

PROBLEMATIC ISSUES OF ELECTRONIC MONEY PERCEPTION IN THE UKRAINIAN LEGISLATION

In the current economy, money plays a functional role. It is a tool that, in essence, only performs the functions of money, providing payments, determining the value of goods or services, serves as a unit for the application of certain calculations. Functionally, money is characterized by stability, and the forms of money included in the money supply are traditionally called paper money and bank deposits.

To analyze the institution of electronic circulation in more detail, it is necessary to analyze the concept of electronic money in broad and narrow senses of the concept. In a broad sense, electronic money is considered as a set of subsystems of cash (emission is carried out without opening personal accounts) and non-cash money (emission is carried out with the opening of personal accounts) or a system of cash payments using electronic technology. In a narrow sense, it is a subsystem of cash issued by banks or specialized credit institutions [1].

The legislative definition of the concept of electronic money is enshrined in Art. 15 of the Law of Ukraine, "On Payment Systems and Funds Transfer in Ukraine", the essence of which is that electronic money should be considered as units of value stored on an electronic device accepted as means of payment by other people than the person issuing them, and is the monetary obligation of this person that is performed in cash or non-cash form [2].

Electronic money can be issued only by a bank. The bank issuing electronic money undertakes to repay it [2].

In the scientific literature, there is a frequent thought that electronic money is «a qualitatively new kind of money that combines both non-cash and cash».

At the same time, the advantages of electronic money circulation include:

- anonymity of their use and fairly simple participation in payment systems;
- transactions with electronic money have lower requirements to ensure the security of their use, which allows them to be disposed of more quickly in various sectors of the economy;
- most operations take place online, which is currently an essential indicator of rapid adaptation and mobility of such applications;
- electronic money is more convenient to use due to reducing costs for their circulation [3].

The problem has to be and remains the failure of mechanisms that cannot depend on the man. Financial risks may also arise for reasons specific to this payment method due to the minimal detail of information about the transaction with electronic money; during its implementation, there may be errors that the system cannot fix [4]. The development of information technology continues to move forward; however, the presence of machine failures inherent in computer systems can cause the loss of specific data, such as information about the number of funds in the account or

transactions that are currently carried out through this electronic account, which in turn may have a loss of money, and, accordingly, there is a need to reimburse them.

– In connection with the above, significant changes have recently been made to the current Ukrainian legislation regarding banks' regulation in Ukraine. Banks are now required to take steps to properly verify electronic money users, including verifying and identifying them during opening accounts. In this case, we are talking about customers who will open e-wallets for certain transactions, including purchasing goods or payment for certain services, etc. [5].

Thus, the active development of the electronic money market in the future because both, the state and citizens, are interested in the provided benefits. Among them, we highlight the ability to send transfers or payments quickly, debt payment, or account replenishment because these services have become much more accessible due to technical progress. This process has become especially relevant in modern conditions when we have to follow the quarantine regime and information technology effectively helps us in this. Accordingly, following the rules of digital security, you can be sure about the safety of electronic money storage because the presence of new changes in the legal regulation of this area in Ukraine is an indication that the state is trying to monitor its development and implement new changes designed to regulate electronic money.

At the same time, the active introduction of electronic money in Ukraine remains a positive phenomenon for the development of our country's economy. However, due to certain problematic issues of legal framework regulation, which could effectively minimize all current risks for market participants, the issue of further regulation of this system by the state remains open because the formation of an effective regulatory framework can ensure stable development of the electronic money market in Ukraine.

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