

## **From Concept to Reality: UJICS as the Next Stage in the Development of E-Justice in Ukraine**

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### **Abstract**

*The article focuses on the current stage of e-justice development in Ukraine, specifically in the context of transitioning from the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (UJITS) to the new Unified Judicial Information and Communication System (UJICS). The relevance of the research is determined by the need to modernize Ukraine's judicial system in accordance with European standards of digital justice, as well as to overcome existing organizational, technical, and regulatory shortcomings in its functioning. The work emphasizes that e-justice is not only a technological phenomenon but also a tool for ensuring the procedural rights of parties and providing accessible, transparent, and efficient judicial proceedings. The purpose of this study is to examine the evolution of e-justice in Ukraine, analyze the legal, technical, and organizational features of the UJICS Concept, and identify the prospects and risks associated with its implementation. The methodological framework combines dialectical, systemic-structural, comparative-legal, historical-legal, and formal-logical methods, which enable a comprehensive assessment of the development of e-justice. The research findings indicate that UJITS has become the foundation of digital justice in Ukraine, ensuring the basic digitalization of judicial processes; however, its architecture remains fragmented and technologically limited. Meanwhile, the UJICS Concept is proposed as a centralized, integrated ecosystem designed to unify all judicial processes, introduce artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and modern cybersecurity tools. At the same time, key risks have been identified – insufficient funding, technical challenges, regulatory uncertainty, and the impact of martial law. It is concluded that the successful implementation of the UJICS Concept requires stable financing, involvement of international partners, legislative modernization, and strengthening of cybersecurity. Under current economic and political conditions, the UJITS continues to serve as the*

*practical foundation of e-justice, while the UJICS remains a strategic goal for the further digital transformation of Ukraine's judiciary.*

**Keywords:** e-justice; UJITS; UJICS; digitalization of justice; judiciary of Ukraine.

## **Від концепції до реальності: ЄСІКС як новий етап розвитку електронного правосуддя**

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### **Анотація**

Статтю присвячено аналізу сучасного етапу розвитку електронного правосуддя в Україні в контексті переходу від Єдиної судової інформаційно-телекомунікаційної системи (ЄСІТС) до нової концептуальної моделі – Єдиної судової інформаційно-комунікаційної системи (ЄСІКС). Актуальність дослідження визначається потребою модернізації судової системи України відповідно до європейських стандартів цифрового правосуддя, а також подолання наявних організаційних, технічних і нормативних недоліків її функціонування. У роботі наголошено, що електронне правосуддя є не лише технологічним явищем, а й інструментом реалізації процесуальних прав учасників справи та забезпечення доступного, прозорого та ефективного судочинства. Метою дослідження є аналіз еволюції електронного правосуддя в Україні, правової природи, технічних та організаційних особливостей ЄСІКС, а також визначення перспектив і ризиків її впровадження. Методологічну основу становлять діалектичний, системно-структурний, порівняльно-правовий, історико-правовий і формально-логічний методи, що дозволило комплексно оцінити розвиток електронного судочинства. У результаті дослідження встановлено, що ЄСІТС стала фундаментом цифрового правосуддя в Україні та забезпечила базову цифровізацію судових процесів, однак її архітектура залишається фрагментарною, а технічні можливості – обмеженими. Запропонована Концепція ЄСІКС є централізованою, інтегрованою екосистемою, що поєднує всі судові процеси, впровадить використання штучного інтелекту, аналітики великих даних і сучасних інструментів кіберзахисту. Водночас виявлено ключові ризики її реалізації – брак фінансування, технічні

виклики, нормативну невизначеність та вплив воєнного стану. Зроблено висновок, що успішна реалізація Концепції ЄСІКС потребує стабільного фінансування, залучення міжнародних партнерів, оновлення законодавства та посилення кіберзахисту. У сучасних економічних і політичних умовах саме ЄСІТС продовжує виконувати роль практичного фундаменту електронного правосуддя, тоді як ЄСІКС виступає лише стратегічною метою подальшої цифрової трансформації судової системи України.

**Ключові слова:** електронне правосуддя; ЄСІТС; ЄСІКС; цифровізація судочинства; судова система України.

## Introduction

The modern world is undergoing an era of profound change and transformation, in which information and communication technologies have become an integral part of all spheres of social life. Due to digital progress, judicial systems in many countries are actively transitioning from traditional paper-based procedures to e-justice, with the aim of enhancing the accessibility, speed, and efficiency of judicial proceedings. E-justice is not merely the implementation of advanced technologies, but a key instrument for modernizing judicial systems.

In contemporary academic literature on e-justice, the implementation of digital technologies is often viewed through a functional paradigm, as a tool for improving the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of justice [1; 2]. As noted by scholars, the introduction of digital technologies in the organization of court operations has generally pursued two main objectives: first, administrative and managerial optimization aimed at enhancing efficiency and reducing costs; and second, strengthening public access to justice [3]. This approach aligns with the European concept of *digital justice*, where technological solutions are considered integral to the realization of the rule of law, rather than merely a means of technical modernization of judicial institutions.

Ukraine has not remained on the sidelines of this global trend and is actively modernizing its judicial system by integrating information and communication technologies into the administration of justice. According to Ukrainian researchers, e-justice in Ukraine is currently in an active phase of development, as evidenced by the growing number of users, the judiciary's openness to innovation, and the commitment to ensuring transparency and accessibility of judicial procedures [4].

The first major step towards the digitalization of justice in Ukraine was the introduction of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (UJITS) and its key subsystem, the *Electronic Court*, which has been officially operational since 2021. This system enabled the automation

of several procedural actions, including the submission and exchange of documents, case tracking, online payment of court fees, and participation in hearings via video conference. The implementation of the UJITS can be characterized as an evolutionary and necessary step towards integrating information technologies into judicial procedures [5].

At the same time, despite the launch of the basic elements of the UJITS and the functioning of the *Electronic Court*, other envisaged components (subsystems) of UJITS have not yet been implemented. The results of the technical and functional audits conducted by the High Council of Justice, the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, and the Ministry of Digital Transformation in 2023-2024 confirmed the system's technological obsolescence, architectural incapacity, and functional limitations. These findings suggest that the current UJITS model has been implemented only partially and requires further improvement at the technical, regulatory, and organizational levels.

In response to these challenges, the Concept of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System (UJICS) was developed and approved by Order No. 179 of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, dated April 30, 2025. The concept envisions the creation of a fundamentally new, integrated ecosystem of e-justice, designed to unite all judicial processes within a single digital environment.

Thus, the relevance of this study lies in the need to modernize Ukraine's judicial system in accordance with European standards of digital justice, as well as to overcome existing organizational, technical, and regulatory shortcomings in its functioning. The purpose of this article is to examine the new model of e-justice in Ukraine, to assess its potential and the challenges of implementation, and to outline prospects for further development. To achieve this aim, the article sets the following objectives:

- (1) to characterize the legal nature, structure, and functional capabilities of the UJITS as the current instrument of e-justice in Ukraine;
- (2) to analyze the evolution of e-justice development in Ukraine from the UJITS model to the UJICS Concept;
- (3) to identify the legal, technical, and organizational features of the new UJICS model;
- (4) to determine the main risks associated with the implementation of the UJICS-2025 Concept; (5) to outline the prospects for the future development of e-justice in Ukraine.

## **Materials and Methods**

The study of e-justice evolution in Ukraine, from the functioning of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (UJITS) to

the development of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System (UJICS) concept, was conducted using a comprehensive methodological approach that combines general scientific and specialized legal methods. This approach enabled the exploration of the legal, organizational, and technological aspects of implementing digital solutions in the justice sector.

The research analyzed the current legal and regulatory framework of Ukraine, including the procedural codes, the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges", the Regulation on the Procedure for the Functioning of Certain Subsystems (Modules) of the UJITS approved by Decision No. 1845/0/15-21 of the High Council of Justice dated August 17, 2021, as well as the Concept for the Development of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System approved by Order No. 179 of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine dated April 30, 2025.

The empirical basis of the study includes the results of the technical and functional audits of UJITS conducted by the High Council of Justice, the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, and the Ministry of Digital Transformation in 2023-2024, as well as official data provided by state authorities. These materials made it possible to assess the actual state of system performance and identify practical problems in its operation.

To ensure the scientific validity of the conclusions, an analysis of scholarly works published in peer-reviewed journals indexed in Scopus and Web of Science, as well as Ukrainian research on the digitalization of the judicial system, was conducted.

The *dialectical method* served as the fundamental methodological basis of this study. It allowed the author to view e-justice as a dynamic phenomenon evolving under the influence of socio-political, economic, and technological factors. Through this method, it became possible to trace the stages of digital transformation of the judiciary and to identify the patterns of transition from the UJITS model to the new UJICS Concept.

The *system-structural method* was used to analyze the internal architecture of UJITS and UJICS as complex multi-level information systems. This method enabled the systems to be examined not only as sets of independent subsystems but as unified functional complexes.

The *comparative-legal method* was applied to compare the two models of e-justice - the existing UJITS and the proposed UJICS. Its use made it possible to compare their legal nature, structural organization, technical foundations, and functional purposes. Based on this comparison, key distinctions were identified: while UJITS has a modular and phased design that allowed for relatively autonomous functioning of individual subsystems

(such as the *Electronic Court*, *Electronic Cabinet*, and video conferencing), UJICS is built on a centralized architecture with integrated information flows covering the entire judiciary.

The *historical-legal method* was employed to identify the stages of e-justice development in Ukraine, from the initial practical attempts at digitalization in 2021 to the approval of the UJICS-2025 Concept. This made it possible to trace the evolution of legal approaches to judicial activity in a digital environment, identify key trends in e-justice development, and outline the transition patterns from the UJITS model to the new UJICS Concept.

The *formal-logical method* was applied to systematize and generalize legal provisions regulating the functioning of e-justice in Ukraine, ensuring conceptual clarity and constructing logically consistent conclusions based on the analyzed data.

Finally, the *forecasting method* enabled the assessment of future prospects for implementing the UJICS Concept, considering the challenges posed by martial law, funding shortages, and technological limitations.

## **Results and Discussion**

### ***UJITS as the Foundation of Digital Justice in Ukraine***

The Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (UJITS) has become a key milestone in the digital transformation of justice in Ukraine, as its subsystems – the *Electronic Court*, the *Electronic Cabinet*, and the *Videoconferencing System* – currently ensure the practical functioning of e-justice and create the necessary prerequisites for the implementation of the principles of accessibility and transparency of justice.

According to Ukrainian legislation, the UJITS is defined as a set of information and telecommunication subsystems (modules) that automate legally prescribed processes within the judiciary, including document management, automated case distribution, electronic document exchange between courts and participants in proceedings, recording of court hearings and remote participation through videoconferencing, preparation of operational and analytical reports, providing informational assistance to judges, and automating financial, property, organizational, staffing, and IT-related processes required for the functioning of judicial bodies [6].

From a procedural law perspective, the UJITS serves not only as a technical instrument for automating judicial procedures but also as a means of ensuring the procedural rights of participants in legal proceedings. Its operation enables the practical implementation of fundamental principles of justice, including accessibility, an adversarial process, procedural economy, and equality of the parties.



In this context, B. Zaplotynskyi rightly notes that the transition from outdated documentary-based proceedings to electronic justice is intended to enhance efficiency, predictability, and convenience in the interaction between courts and participants, thereby contributing to greater transparency and reduced corruption within the judiciary [7]. Similarly, M. Hetmantsev emphasizes that the full-scale operation of UJITS will allow the unification of all electronic systems, tools, and services in Ukraine into a single information and communication framework. This will enable judges and system users to access data from all state registers and electronic databases with a single click, thereby simplifying the preparation of legal claims and laying the groundwork for the broader use of electronic evidence in court proceedings [8].

To better understand the system's essence, its key features can be outlined as follows:

- it is a complex system comprising a set of information and telecommunication subsystems (modules);
- Its subsystems (modules) are implemented gradually and in stages;
- UJITS automates judicial processes defined by law;
- Its scope covers document management, automated case distribution, electronic document exchange, hearing recording and videoconferencing, analytical and operational reporting, informational support for judges, and automation of financial, organizational, and staffing processes.

Thus, the UJITS represents a comprehensive system composed of interconnected information and telecommunication modules introduced in stages to ensure the automation of a wide range of judicial processes. In other words, it enables the transition of most judicial procedures into electronic form through the use of modern digital technologies.

The primary goal of implementing UJITS is to enhance the quality and efficiency of justice, ensure maximum transparency and openness in the judicial system, and partially transition traditional judicial procedures into an electronic format, consistent with European principles of e-justice.

An analysis of Ukraine's procedural legislation demonstrates that the UJITS currently performs the following e-justice functions:

- (1) submission and registration of procedural documents in electronic form;
- (2) automated case distribution;
- (3) electronic exchange of documents between courts and parties;
- (4) recording of court proceedings and participation of parties via videoconference;

- (5) delivery of electronic copies of court decisions and documents;
- (6) submission of electronic evidence and other procedural actions via the *Electronic Cabinet*;
- (7) access to case materials in electronic form; (8) electronic delivery of court summons;
- (9) issuance of enforcement documents in electronic form;
- (10) reduction of court fees for electronic submissions;
- (11) remote access to information within the system in accordance with differentiated access rights, among other legally defined functions.

Hence, UJITS has become the practical embodiment of the e-justice concept in Ukraine, ensuring an evolutionary transition from paper-based to digital document management. Today, thousands of users can submit procedural documents, participate in hearings via videoconference, access case files online, and perform other procedural actions remotely. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this service for Ukrainian citizens, especially in the context of martial law, when a significant number of Ukrainians are forced to stay in other countries. As noted by Ukrainian researchers, *"It will also give an opportunity to significantly save money, contribute to the openness of the court process, reduce the number of delayed cases due to the non-appearance of participants, save their time, etc."* [9].

Nevertheless, despite its fundamental role in establishing e-justice, the UJITS still faces several challenges. One of its main drawbacks lies in its modular, phased design: while this approach allowed for gradual integration of digital tools into judicial practice, it also resulted in system fragmentation, limited interoperability among subsystems, and technological obsolescence of certain components. Some technological elements and approaches within UJITS still reflect frameworks established in the late 1990s, leading to inefficiencies and deficiencies noted by both domestic users and international partners.

These issues have been repeatedly highlighted by internal users and external observers. For instance, in March 2024, the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Legal Policy, while reviewing the results of the 2023 technical audit, acknowledged architectural shortcomings and poor performance of certain UJITS services. In July of the same year, the National Bar Association of Ukraine reported numerous user complaints regarding malfunctions of the *Electronic Court* subsystem, which restricted access to electronic accounts and hindered timely procedural actions [10].

The results of functional and technical audits conducted in 2023-2024, with the participation of the State Judicial Administration, the High Council of Justice, and the Ministry of Digital Transformation, confirmed the existence



of systemic deficiencies and led to an official conclusion emphasizing the need for a comprehensive modernization of UJITS.

Thus, despite its undeniable role in shaping e-justice, UJITS has largely exhausted its developmental potential within its current architectural framework. It has served as a transitional stage between traditional and digital models of justice, demonstrating the practical feasibility of electronic tools. However, its technical structure and design no longer meet the modern requirements of integration, cybersecurity, and analytical capacity necessary for the further advancement of Ukraine's judicial system in the digital era.

### ***UJICS as a New Stage in the Development of E-Justice***

The identified shortcomings in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (UJITS) have necessitated a transition to a qualitatively new level of judicial digitalization. In response to these challenges, in 2025, the *Concept of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System (UJICS)* was adopted, marking the next stage in the evolution of e-justice in Ukraine.

The UJICS is expected to become one of the most complex and comprehensive information systems in the country, designed to introduce centralized automatic case allocation, enable extraterritorial consideration of cases, ensure that all judicial procedures can be conducted online, and incorporate artificial intelligence (AI) into specific judicial processes.

From a legal standpoint, UJICS should be viewed not merely as a technical upgrade but as a conceptual transformation of the e-justice model. Its goal is to strengthen public trust in the judiciary, ensure the effective implementation of procedural guarantees, and reinforce the principles of openness and accountability of judicial procedures. In this context, technologies serve not merely as automation tools but as mechanisms for ensuring effective, fair, and transparent justice.

Scholarly literature rightly emphasizes that e-justice has a dual dimension: it functions both as a technical instrument of modernization and as a mechanism for realizing the right of access to justice [11; 12].

When comparing UJITS and UJICS, it becomes clear that while UJITS focuses primarily on automating individual judicial processes, UJICS aims to create a unified digital environment for the judiciary in which all processes are interconnected.

Structurally, UJICS differs fundamentally from the current UJITS model. Whereas the latter has a modular, phased design – often with isolated functioning of subsystems, such as the Electronic Court, Electronic Cabinet,

and Videoconferencing System - the UJICS envisions a unified, centralized architecture that integrates both existing and new subsystems, along with all information flows of the judiciary, into a single digital ecosystem.

Importantly, the new system is oriented toward the use of innovative technologies – artificial intelligence, big data analytics, modern cybersecurity instruments, and predictive analytics services. This approach fully aligns with the European principles of interoperability and unification, enshrined in numerous Council of Europe and European Commission documents aimed at ensuring system compatibility, procedural continuity, and a high level of data protection [13; 14].

According to the approved structure, the UJICS will comprise ten core functional subsystems, including:

- (1) Electronic Court Document Management;
- (2) Videoconferencing System;
- (3) Judicial Web Portal;
- (4) Unified State Register of Court Decisions;
- (5) Unified Register of Enforcement Documents;
- (6) Court Personnel and Financial Management System;
- (7) Judicial Dossier; (8) Judicial Training Management System;
- (9) Digest and Commentary Module;
- (10) Whistleblower Reporting Subsystem.

A key component of the new system will be the *Electronic Court Document Management* subsystem, designed to facilitate electronic recordkeeping within courts, judicial bodies, and institutions, as well as electronic document exchange between courts, public authorities, legal entities, and private individuals.

The implementation of the Concept is planned to occur through 2028 and will be executed in two stages (2025-2026 and 2026-2028). The first phase involves launching core subsystems, while the second focuses on integrating innovative solutions based on big data and AI technologies.

Both internal and external users are expected to benefit significantly from UJICS. For external users, it will create a unified personal digital workspace, allowing them to monitor procedural deadlines, receive notifications about procedural actions, and thus ensure effective access to justice. Additional features will include remote work capabilities, collaborative document editing tools, analytical dashboards, reporting templates, offline functionality, intelligent document scanning and content analysis, shared calendars, task management, and internal messaging with audio and video conferencing.

For judges and court staff, UJICS will enable structured case management and visualization of facts to be proven, related evidence, and relevant materials. The system will enable the planning and booking of courtrooms and resources, as well as the generation of draft documents and automatic error checking, all of which will enhance the overall quality of judicial decisions.

Particular attention is given to the integration of *artificial intelligence*, particularly in the automatic generation of draft procedural documents, the identification of optimal case-handling models, and the detection of deviations from established judicial practice. In the long term, AI could significantly simplify routine work for judges and court personnel, minimize human error in the preparation of standard documents, and enhance the efficiency of case analysis.

However, the deployment of such technologies requires a balanced legal approach, as the use of AI in the judicial sphere raises ethical and legal concerns – ensuring data confidentiality, preventing algorithmic bias, and preserving the judge's ultimate decision-making authority. Within the European Union, active work is underway to establish a legal framework for the use of AI in the justice sector. The *Artificial Intelligence Act* classifies the use of AI in judicial decision-making as a «high-risk activity», requiring strict regulation and oversight [15].

Therefore, in agreement with Ukrainian scholars, AI can become an important tool to assist judges and legal professionals; however, its application must remain strictly regulated, human-supervised, and aligned with the fundamental principles of justice, legality, and equality before the law [16].

In summary, UJICS encompasses not only procedural aspects of e-justice (electronic courts and case management) but also related areas such as judicial registries, internal court administration, judicial training, and public communication. This comprehensive integration aims to establish a unified digital ecosystem of justice – a particularly relevant goal for Ukraine as it strives to strengthen the rule of law and align its judicial standards with European benchmarks, despite ongoing challenges.

Nevertheless, the implementation of the UJICS-2025 Concept faces several *significant risks*.

The most critical challenge is securing adequate *financing* for this large-scale project. Preliminary estimates suggest that the development and integration of UJICS will require approximately USD 24-25 million (over UAH 1 billion). The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) had previously provided major donor support for Ukraine's judicial IT infrastructure. However, in 2025, USAID officially suspended all funding

programs in Ukraine, leaving the initiative without external resources. The High Council of Justice is currently seeking new donors and partners to continue the project.

The lack of guaranteed funding jeopardizes the implementation timeline. Although the launch is scheduled for 2028, without sufficient financial support, this deadline may be indefinitely postponed. Consequently, financial risk is a key factor that could render the Concept a declarative document if a stable funding base is not secured for its realization.

Additionally, implementation occurs under martial law, which significantly complicates the digital transformation process. Ukraine's full-scale war necessitates the mobilization of all available resources toward defense and military support. As a result, the majority of the national budget is allocated to defense spending, reducing the capacity for state investment in large-scale judicial digitalization projects.

Moreover, Ukraine faces substantial external debt and must rely on loans from international financial institutions to maintain macroeconomic stability. This creates strict fiscal constraints and prioritization of spending. Under such conditions, the development of UJICS, despite its strategic importance, cannot compete with essential state priorities such as defense, social support, or infrastructure recovery.

*Technical and cybersecurity risks* must also be considered. During wartime, Ukraine's cyberspace is a constant target of attacks, and the judiciary's IT infrastructure must be secured at the highest level. Any data breach or system compromise would undermine public trust in e-justice. Therefore, implementing UJICS requires simultaneous deployment of advanced cybersecurity measures, backup systems, regular software updates, and security audits – all of which demand additional funding, again linking back to the issue of financial sustainability.

Another significant challenge is *legal inconsistency* between current procedural legislation and the actual state of judicial digital infrastructure.

Although Ukrainian procedural law already defines the *Unified Judicial Information and Communication System (UJICS)* as the legal basis for e-justice, in practice the functioning system remains the *Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (UJITS)*, regulated by the *Regulation on the Functioning of Certain Subsystems (Modules) of UJITS* approved by Decision No. 1845/0/15-21 of the High Council of Justice dated August 17, 2021.

This creates a legal conflict between the norms governing e-justice operations, resulting in regulatory uncertainty with both practical and doctrinal implications. From the standpoint of the principle of legal certainty,

which forms part of the rule of law, such a situation is unacceptable. According to the well-established jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (e.g., *Sunday Times v. The United Kingdom* [17]), legal norms must be sufficiently clear to allow individuals to foresee the legal consequences of their actions.

The absence of a clear distinction between UJITS and UJICS not only poses risks for participants in judicial proceedings but also undermines the uniformity of judicial practice, as courts of different jurisdictions may interpret the relationship between the systems differently. This contradicts the principle of consistency in judicial practice enshrined in Ukrainian law.

In conclusion, the implementation of the UJICS-2025 Concept occurs amid complex organizational, financial, and regulatory challenges. During martial law, digitalization of justice, while remaining strategically significant, inevitably takes a secondary position compared to the state's immediate needs for defense, social support, and infrastructure restoration. Under these conditions, there remains a real risk that UJICS may persist as a conceptual vision rather than a fully implemented system, while UJITS continues to bear the practical burden of ensuring Ukraine's e-justice operations.

## Conclusions

It can be concluded that, from an architectural, technical, and functional standpoint, the UJICS model represents a more advanced and comprehensive system than its predecessor, the UJITS. It is designed to ensure the unity of the judiciary's digital environment, enhance data exchange efficiency, and improve transparency and user convenience. The transition from UJITS to UJICS should therefore be viewed not as a rejection of the former system, but as its evolutionary modernization, aimed at addressing accumulated shortcomings and aligning Ukraine's e-justice infrastructure with European standards.

At the same time, the successful implementation of the new system depends on a combination of critical factors – primarily, adequate and stable funding, an improved security environment, legislative modernization, and comprehensive preparation of all participants in the judicial process for operating within a new digital framework. In the absence of any of these elements, there is a substantial risk that the UJICS will remain merely a declarative concept without practical realization.

To minimize these risks, it is essential to develop a clear roadmap for the system's implementation, secure financial support through international donor engagement, conduct phased testing in pilot courts, and prepare both personnel and the general public for the transition to digital justice. Only a systemic and consistent approach can transform the UJICS from a conceptual initiative into a fully operational instrument of e-justice.



Nevertheless, under the current conditions of martial law and financial constraints, the UJITS continues to play a pivotal role in ensuring the stability of Ukraine's judicial system. Today, it remains the operational foundation of e-justice, having demonstrated its resilience even under crisis conditions. Consequently, UJITS serves as the practical foundation, while UJICS functions as the strategic objective of Ukraine's ongoing digital judicial transformation.

Ultimately, the balance between practical functionality and strategic vision will determine the success of Ukraine's digital judicial reform in the years to come.

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