, legislation, and statistical data. Regulatory legal acts that contain legal norms and provisions related to digitalisation, economics, and legal culture are also an important source. The analysis of these documents allowed identifying the main provisions and principles governing relations in the field of digital technologies and business. In addition, this study used statistical data and empirical studies conducted by other researchers.

The study was conducted in the following sequence. The concept of "legal culture" was considered, where various theoretical approaches and interpretations presented in the legal doctrine were investigated. This allowed for a more comprehensive understanding of the content and importance of this concept. The features of legal culture in the conditions of digitalisation were examined. Attention is paid to the interaction between law and technology and changes in attitudes towards law in the modern digital era. The analysis of these features allowed identifying important factors that influence the formation and functioning of legal culture in the context of digitalisation. The study analyses the role of legal culture in the formation of the legal system and business environment in the conditions of digitalisation was conducted: creating a stable legal environment for the development of the digital economy. The relationship

between the legal culture and the investment climate was investigated: investor confidence in the legal system and its impact on economic stability.

The importance of legal culture in the regulation of digital technologies to achieve economic stabilisation and innovative development was examined. An analysis of Kazakhstan's practice was conducted, which considered various measures taken in the field of legal culture to support economic stabilisation in the conditions of digitalisation. The EU experience was also examined, where approaches to the development of legal culture in the context of the digital economy were analysed and their impact on economic stability was identified. An important role in the study was also played by the experience of international organisations, such as the United Nations (UN) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO), where the role of these organisations in the development of legal culture in the context of digitalisation and its impact on economic stabilisation was identified. The key measures and tools for the development of legal culture in the context of the digital economy were identified. Prospects and challenges related to the development of legal culture were examined. The recommendations for government agencies, the business community, and the public to improve legal culture in the context of digitalisation to ensure economic stability were developed.

Results

The concept and features of legal culture

The concept of "legal culture" has many definitions proposed by various authors and researchers. Through the analysis of scholarly sources, various definitions were identified that take into account different aspects of this concept, enabling the formulation of overarching approaches to defining the category of "legal culture." The first definition emphasises that legal culture is a system of values, norms, and rules that define the relationship between people and the state and form the basis for the observance and protection of individual rights and freedoms. The second definition emphasises that legal culture includes not only knowledge and compliance with legal norms but also awareness of citizens of their rights and obligations, the ability to use legal mechanisms to protect their interests. The third definition emphasises that the legal culture includes aspects such as respect for the rule of law, respect for the rights and freedoms of others, and civil responsibility.

Kazakhstan's experience in interpreting the concept of "legal culture" emphasises the importance of the formation of legal literacy of the population and the development of civil society. In this context, measures are being taken to raise the legal awareness of citizens and develop legal institutions. The EU legal community, in turn, pays special attention to the development of legal culture through education, popularisation of legal values and active involvement of citizens in legal processes. An important component is the development of e-government and e-services, which contributes to increasing the accessibility and effectiveness of the legal system. In the USA, the interpretation of the concept of "legal culture" is associated with an emphasis on the importance of constitutional culture, principles and values enshrined in the US Constitution. Public trust in justice and the principle of

legality are considered important components of legal culture.

One of the main features of the legal culture in the context of digitalisation is the interaction between law and technology. The development of information and communication technologies has a substantial impact on the legal system and its functioning. The interaction between legal norms and technologies leads to the creation of new legal institutions and regulation of the field of digital activity. For example, the development of legislation in the field of cybersecurity, personal data protection, and e-commerce is the result of this interaction. Another important feature of the legal culture in the digital age is the changing attitude to law. Technological innovations and digital transformation are accompanied by a change in the way legal norms are perceived and applied. On the one hand, digital technologies provide new opportunities for access to legal information, involvement in legal processes and the realisation of citizens' rights and freedoms. On the other hand, new challenges arise related to ensuring security in the digital environment, protecting intellectual property rights and data confidentiality. Based on the analysis of various definitions and features of legal culture, it can be concluded that it is a complex and multifaceted concept that requires further research and development in the context of modern challenges associated with digitalisation and technological progress.

The influence of legal culture on economic stabilisation

Legal culture in the formation of the legal system and business environment in the context of digitalisation plays a key role in creating a stable legal environment for the development of the digital economy. Legal culture promotes the establishment of an appropriate legal regime for digital technologies, providing legal protection and regulation of activities in the field of digital economy. The practice of various states demonstrates the importance of legal culture in this context. For example, in the EU there is a system of regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which regulates the collection, storage, and processing of personal data, ensuring a high level of protection of citizens' rights and freedoms in the digital environment [7]. In the USA, there are legislative acts aimed at supporting innovative development, such as the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) [8], which provides for the legal protection of intellectual property in the digital space.

The relationship between the legal culture and the investment climate is also undeniable. Investor confidence in the legal system is an important factor affecting the economic stability and attractiveness of the country for foreign direct investment. A high level of legal culture, which includes understanding and compliance with the rules, transparency, and predictability of the legal system, contributes to the creation of a favourable investment climate. For example, leading economies such as Germany and Singapore are known for their developed legal culture, which is one of the reasons for their attractiveness for investment. The importance of legal culture in the regulation of digital technologies is manifested in effective regulation in the interests of economic stabilisation and innovative development. The legal culture should correspond to the rapid pace of development of digital

technologies to ensure their effective functioning and protection of the interests of users. For example, Kazakhstan, in its strategy for the development of the digital economy, attaches importance to the creation of a sustainable legal system and culture based on international standards and best practices [9; 10].

For a more complete disclosure of the subject, it is necessary to consider additional aspects of the role of legal culture in the context of digitalisation. Firstly, the legal culture promotes the development of ethical and moral principles in the use of digital technologies. In the digital age, where information is becoming universal and accessible, new ethical and legal issues arise. Legal culture helps to form a conscious and ethically responsible approach to the use of digital technologies, considering the principles of confidentiality, data security, protection of individual rights and freedoms. For example, in the EU, with the introduction of the GDPR, new rules on the protection of personal data came into force, which strengthened the rights of citizens and set high standards for organisations processing personal data [7]. Secondly, the legal culture has a direct impact on the development of the digital economy and innovation. Ensuring legal protection of intellectual property and innovation activities and creating a favourable legal climate for startups and new digital projects are important aspects of the development of the digital economy [11; 12]. The presence of a developed legal culture contributes to the establishment of legal mechanisms that protect the rights of innovators, promote the development of digital startups, and attract investment. The United States has a patent protection and copyright system that encourages innovation and the development of new digital technologies. Thirdly, legal culture influences the development of legal education and professional ethics of lawyers in the field of digital economy. In modern conditions, the need for competent legal specialists with knowledge and skills in the field of digital law is becoming increasingly urgent. Legal culture contributes to the formation of a conscious attitude of lawyers to digital technologies, their interaction with legal norms, and the development of ethical principles in their professional activities. Kazakhstan, for example, is actively developing programmes and courses on digital law, offering specialised education for lawyers adapted to the requirements of the digital era [9; 13].

Thus, legal culture plays an essential role in the formation of the legal system and business environment in the conditions of digitalisation. Its importance is manifested in the creation of a stable legal environment for the development of the digital economy, the relationship with the investment climate and effective regulation of digital technologies. Understanding and developing legal culture in the era of digital transformation is an integral task that requires further research and appropriate measures to ensure sustainable and innovative development of society.

Experience of Kazakhstan, the EU, and international organisations

Kazakhstan is taking active measures to develop a legal culture in the context of the digital economy to ensure economic stability. The basis for this is regulatory legal

acts that regulate relations in the digital field and create a legal basis for the development of the digital economy. One example of such acts is Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 370-II of 7 January 2003 “On electronic document and electronic digital signature” [14]. This law defines the legal principles of the use of electronic signatures and electronic documents, establishes requirements for their legal significance and recognition. The law also regulates e-commerce, personal data protection, and cybersecurity.

The EU is a leading regulator in the field of digital economy and legal culture. EU legislation in this area is based on the principles established in a number of normative legal acts and directives. One of the important regulations is GDPR. This regulation defines the rules for the protection of personal data and their processing in the EU. It provides a level of data protection recognised in all member countries and stimulates the development of the digital economy, protecting individual rights and freedoms in the context of the digital environment. Another important regulatory act is the Directive on e-commerce. This directive sets out rules for conducting e-commerce within the EU, including requirements for information provided to consumers, the responsibility of service providers and the regulation of electronic contracts. Thus, EU legislation plays an important role in the development of legal culture in the digital economy and contributes to economic stability. Regulatory legal acts and directives provide legal protection in the digital economy, create conditions for the development of e-commerce and regulate data protection issues.

International organisations are also actively involved in the development of legal culture in the context of digitalisation and have an impact on economic stability. They develop and adopt international legal treaties and agreements aimed at regulating digital technologies and protecting the rights and interests of states and individuals. For example, the UN has developed a number of documents related to legal and ethical issues in the field of the digital economy. Such documents include the Declaration of the Committee of Ministers “On Human Rights and the Rule of Law in the Information Society” [15]. This document calls for the observance of human rights in the digital space and ensuring the security of information systems. The WTO also plays an important role in the development of legal culture in the digital economy. It develops rules and regulations governing electronic commerce and the protection of intellectual property in digital format. Agreements such as the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement contribute to the development of the digital economy and the stability of international trade. Thus, international organisations play an important role in the development of legal culture in the context of digitalisation and contribute to economic stability. Their international legal documents and agreements establish rules and regulations in the field of digital economy, protect the rights and interests of states and individuals, and regulate international trade in digital format.

Recommendations for the development of legal culture in the context of digitalisation

In the context of the digital economy, the development of legal culture becomes an integral part of ensuring economic stability and sustainable development of society. For the effective development of legal culture in the conditions of digitalisation, it is necessary to use key measures and tools based on the analysis of scientific studies, dissertations, monographs of researchers, legal doctrine, and legislation. One of the main tools for the development of legal culture in the digital economy is the development and implementation of relevant legislation. Laws and regulations should adequately regulate the interaction of the legal field and digital technologies. It is important that the legislation be flexible, able to adapt to the rapid development of digital innovations and ensure the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms in the digital environment.

In addition, the effective development of legal culture requires a broad educational approach. It is necessary to develop educational programmes and conduct training activities aimed at improving the legal literacy of citizens, the business community, and government agencies. This will help to create an informed understanding of legal norms and principles in the digital environment and contribute to the formation of ethical and legal values. It is necessary to develop recommendations for government agencies, the business community, and the public to improve the legal culture in the context of digitalisation. Government agencies should actively work to create a favourable legal environment based on respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens, data protection, and regulation of digital technologies. They can develop and adopt strategies, programmes, and recommendations aimed at improving the legal culture in the digital field for achieving this goal.

The business community also plays an important role in the development of legal culture. Companies and organisations must strictly comply with legal norms, implement ethical use of digital technologies, and ensure the protection of user data. The development and implementation of corporate legal standards and codes of conduct contribute to the improvement of the legal culture within organisations and the creation of a favourable business environment. The public plays an important role in the formation of legal culture in the digital economy. It is necessary to conduct information campaigns, media training, and events aimed at raising awareness of the basic legal principles and risks associated with digital technologies. The support and development of digital literacy among the population will create a conscious attitude to the law in the digital age. The development of legal culture in the context of digitalisation opens up new prospects for economic policy and practice. However, there are also challenges that require special attention and the development of appropriate measures. One of the challenges is the need to constantly update legislation so that it reflects the rapid development of digital technologies and adapts to changing conditions. In addition, data security and the protection of personal life in the digital environment are becoming increasingly urgent issues that require the development of appropriate standards and control mechanisms.

Another challenge is the globalisation of the digital economy. Different countries have different legal systems and approaches to regulating digital technologies, which can create contradictions and hinder international cooperation and integration. Estonia, known for its innovative approaches to digital technologies, is an example of a country where legal culture has played an important role in the development of the digital economy. It has created an electronic government system that ensures the effective interaction of citizens with government agencies and guarantees the security and protection of data. The key elements of Estonia's success were transparency, accessibility, and usability of digital services, and the development of relevant legislation, including the Law on Cybersecurity and the Law on Digital Identification. Singapore has also achieved high results in the development of legal culture in the digital age. The state has taken measures to build confidence in electronic transactions and ensure data security through the implementation of legislative initiatives and the creation of specialised bodies, such as the Singapore Cybersecurity Council. Various programmes and initiatives have also been developed to increase digital literacy and awareness of citizens about the legal aspects of the digital environment.

The development of international standards and agreements in the field of digital law is becoming increasingly important to ensure a unified legal space and sustainable development of the digital economy. The development of legal culture in the context of digitalisation is an integral part of ensuring economic stability and sustainable development of society. The application of key measures and tools, the development of recommendations for various fields of society and the discussion of prospects and challenges in this area are important steps to achieve this goal. Further research and application of scientific studies, dissertations, monographs of researchers, legal doctrine, and legislation will help promote legal culture in the digital age and ensure the sustainable and responsible use of digital technologies.

Discussion

After analysing various concepts and features of legal culture, it becomes evident that this is a complex and multidimensional concept that requires further research and progressive development in accordance with modern challenges associated with digital transformation and technological progress. Legal culture can be considered broader than the professional field of law of a lawyer or legislator [16; 17]. Often the concepts of legal culture refer to a more general consciousness or experience of law, which is widely shared by those who live in a certain legal environment, for example, in a particular region, nation, or group of nations [18; 19]. Culture is considered to be fundamental – a kind of lens through which all aspects of law must be perceived, or a gate of understanding through which every comparative researcher must pass to have real access to the meaning of foreign law. R. Cotterrell [20] argues that the idea of legal culture has taken an important place and implies that law should be perceived as something embedded in a broader culture of a certain kind.

This study analyses the relationship between the level of development of legal culture and economic stabilisation

on the examples of the implementation of the GDPR [7] in the EU and the DMCA [8] in the USA. In confirmation of the importance of this process in the modern world, in the paper of B. Miethlich *et al.* [21], the results show that the digital competitiveness and legal culture of countries can be enhanced through several actions, such as investing in the digital industry, increasing the digital literacy of the population, developing digital culture, and improving the legal foundations of e-commerce and cybersecurity. A. Wagner *et al.* [22] examined how modern ways of communication affect the creation of laws and the formation of judicial practice. This study confirmed the close connection between technological processes and the development of a new legal culture in the digital world. Increasing amount court cases include emojis as evidence or facts identifying implicit information and implied meaning. This study shows the flexibility of emojis in electronic communication and analyses their use in various lawsuits, demonstrating how negative emotions expressed by emojis affect the understanding of online communication and decision-making in court.

Over the past two decades, the development of information technology has led to the need for effective collection, preservation, and analysis of digital evidence in the fight against cybercrime and the preparation of court cases [23-25]. However, working with such evidence presents unique challenges, as they are hidden, volatile, fragile, and can easily cross the boundaries of jurisdiction, and also in many cases depend on the time and devices used. This creates serious problems in ensuring the authenticity and legality of the processes and procedures used in the collection and transfer of digital evidence in a digital society. A.H. Lone & R.N. Mir [26] note that Blockchain technology has the potential to provide a complete overview of transactions, events, and actions, starting from their initial state. They emphasise that such an opportunity opens up huge prospects for the forensic expert community. Based on this, the researchers propose the concept of Forensic-Chain – a chain of storage of digital forensic examinations based on Blockchain technology. This concept is aimed at ensuring the integrity and protection against hacking of the digital forensic storage chain.

M.B. Jurayevich & M.B. Bulturbayevich [27] considered the need for the digitalisation of state processes and the development of legal culture in the digital environment for developing countries in their study since this is a key factor in integration into the world economy. They define a number of priority tasks in the following areas to achieve this goal:

1. Modernisation of digital infrastructure in accordance with current requirements.
2. Creation of “digital enterprises” using advanced technologies that contribute to improving product quality and competitiveness in various industries and improving work efficiency.
3. Support for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the field of digital technologies, platforms, and services.
4. The establishment of data centres that will provide simple, stable, secure, and cost-effective data storage and processing for government, business and citizens.

5. Implementation of digital data platforms to meet the needs of government agencies, businesses, and citizens.

6. Transition to non-cash (electronic) payments, remote access, and other forms of electronic banking and financial services [28].

7. Ensuring the integration of electronic payment systems with global payment systems.

The fulfilment of these tasks will allow developing countries to make the transition to the digital age, providing access to modern technologies, increasing the efficiency of government processes, stimulating economic growth, and improving the quality of life of citizens. The scientific community is actively discussing the need to improve civil law, which is a branch of law that directly regulates the processes of digitalisation of society. Civil legislation does not reflect the state of the digital economy, as the latter is constantly undergoing rapid changes [29; 30]. If legal changes do not accompany the pace of these changes, then the law cannot perform its stabilising function. Digital technologies used in the field of law can substantially affect the form and content of relevant legal relations [31; 32].

It is generally accepted practice that if changes are associated only with the emergence of new social phenomena, this in itself is not sufficient reason to change the relevant legal norms. However, if any economic or technological innovation potentially or factually threatens the rights and freedoms of citizens, it is necessary to consider which industries have the necessary means of protection. The question arises whether these branches are included in the field of civil law or, perhaps, appropriate measures are required at the level of public law. Thus, the actualisation of civil law in the context of the digital development of society is an important issue that requires constant updating and adaptation of legal norms to changing conditions [33-35].

The need to improve financial law is emphasised by I. Tsindeliani [36], who analysed the list of unresolved issues in the theory of financial law that exist in connection with the nature of the technologies and innovations used (“fintech”) in the field of public finance and methods of legal regulation of public finance. As a result of the use of modern technologies, there is a modernisation of existing institutions based on a new technological breakthrough of mankind, which undoubtedly affect existing institutions, and which are subject to changes under their influence. In the context of financial law, N. Kraus [37] also examined and systematised the stages of development of Blockchain technology, the principles of building and functioning of Blockchain. The advantages of using NEM for business in the context of the development of the world economy are substantiated [38].

The development of the digital economy is closely linked to a number of substantial changes in legal regulation, such as the protection of personal data and the emergence of new financial technologies, including Blockchain technology [39; 40]. These changes inevitably set society the task of improving financial, public, and civil law, since the legal system must adapt to the new challenges and realities of the modern world. Adequate legal regulation contributes to the formation and approval of the legal culture of society, which should reflect modern

realities and ensure the effective protection of the rights and interests of all participants in the digital economy.

Conclusions

The study notes that the development of information and communication technologies has a substantial impact on the legal system and leads to the creation of new legal institutions and regulation of the field of digital activity. The emergence of new financial technologies, such as Blockchain technology, also requires the improvement of financial law. Two main features of the legal culture in the digital age were identified. The first feature is the interaction between law and technology, which leads to the creation of new legal institutions and the development of legislation in the areas of cybersecurity, personal data protection, and e-commerce. The second feature is related to the changing attitude to law in the context of technological innovation and digital transformation. Digital technologies provide new opportunities for access to legal information, involvement in legal processes and the realisation of citizens' rights and freedoms, but new challenges related to data security and protection are also emerging.

It is concluded that legal culture is a complex and multifaceted concept that requires further research and development in the context of digitalisation and technological progress. The importance of legal culture in the formation of the legal system and business environment in the context of digitalisation, ensuring a stable legal environment for the development of the digital economy, regulating digital technologies, and protecting the rights and interests of all participants in the digital economy was noted. The study also gave examples of the successful development of legal culture in the digital era in countries

such as Estonia and Singapore. These examples show that the development of legal culture and the creation of a favourable digital ecosystem are closely linked. The development of international standards and agreements in the field of digital law also plays an important role in ensuring a unified legal space and sustainable development of the digital economy.

In conclusion, it is noted that the development of legal culture in the context of digitalisation is an integral part of ensuring economic stability and the sustainable development of society. This requires the application of key measures and tools, the development of recommendations, and the discussion of prospects and challenges in this area. Further research and application of scientific studies, dissertations, monographs, and legislation will help promote legal culture in the digital age and ensure sustainable and responsible use of digital technologies. The study can be used to develop recommendations for the development of legal culture in the digital age, both in Kazakhstan and in other countries. The theoretical conclusions presented in the study can help the rule-making bodies of Kazakhstan to improve the legal culture in the development and adoption of laws, which contributes to a more efficient functioning of the economic system in the digital environment.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Правова культура як фактор економічної стабілізації в умовах цифровізації

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Анотація

Актуальність. В умовах цифровізації сучасного суспільства правова культура набуває особливого значення як фактор економічної стабілізації. Процеси цифрової трансформації суттєво впливають на економіку, вимагаючи адаптації правових норм та інститутів до нових викликів і можливостей.

Мета. Метою цього дослідження є вивчення взаємозв'язку між правовою культурою та економічною стабілізацією в умовах цифровізації на основі аналізу досвіду Казахстану, Європейського Союзу та держав англо-американської правової сім'ї.

Методологія. У дослідженні використано комплекс методів аналізу, синтезу, порівняння наукової літератури, а також чинного законодавства, нормативно-правових актів та практик, пов'язаних з правовою культурою та економічною стабілізацією в умовах цифровізації.

Результати. У статті розглядаються аспекти розвитку цифрової економіки та їх вплив на правову культуру. Виділено дві основні особливості правової культури в цифрову епоху: взаємодія права і технологій, що вимагає розвитку відповідного законодавства, та зміна ставлення до права в умовах технологічних інновацій і цифрової трансформації. Наголошено на важливості розвитку правової культури у формуванні правової системи, забезпеченні стабільного правового середовища для розвитку цифрової економіки, регулюванні цифрових технологій та захисті прав та інтересів учасників цифрової економіки.

Висновки. Результати дослідження можуть слугувати основою для розробки рекомендацій щодо розвитку правової культури в умовах цифровізації як у Казахстані, так і в інших країнах. Теоретичні та емпіричні висновки дослідження можуть допомогти казахстанським правотворчим органам у підвищенні правової культури, що сприятиме більш ефективній і справедливій розробці та прийняттю законодавства в умовах цифрової трансформації.

Ключові слова: правова ефективність; правова освіта; цифрова трансформація; сучасні правові інститути; технологічні інновації.