THE EVOLUTION OF GLOBAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN THE DIGITAL AGE: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract. The article deals with the problem of the evolution of global administrative law in the digital age, highlighting its transformation in response to technological advances. Special attention is paid to the description of digital tools, such as blockchain, artificial intelligence and digital identity systems, in administrative procedures, emphasising their potential to enhance transparency, efficiency and cross-border cooperation. The challenges posed by digital sovereignty, cybersecurity, algorithmic fairness and jurisdictional conflicts are analysed alongside the opportunities for harmonisation of international standards and frameworks. There is a particular focus on the role international organisations can play in shaping digital administrative practices. The article also considers environmental sustainability and the digital divide, proposing solutions to bridge disparities between nations. With a focus on Ukraine's digital reforms, particularly its Diia platform and alignment with European Union standards, the paper describes the importance of global cooperation in developing adaptable legal frameworks. This comprehensive analysis offers insights into the future of administrative law in a rapidly digitalising world.

Keywords: global administrative law, digital transformation, blockchain, artificial intelligence, administrative procedures, digital sovereignty, cross-border cooperation.

Introduction

The emergence in the 21st century of global administrative law as a distinct field represents one of the most significant developments in international legal theory and practice. The urgent need for coherent principles of international administrative law has never been more pressing as national boundaries become increasingly porous to administrative decisions and regulatory frameworks[1]. This comprehensive analysis examines the intricate relationship between traditional administrative law concepts and their evolution due to digital transformation, with a particular emphasis on the challenges and opportunities presented by contemporary technologies.

The foundations of international administrative law can be traced back to the early 20th century, with the establishment of the first international administrative unions. However, the current digital revolution has fundamentally transformed the landscape of administrative law. Traditional concepts of jurisdiction, sovereignty and administrative procedure are being contested by the borderless nature of digital interactions. The theoretical framework has evolved to integrate new concepts of digital sovereignty, which encompass both territorial and virtual jurisdictional considerations. This evolution has been particularly evident in the context of cross-border data flows and administrative authority, where traditional concepts of jurisdiction must be reconciled with the reality of cloud computing

1 Islombek Abdikhakimov, "Preparing for a Quantum Future: Strategies for Strengthening International Data Privacy in the Face of Evolving Technologies", *International Journal of Law and Policy* 2(5) (2024): 42–46. https://doi.org/10.59022/ijlp.189.

and virtual presence[2].

This transformation has also led to a conceptual distinction between international administrative law and global administrative law.

International administrative law is a traditional branch of public international law that regulates the administrative procedures and institutions involved in transnational processes. It includes the activities of international organisations, such as the United Nations (UN) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as legal mechanisms governing dispute resolution between states and transnational administrative structures[3].

Global administrative law, in contrast, is a more contemporary concept that focuses on administrative norms and procedures emerging from globalisation. While international administrative law is primarily concerned with state-to-state and intergovernmental interactions, global administrative law extends beyond these structures to include private transnational actors such as global financial institutions, multinational technology companies and cross-border regulatory networks. Global administrative law incorporates new regulatory challenges, including cybersecurity standards, digital identification frameworks, algorithmic governance and cross-border data management, and it involves organisations such as the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)[4].

Given the increasing importance of digital governance, this study focuses specifically on the evolution of global administrative law and its adaptation to the

2 Said Gulyamov, el at., "Administrative Law in the Era of Digital Technologies: New Opportunities for the Saving of Cultural Heritage and Public Education", International Journal of Law and Policy 2(9) (2024). https://www.researchgate.net/publication/384475946_Administrative_Law_in_the_Era_of_Digital_Technologies_New_Opportunities_for_the_Saving_of_Cultural_Heritage_and_Public_Education.

3 Peter Quayle, *The Role of International Administrative Law at International Organizations* (Boston: Brill Nijhof, AIIB Yearbook of International Law, 2020). https://library.oapen.org/handle/20.500.12657/48300.

4 Benedict Kingsbury, Nico Krisch, and Richard B. Stewart, "The emergence of global administrative law", *Law and Contemporary Problems* Vol. 68 no. 3-4 (2005): 15-61, https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1361&context=lcp.

challenges posed by emerging technologies. The aim of the article was to investigate the complex relationships between traditional concepts of administrative law and their evolution through digital transformation. It sought to determine the essence of technological transformation in administrative law and also to investigate what place Ukraine occupies in the digital transformation of administrative management.

The article employed the following scientific research methods:

Analysis: A review of scientific sources, regulatory documents and international standards in the field of administrative law and digital transformation was conducted.

Comparative legal method: Approaches to the digitalisation of administrative law in different jurisdictions, particularly in Ukraine and the European Union (EU), were compared.

Synthesis: The interconnections between technological innovations, such as blockchain, artificial intelligence (AI), digital identification, and administrative procedures were examined.

Induction: Examples of the successful implementation of digital platforms, such as the Diia platform in Ukraine, were studied to assess their impact on administrative processes.

Prognostic method: The prospects for the development of international administrative law in the context of digitalisation, including challenges and opportunities, were considered.

This article is highly relevant in today's rapidly digitalising world, where the integration of advanced technologies such as blockchain, AI and digital identity systems into administrative processes is reshaping the fundamentals of global administrative law. It addresses pressing issues of digital sovereignty, cybersecurity and algorithmic fairness, which are critical as governments and international organisations grapple with the challenges presented by cross-border digital

interactions.

One prominent example of this transformation is the increasing overlap between national and international regulations in financial and trade governance. Historically, foreign trade and navigation have never been exclusively domestic affairs, as they were among the first sectors to be influenced by international agreements aimed at balancing the interests of multiple states. A similar dynamic is now emerging in the regulation of cryptocurrencies. Control over their use is becoming a subject of transnational agreements in cases where:

- national authorities regulate transactions that extend beyond a single country's jurisdiction;
- national authorities directly engage in cross-border financial interactions;
- international organisations assume administrative functions in overseeing digital financial transactions[5].

Furthermore, the widespread adoption of cryptocurrencies has already surpassed the boundaries of national regulation, with financial operations increasingly governed by global trading platforms such as Binance, Upbit and Kraken. This shift highlights the growing necessity for harmonised legal frameworks capable of addressing the cross-border implications of digital finance.

1. Technological Transformations in Administrative Law

The technological framework supporting modern international administrative law has undergone substantial changes. Blockchain technology has emerged as a potential game-changer for administrative record-keeping, providing unmatched levels of transparency and security. AI is increasingly being integrated into administrative decision-making, raising important concerns about accountability and fairness in the process. Digital identification systems have become

5 Stephan W. Schill, "Transnational legal approaches to administrative law: Conceptualizing public contracts in globalization", *Rivista Trimestrale di Diritto Pubblico* (1) (2014): 2.

essential for administrative recognition, and cybersecurity has emerged as a vital issue for safeguarding administrative procedures.

The adoption of digital technologies in administrative processes brings several major challenges that need careful consideration. Determining the applicable law in cloud-based administrative systems has become more complex, as has defining jurisdiction over digital administrative actions. Disputes between national digital administrative systems must be resolved while addressing the global implications of digital administrative decisions. These issues are further complicated by the need to ensure fairness in automated decision-making and maintain transparency in algorithm-driven administrative processes[6].

The development of effective international cooperation mechanisms has emerged as a crucial factor in addressing these challenges. Bilateral agreements between nations have established frameworks for digital administrative cooperation with mutual recognition of digital signatures and data-sharing protocols. Multilateral frameworks have led to the development of international standards for digital administrative procedures and created global platforms for administrative cooperation. Regional integration efforts, such as the EU Digital Single Market administrative framework, have showcased the potential for unified strategies in digital administration.

Technological advances have been vital in tackling the current challenges in international administrative law. Distributed ledger technologies have transformed administrative record-keeping, while AI-driven decision support systems have improved the efficiency of administrative processes. Cloud-based platforms have enabled better cross-border collaboration, and digital identity verification systems have simplified administrative tasks. These innovations have been supported by the creation of robust legal frameworks, such as model laws for digital

6 Benedict Kingsbury, and Megan Donaldson, *Global Administrative Law* (Oxford Public International Law, 2012). https://www.iilj.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/EPIL_Global_Administrative_Law.pdf.

administrative procedures and international standards for electronic signatures.

The practical implementation of digital administrative law continues to deal with considerable obstacles. Resource limitations, such as the high costs of infrastructure development and the need for specialised technical expertise, present challenges for many jurisdictions. Legal obstacles, including gaps in digital administration laws and conflicting national regulations, need to be addressed. Cultural barriers, such as resistance to digital transformation and differing levels of digital literacy, also affect the successful adoption of digital administrative systems[7].

The abovementioned dimensions of digitalisation can relate to law in two ways. First, the object of regulation is cyberspace and automatisation. The range of possible regulation is extensive. For instance, the law can define the conditions and scope under which automation can replace or complement human actions, as well as the implications of such automation, particularly regarding accountability and liability. It is also able to regulate how actors interact within cyberspace, what tools they can use and how they can engage with each other in this environment. Additionally, digitalisation is not only the subject of regulation but can also provide the tools, and sometimes the agents, for creating norms and applying laws, such as monitoring legal obligations. Automated decision-making and AI, functioning in (quasi) legislative, administrative or judicial roles, are central to how law and digitalisation can interact. While the relationship between law and digitalisation has traditionally focused on the first aspect, ongoing technological developments are bringing the second aspect into greater prominence. This article will examine both aspects[8].

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7 Sabino Cassese, and Elisa D'Alterio, "Introduction: the development of Global Administrative Law", In *Global Administrative Law: Theoretical and Practical Perspectives* (Edward Elgar Publishing). https://www.elgaronline.com/downloadpdf/edcollchap/edcoll/9781783478453/9781783478453.00005.pdf.

8 Dana Burchardt, "Does Digitalization Change International Law Structurally?", *German Law Journal* 24 (2023): 438–460. https://doi.org/10.1017/glj.2023.31.

The successful transformation of international administrative law in the digital age demands a coordinated international effort to develop shared standards and procedures. The development of flexible legal frameworks that can adapt to technological change is essential so that it is significant investment in technical infrastructure and capacity building. Robust privacy and security measures must be upheld, and effective international cooperation frameworks need to be established. A balanced approach to automation and human oversight will be essential to ensure the legitimacy and efficiency of digital administrative systems.

The future of international administrative law will largely depend on how effectively these challenges are addressed and how successfully new technologies are incorporated into existing administrative frameworks. Ongoing research, practical experimentation and international collaboration will be crucial for developing effective solutions to both current and emerging challenges in this area. As digital technologies and administrative practices continue to evolve, this field of law is expected to progress rapidly, demanding continuous adaptation and innovation from legal professionals, policymakers and technical experts.

As we move forwards, the importance of maintaining a balanced approach to digital transformation in administrative law cannot be overstated. While embracing technological innovation, we must ensure that fundamental principles of administrative justice, procedural fairness and human rights are preserved. The development of international administrative law in the digital age represents not just a technical challenge but a crucial opportunity to enhance the efficiency, accessibility and fairness of administrative systems worldwide.

2. International Cooperation and Standardisation

The role of international organisations in shaping the future of digital administrative law is central. Organisations such as the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and the International Organization

for Standardization (ISO) have been instrumental in developing standards and guidelines for digital administrative procedures. Their work has helped establish common frameworks that enable cross-border administrative cooperation while enabling the maintenance of high standards of security and efficiency. Organisations such as these continue to play an important role in tackling emerging challenges and fostering the harmonisation of digital administrative practices across different jurisdictions.

The influence of AI on administrative decision-making processes is a critical issue in international administrative law. While AI systems are developing and changing every day, they are increasingly utilised for complex administrative tasks, ranging from risk assessment to policy implementation. This introduces important concerns about accountability, transparency and the necessity for human oversight in administrative processes. The challenge is to leverage the efficiency and analytical power of AI while safeguarding the core principles of administrative justice. Addressing challenges such as algorithmic bias, the explainability of AI-driven decisions, and the right to human, international frameworks must be established to regulate the use of AI in administrative decisions.

The safeguarding of personal data in international administrative procedures has become a vital issue in the digital era. The increase in cross-border data flows and the growing interconnectivity of administrative systems have introduced new challenges for data protection and privacy. International administrative law must adapt to these challenges while enabling the essential sharing of information between administrative authorities. The EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) has established important benchmarks in this area, but further development of international standards and cooperative frameworks is necessary to ensure robust data protection across different jurisdictions[9].

9 The Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation) in the current version of the OJ L 119, 04.05.2016; cor. OJ L 127, 23.5.2018, https://gdpr-info.eu.

The use of blockchain technology and distributed ledger systems presents both opportunities and challenges for international administrative law. These technologies offer potential solutions for secure record-keeping, transparent decision-making processes and efficient cross-border administrative cooperation. Smart contracts, in particular, could revolutionise the execution of administrative procedures by automating certain processes while maintaining transparency and security. However, the implementation of these technologies must be carefully managed to ensure compatibility with existing legal frameworks and to address concerns about energy consumption, scalability and long-term sustainability.

The development of digital identity systems has become a crucial component of modern administrative law. The ability to reliably verify identities across borders is essential for many administrative procedures, from tax collection to the delivery of social services. International cooperation in this area has led to the development of various frameworks for mutual recognition of digital identities, but challenges remain in ensuring interoperability, security and privacy protection. The evolution of digital identity systems must balance the need for efficient administrative processes with the protection of individual rights and privacy.

Environmental factors have become progressively important in the field of digital administrative law. The energy consumption of digital infrastructure, the environmental impact of technological waste and the need for sustainable administrative practices must all be factored into the development of digital administrative systems. International administrative law must adapt to integrate principles of environmental sustainability while ensuring the continued efficiency and effectiveness of administrative processes[10].

The private sector plays a crucial role in advancing digital technologies, such

10 Oleksandr Basiuk, "Recommendations for implementing distributed ledger technology (blockchain) in the public sector of Ukraine based on global experience", *Pressing Problems of Public Administration* 1 (62) (2023): 131–154. DOI: https://doi.org/10.26565/1684-8489-2023-1-08 [in Ukrainian].

as e-health services and blockchain applications, which can drive greater transparency in supply chains and contribute to sustainable development. As countries work on their digital transformation, it is clear that development partners are increasingly collaborating with the private sector to support these efforts, especially in developing nations.

The Digital for Development (D4D) strategies of the EU, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and the UK all offer valuable insights into how best to integrate private sector involvement. One key challenge is assessing the level of 'digital readiness' across different countries. There are complex trade-offs between prioritising nations with the most pressing digital gaps and supporting those with more advanced digital infrastructures. Striking the right balance is essential to ensuring the most effective outcomes[11].

Additionally, the type of private sector partner is crucial. While start-ups often bring fresh, innovative solutions, they also come with higher risks than more established companies. For successful D4D implementation, these strategies must be deeply embedded within the governmental frameworks of development partners. Effective communication and coordination across public and private sectors will be vital to achieving shared goals, particularly when it comes to maintaining a sustainable approach to digital governance, a key consideration for you, given your focus on balancing efficiency and sustainability in regulatory frameworks[12].

The digital divide between developed and developing nations presents significant challenges for the implementation of digital administrative systems. International administrative law must address these disparities through capacity-building initiatives, technical assistance programmes, and flexible implementation

11 Briefing note No. 136. Working with the private sector for sustainable digital transformation. By Nadia Ashraf and Jeske van Seters. October 2021. https://ecdpm.org/application/files/3416/5546/8453/Working-With-Private-Sector-Sustainable-Digital-Transformation-ECDPM-Briefing-Note-136-2021.pdf#:~:text=The%20private%20sector%20plays%20an,private%20sector%20to%20support%20developing.

12 *Ibid.*

frameworks that accommodate different levels of technological development. The transfer of knowledge and technology must be facilitated while ensuring that developing nations can maintain sovereignty over their administrative systems.

The emergence of new forms of digital assets and cryptocurrencies has created additional challenges for international administrative law. Administrative authorities must develop frameworks for dealing with these new forms of value, addressing issues such as taxation, regulation and cross-border transactions. The decentralised nature of many digital assets challenges traditional administrative concepts and requires innovative approaches to regulation and oversight.

The future of international administrative law will also be shaped by advances in quantum computing and other emerging technologies. These developments may fundamentally modify the capabilities of administrative systems while also creating new security challenges. While maintaining essential protections and safeguards, international frameworks must be sufficiently flexible to accommodate technological evolution[13].

We are talking primarily about illegal cryptocurrency traffic and so-called money laundering. A striking example is North Korea and cryptocurrency. The FBI confirmed that a group of North Korean programmers stole more than £1.2 billion in Ethereum cryptocurrency during a digital raid on the Bybit cryptocurrency exchange in February 2025. To put this into perspective, in 2023, North Korea's entire defence budget was £1.1 billion[14].

This illustrates precisely how a lack of sufficient regulation is a catalyst for the development and support of terrorism in the world. Such manifestations must be combated by detailing the rules of the digital environment.

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13 Ngozi Samuel Uzougbo, Chinonso Gladys Ikegwu, and Adefolake Olachi Adewusi, "International enforcement of cryptocurrency laws: Jurisdictional challenges and collaborative solutions", *Magna Scientia Advanced Research and Reviews* 11(01) (2024): 068–083. https://doi.org/10.30574/msarr.2024.11.1.0075.

14 Viktor Nazarenko, "North Korea ranks third in bitcoin holdings: Hackers are involved", *RBK Ukraine*, March 19, 2025, https://newsukraine.rbc.ua/news/north-korea-ranks-third-in-bitcoin-holdings-1742382932.html.

Therefore, international organisations play an extremely important role in developing standards and recommendations for digital administrative procedures. Aspects such as AI, personal data protection in international administrative procedures, blockchain technology, digital identification systems, the private sector of administrative digital technologies, digital administrative systems, and new forms of digital assets and cryptocurrency can all have a positive impact on administrative justice, making it more modern and user-friendly in the digital age, while also introducing new security challenges that must be addressed to prevent security vulnerabilities.

3. Ukraine's Digital Administrative Transformation

The evolution of international administrative law in the digital era holds particular significance for Ukraine, the EU and other jurisdictions navigating the rapid globalisation of digital systems. The cross-border nature of digital transformation has exposed limitations in traditional administrative law frameworks, prompting both Ukraine and the EU to adapt their administrative procedures to uphold principles of security, transparency and accountability.

For Ukraine, this shift is especially critical as it seeks to align with European standards while maintaining its administrative sovereignty. The growing reliance on digital solutions adds complexity to the balance between national sovereignty and global cooperation. Ukraine's integration with EU frameworks presents opportunities to enhance governance and foster collaboration, but also requires careful navigation to preserve its unique administrative systems within the broader context of international digital governance[15].

In Ukraine, particularly in areas such as e-governance, cybersecurity and digital identification, digital transformation is a top priority. A good example is

15 І горБородін, *Еволюція адміністративного права України* (2022. С.), 121–125. https://er.nau.edu.ua/bitstream/NAU/21849/1/Бородін_Шапенко.PDF.

Diia. This is a platform that enables citizens to access government services online and is an example of Ukraine's efforts to streamline administrative processes and foster transparency. However, the Ukrainian government faces challenges in ensuring that its digital administrative systems are aligned with EU standards and can be effectively integrated into European frameworks. The EU, through its Digital Single Market initiative, has led the way in creating standardised digital administrative practices to foster a unified digital environment across its Member States. For Ukraine, aligning with these digital policies is crucial to enhancing collaboration and ensuring compatibility with European systems, particularly as it advances its goal of deeper integration with the EU.

Cybersecurity is one of the most important aspects of international administrative law. With the digitalisation of administrative systems, protecting citizens' data from cyber threats is paramount. The EU's GDPR has established a global standard for data privacy, prompting countries such as Ukraine to modernise their data protection laws to align with EU norms. This alignment is essential not only for safeguarding personal data but also for creating a regulatory framework that enables secure and efficient cross-border data flows, which are integral to contemporary administrative practices.

The growing reliance on AI in administrative decision-making marks a significant development in modern governance. While AI offers enhanced efficiency and cost-effectiveness, it also raises critical concerns regarding procedural fairness, transparency and accountability. Both Ukraine and the EU are actively working on frameworks to regulate the use of AI in administrative processes, prioritising the preservation of human rights and administrative justice.

This effort is part of a broader global movement to strike a balance between embracing technological advances and upholding ethical standards. Incorporating AI into administrative systems in a responsible manner also involves addressing challenges such as algorithmic bias, decision explainability and the need for

human oversight. As Ukraine aligns its regulatory efforts with EU policies, these measures are crucial to building trust in AI-driven systems and ensuring that administrative processes remain fair, transparent and accountable across borders[16].

Blockchain technology and digital identity verification systems also offer huge opportunities. These technologies have the potential to enhance transparency in record-keeping, streamline cross-border cooperation and support secure digital transactions. In Ukraine, blockchain has been tested for transparency in public records, while the EU has adopted the European Digital Identity Framework Regulation (eIDAS) for the regulation of electronic identification and trust services, which Ukraine seeks to align with.[17] By adopting these technologies, Ukraine and the EU aim to improve administrative efficiency while ensuring trustworthiness and security.

Environmental considerations are becoming increasingly relevant in digital administrative law. The energy consumption and electronic waste generated by digital infrastructure pose significant challenges to sustainable development. Both Ukraine and the EU are working to incorporate sustainability into digital practices, with the EU taking active steps to promote green technology. Ukraine, as it expands its digital systems, faces the task of balancing technological growth with environmental sustainability[18].

Despite Ukraine's development of the Diia portal and widespread internet access, digital literacy among the population remains relatively low. This issue has

16 Regulation of artificial intelligence in Ukraine: Ministry of Digital Transformation presents White Paper. Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, posted 26 June 2024, https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en/news/rehuliuvannia-shtuchnoho-intelektu-v-ukraini-mintsyfry-prezentuie-bilu-knyhu.

17 European Union, Regulation (EU) № 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC, Official Journal of the European Union, L 257, 28.8.2014.

18 David Saha, et al., "Putting the green reconstruction of Ukraine into action: Requirements for programme design and policy", *Policy Paper Series* (July, 2022), https://greendealukraina.org/assets/images/literature/28-pp-02-2022-putting-the-green-reconstruction-of-ukraine-into-action.pdf.

been addressed in various studies[19,20].

Additionally, many government employees rely on the Telegram messenger application without enabling two-factor authentication, which creates a security vulnerability. Using Telegram as a file-sharing service further exposes sensitive data to potential cyber threats.

Conclusions

International cooperation remains a crucial factor in addressing disparities between developed and developing nations in the adoption of digital administrative systems. Countries such as Ukraine benefit from technical assistance provided by the EU and other international organisations, which helps bridge the digital divide. Investments in infrastructure, capacity building and knowledge transfer play a key role in ensuring that administrative reforms can be successfully implemented across different levels of technological development.

Public participation in administrative processes has also been transformed by digital technologies. Online platforms and digital communication tools have created new opportunities for civic engagement in administrative decision-making. However, these advances also raise concerns regarding digital accessibility and the risks associated with the digital divide. International administrative law must evolve to ensure that digitalisation enhances rather than restricts public participation in governance.

Furthermore, the development of international legal frameworks for regulating AI, blockchain and cross-border data management is essential to ensure a fair, transparent and efficient administrative system. As emerging technologies continue to shape governance structures worldwide, international cooperation

19 Iryna Yanenkova, "Factors and paths of development of digitalization in Ukraine", *Scientific Discussions / Ekon. Ukr*. № 3 (2022): 04—22. https://library.kr.ua/wp-content/elib/periodyka/ekonukr/EU3(724)-2022.pdf.

20 Telegram data leak investigation: one detained, 25 under suspicion, Internet Freedom, June 20, 2020, https://netfreedom.org.ua/en/article/rozsliduvannya-vitoku-danih-cherez-telegram-odin-zatrimanij-25-pid-pidozroyu.

will be vital in maintaining stability and consistency in administrative law.

As digital transformation accelerates, cybersecurity threats related to blockchain, AI and digital currencies continue to increase. These threats manifest in various forms, ranging from data breaches to financial crimes. The lack of unified global regulations exacerbates these risks, making the need for an internationally coordinated administrative regulatory framework in the digital sphere apparent.

One of the primary challenges of the digital administrative revolution is balancing the opportunities presented by automation with the need to uphold fundamental legal principles such as transparency, accountability and fairness. Automated decision-making and AI-driven administrative processes must be designed to mitigate algorithmic biases and ensure explainability in decision-making.

The success of international administrative law in the digital age will ultimately depend on nations' ability to collaborate on common regulatory challenges while safeguarding national sovereignty and individual rights. Moving forwards, the development of global standards, cooperative mechanisms and shared technological infrastructures will be key to realising the full potential of digital administrative systems while ensuring their ethical and secure implementation.

PASAULINĖS ADMINISTRACINĖS TEISĖS EVOLIUCIJA SKAITMENINIAME AMŽIUJE: IŠSAMI ANALIZĖ

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Santrauka. Straipsnyje nagrinėjama pasaulinės administracinės teisės raidos skaitmeniniame amžiuje problema, pabrėžiama jos transformacija, reaguojant į technologijų pažangą. Ypatingas dėmesys skiriamas skaitmeninių priemonių, tokių kaip blokų grandinė, dirbtinis intelektas ir skaitmeninės tapatybės sistemos, apibūdinimui į administracines procedūras, pabrėžiant jų galimybes didinti skaidrumą, efektyvumą ir tarpvalstybinį bendradarbiavimą. Analizuojami skaitmeninio suvereniteto, kibernetinio saugumo, algoritmų teisingumo ir jurisdikcijos konfliktų keliami iššūkiai, kartu su tarptautinių standartų ir sistemų derinimo galimybėmis. Didesnis dėmesys skiriamas tarptautinių organizacijų vaidmeniui formuojant skaitmeninę administravimo praktiką. Straipsnyje taip pat aptariamas aplinkos tvarumas ir skaitmeninė atskirtis, siūlomi sprendimai, kaip sumažinti skirtumus tarp tautų. Daugiausia dėmesio skiriant Ukrainos skaitmeninėms reformoms, ypač jos Diia platformai ir derinimui su ES standartais, tyrime aprašoma pasaulinio bendradarbiavimo svarba kuriant pritaikomą teisinę sistemą. Ši išsami analizė suteikia įžvalgų apie administracinės teisės ateitį sparčiai skaitmenėjančiame pasaulyje.

Reikšminiai žodžiai: pasaulinė administracinė teisė, skaitmeninė transformacija, blokų grandinė, dirbtinis intelektas, administracinės procedūros, skaitmeninis suverenitetas, tarpvalstybinis bendradarbiavimas.