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LEGAL REGULATION OF THE PROVISION OF INFORMATION SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF OPEN DATA

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the search and practical analysis of the legal regulation of the provision of information services in the field of access to public information (open data). Under informatization, the development of information society, and promotion of business and public administration transparency, there is a rethinking of the role and significance of information as a social weal and legal phenomenon. Contracts for the provision of information services are widely used both in private and public legal spheres. Access to public information is an administrative service regulated by the principle of subordination, reporting, imperativeness. At the same time, actions with publicly available information can also be the subject of civil law contracts in providing information services. In particular, many online services offer information services based on private law on the data generating and processing obtained from state registers. Data publicity has advantages for all sectors, namely: private (making better decisions through access to complete information and developing new products, services, business models, and interaction models between business and public authorities); public authorities (increasing the public services efficiency and policy development and monitoring); public (improving communication between government, business, and society, preventing corruption, involving the public in the decision-making process).

Keywords: contract for the provision of services, information legal relations, information service, open data, publicly available information.

I. INTRODUCTION

Information is a notion that enters into all spheres of life and has become even more noticeable and important due to the virtualization of society. One can hardly imagine today's post-industrial development without innovative technologies and the sphere of information services. The

society of the XXI century is an information society, i.e., a society based on information, where the information, knowledge, and technological systems that determine the information revolution are the main ones /1/. The dynamic infosphere development, the increased role and importance of information as a necessary

condition of human life and activities in the information society necessitates the study of civil law regulation of these relations. Civil law can not stand aside from these processes and actively influences the regulation of social relations for the information storing, processing, providing, receiving, and disseminating.

Within updating civil legislation of Ukraine, it is important to determine the directions in civil law regulation of relations for the provision of information services. Information services can be provided as part of consulting on tax, accounting, employment, career guidance, legal issues, etc. Contracts for the provision of consulting, auditing, and marketing services, agreements for information and patent searches, scientific study agreements always include such an element as the provision of information services. One can hardly find a civil law contract that does not contain an element of information services. Even contracts for the provision of hotel, financial, accounting, educational, auditing, advertising, legal, detective services, surrogacy contracts, agreements for the registration of legal entities inevitably include the rights and obligations of information service counterparties.

The following Ukrainian and foreign scientists have dedicated their research to civil law regulation of relations for the provision of information services: Yu.P. Burylo /2/, O.O. Kulinich /3/, V.V. Nakhratov /4/, H.Yu. Sharkova /5/. In addition, contractual relations in the field of information and intellectual property were studied in the works of O.P. Orliuk /6/,/7/ O.A. Pidopryhora /8/, Ye.O. Kharytonov /9/, O.I. Kharytonova /10/, and other scientists /11/.

The article aims to conduct a scientific and practical analysis of the legal regulation of information relations in the field of access to public information (open data). To achieve the set aim, the following objectives should be fulfilled: define a degree of scientific developments in the legal regulation of information relations; develop conceptual approaches to improve the legal regulation of relations for the provision of

information services; suggest general features of obligations in providing information services within open data; substantiate the conclusions and recommendations of legal and organizational nature on improving the mechanism of legal regulation of relations for the provision of information services.

This topic is interdisciplinary, as it operates with notions from the field of information technology and jurisprudence. Technological revolutions are changing society as a whole, including social relations and their legal regulation. New types of relations force to search for legal regulation among the existing legal and regulatory acts or stimulates law-making activities to fill gaps. The legal system must inevitably operate and translate technical terms into a native language such as database, information system, open data, website, computer program, and so on. Given the priority task to examine the legal regulation of information relations in the field of access to public information, the methodological framework was general scientific and special legal methods of knowledge.

In particular, philosophical-dialectical and functional methods allowed to outline objective preconditions for developing an effective mechanism for the legal regulation of information relations. This method also helped to identify the relationships between individual elements of the mechanism above. The comparative legal method was used to compare different approaches of civil legislation to the regulation of information relations. The method of comparative analysis made it possible to distinguish the qualifying features of the group of contracts for the provision of information services. The dialectical method of research allowed to reveal the complex nature of private and public legal methods of legal regulation. The authors used the analytical and synthetic method to clarify the meaning and content of contracts providing information services. The modeling method is used to work out suggestions and recommendations on the application of the rule of law in the field of

regulation of relations for the provision of information services.

The study presupposes the following stages to be taken: substantiate the topicality; study the state of the object and subject under research; study goals and specific objectives of the research; choose the research methodology; examine the history and current state of the problem; describe the research process; collect, select, and study information; discuss the results; provide the literary presentation of research materials and complete paperwork; draw conclusions about the results obtained, evaluate and implement them in scientific and methodological and educational activities.

The object of the study is general-theoretical and practical aspects of social relations that arise in obtaining access to and using public information due to the conclusion, amendment, and termination of contracts for the provision of information services. The subject of the study is the obligation to provide information services in the field of open data, corresponding theoretical provisions and conceptual approaches to the legal nature of these obligations, regulatory legal acts, and doctrinal approaches on the specified range of issues. In particular, the following regulatory legal acts were the subject of the study: the International Open Data Charter /12/, the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information" /13/, the Resolution by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 21, 2015, No. 835 "On approval of the Provisions on open datasets" /14/, the Resolution by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, dated November 30, 2016, No. 867 "Some issues on disclosure of public information in open data" /15/.

II. INFORMATION AS A MANDATORY ELEMENT OF ANY LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The word "information" in its various cases occurs 123 times in the current Civil Code of Ukraine /16/. The most important is Article 177 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, under which information falls into the objects of civil rights

along with things, money, securities, property, ownership rights, results of work, services, results of intellectual and creative activity, as well as other tangible and intangible welfare. The recodification of the Civil Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - the CC of Ukraine) has also touched upon the issue of information as an object of civil rights.

The authors of the Concept of updating the Civil Code of Ukraine believe its provisions on civil rights objects should be expanded, given the civil circulation development and the appearance of objects unknown at the time of adoption of the CC of Ukraine. First of all, this touches upon the following objects: information products, information resources, information systems, etc.; objects of rights created and located on the Internet; cryptocurrency; personal data, personal information; autonomous works, artificial intelligence, digital content, etc. /17/. As you can see from the above list of new objects, they all relate to one or another aspect of information, which once again indicates the omnipresent nature of this notion.

Article 200 of the CC of Ukraine is a separate article devoted to information, which has been transformed during the existence of the Code. Part 1 of Article 200 of the Civil Code of Ukraine as amended on the date of entry into force of the CC of Ukraine (as of 01.01.2004) stated that documented or publicly announced data about events and phenomena that have taken or are taking place in the society, the state, and environment should be recognized as information. The Article was amended under the Law of Ukraine as of February 13, 2011. The current version defines information as any information and/or data stored on physical media or displayed electronically. If we compare the previous and current versions of the article, their only common feature is the bind of information to data. The above changes were due to the rapid IT technologies development, modern conditions of the digital economy, reduction in the amount of documented data about events and phenomena, unlike electronic storage of information and/or

data. All this contributed to the need for amending regulatory legal acts that contained a legal definition of information and would meet current needs and reflect the digital direction of modern society.

If we analyze the Book Five of the CC of Ukraine, "Obligatory Law," the information is directly indicated in the following articles:

- Article 700 (Supply of Information about the Goods to the Buyer),
- Article 868 (Providing Information about the Work to the Client),
- Article 898 (the client under the agreement of research and development, design and development and technological work shall be obliged to transfer to the executor information needed for the work performance),
- Article 911 (a passenger shall be entitled to obtain full and timely information on the departure time and place according to the route defined in the transportation document (ticket),
- Article 933 (Documents and Other Information Provided to Forwarding Agent),
- Article 989 (under the conclusion of an insurance agreement, the insurant shall be obliged to supply information to the insurer of all circumstances within its knowledge, which are essential for the insurance risk assessment, and continue informing about any changes in the insurance risk).

The given examples prove that the information has comprehensive nature, gets into all contractual legal relations, and represents an obligatory element of any legal frameworks. In the vast majority of civil law contracts, the obligation to provide certain information arises under express reference by the law or provisions of the contract. It also accompanies the main obligation to transfer the goods, provide services, or perform work. These contracts do not belong to the information contractual obligations since their content does not provide for the granting or transferring property rights to information or refraining from actions to grant or transfer such rights to others /18/. The notion of information

services is broader and goes beyond purely informational obligations in the above meaning. Information services and information itself supplement any civil (contractual and non-contractual) and public law relations. O.B. Kokhanovska /19/ considers information as an object of civil law in the following three manifestations:

- 1) a personal non-property benefit among others listed in Article 201 and the Book Two of the CC of Ukraine;
- 2) a result of intellectual, creative activity, in other words, an object of exclusive rights regulated in Article 199 and Book Four of the CC of Ukraine;
- 3) an information product, resource, document, i.e., an object that can be an information commodity and the subject of any contracts, taking into account its features and specifics. The second and third meaning of information is the information, which may be the subject of contracts for providing information services.

Chapter 63 of the CC of Ukraine, "Services. General Provisions," is the regulatory legal basis of this study. It applies to all (both named and unnamed) relations for the provision of services, including communication, medical, veterinary, auditing consulting, information, training, and travel services, etc. Special regulatory legal acts that govern the provision of information services include the Law of Ukraine "On Telecommunications" /20/, the Law of Ukraine "On Information" /21/, the Law of Ukraine "On Scientific and Technical Information" /22/, Law of Ukraine "On Scientific and Scientific-Technical Expertise" /23/.

There is a terminological variety of agreement titles that relate to information to some extent: agreements for the creation and acquisition of rights to information, agreements for the granting or transfer of information rights, agreements for the transfer of rights to information. Within the framework of civil law, the agreement for the creation of information and provision of information rights to the counterparty has been generally named the contract for the provision of

information services. Some of its types are consulting contracts, contracts for marketing research, contract for information and patent searches, etc. /24/.

The original version of Article 41 of the Law of Ukraine "On Information" contained the definition of information service. Information services are information activities carried out in the form determined by law, aimed at rendering information products to consumers so as to meet their information needs. This Law, as amended on January 13, 2011, gives a similar definition, where information service is the activity aimed at providing information products to consumers so as to meet their needs.

Civil legislation that governs relations in providing services is characterized by the following: the parties to such relations have broad autonomy of will and freedom in concluding contracts; the subordination between the parties is absent; the parties are equal and free to choose a counterparty. Hence, there is a need for consolidating legal rules of a dispositive nature. At the same time, to protect the interests of the service consumer, who is often the weaker party to the contract, the legislator quite broadly formulates the restriction of freedom-of-contract doctrine in the Civil Code of Ukraine and other regulatory legal acts (the Laws of Ukraine "On Consumer Protection" /25/, "On Tourism" /26/, "On Housing and Communal Services" /27/, etc.). First of all, it is shown in the consolidation of a public agreement form in Article 633 of the CC of Ukraine and the public offer, the examples of the latter are given below.

The legal features of the contract for providing information services should include bilateral, consensual, paid, or free. The subject of the contract belongs to the essential terms of the contract. The authors agree with N.V. Fedorchenko /28/ that an expanded list of essential conditions of service contracts is inexpedient to be enshrined at the legislative level since the contract will be recognized as uncompleted if at least one of them is absent. The

essential terms of the contract sometimes include the price. If we speak about the price of information, it is more appropriate to use the term "value." The matter is that the same information may have a different value for different users, manifested in providing professional advice by lawyers, doctors, psychologists, marketers, travel agents, bloggers, etc. Certain information and data that make up professional knowledge have different values for different users and even in a professional environment, depending on the consumer's awareness and qualification level.

O.V. Sibilova /29/ defines the contract for the provision of information services as an agreement of the Parties under which one Party (Provider) undertakes to provide information services as per the order of the second Party (Customer (user of information services)), the results of which are not protected as intellectual property rights and have a certain beneficial non-property effect for the Customer, and the Customer undertakes to pay the Provider for information services unless otherwise provided by contract. The authors disagree with the proposed narrowing of the subject of the contract and its limitation to information that is not protected by intellectual property rights. Instead, the authors hold that the subject of the contract for providing information services may be information that is or is not the object of intellectual property rights.

For example, a researcher at Research Institute for Private Law and Entrepreneurship named after Academician F. G. Burchak of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine is preparing an opinion at the request of the Supreme Court or another public authority. At the same time, an agreement for examination or provision of services for conducting scientific and legal expert research is concluded, where an integral element is the creation of new information in the form of an opinion and transfer of rights to the information contained therein to the customer. The examination result is a scientific and legal conclusion that contains information - a reasoned answer to the question

specified in the Customer's application and is transmitted by the Provider to the Customer in writing. The author of the examination bears the rights and obligations that arise when an object of intellectual property rights is created, while the conclusion itself is the object of copyright. Moreover, the contract for conducting scientific and legal expert research is a contract for providing information services.

P. Liutikova /30/ gives the following definition of the contract for the provision of information services: a contract under which the Provider undertakes to provide a service as per the Customer's order in the form of a certain amount of information obtained by collecting, sampling, analysis, synthesis, and so on, whereas the Customer shall pay for this service. The author identifies the service with information; this corresponds neither to the legislative list of civil rights objects (Art. 177 of the Civil Code of Ukraine) nor the laws of formal logic.

A contract for the provision of information services differs from traditional ones since information services are not always consumed while providing them. The purpose of consulting, marketing, legal, information search services is not the examination process of information but the provision of the customers with certain information that can be further used to meet their own needs. Customers are not interested in the information examination process, but they want to get the result in the form of information recorded in the report, conclusion, or certificate. By analysis, I.R. Shyshka /31/ concludes the subject of the contract for marketing research is double or mixed (work and services), includes research performed by the Provider and documentation of their results (progress reports and recommendations).

It is impossible to qualify the contract for marketing research as a contract of work and labor. Such a contract is a contract for the provision of information services aimed at creating and transferring rights to information to the customer. V.I. Borysova /32/ believes the

contract for the provision of information services occupies an independent place between the contract for the provision of services and the contract for the performance of works. Thus, the authors can assume that the contract for the provision of information services is a separate type of those contracts that mediate the circulation of information.

The parties to the contract for providing information services are the Provider and the Customer (user of information services). The Provider can be both natural and legal entities, including libraries, owners of automated database systems (for example, state-owned enterprise National Information Systems), software owners (for example, LLC Text Media), or other specialized institutions and their structural departments, allowed by law to carry out activities related to the provision of information services. The Customer can be any participant in civil relations who needs access to information. The range of subjects is more specific when it comes to a public contract. In this case, the Customer shall be a natural entity, while the Provider - a business entity who provides the information service to meet the Customer's information needs, not related to business activities.

The legal mechanism to regulate relations for providing information services represents a system of interconnected elements (legal means, methods, and forms). These elements provide the regulation of public relations for providing information services and implement the Customer and Provider's behavioral models, enshrined in the rules of law and provisions of the contract and provided for consuming the service and receiving the reward.

O.V. Sibilova /33/ considers information services in two senses:

1) in a broad sense, information services include various actions of the Provider for creating, receiving, searching, processing, systematizing, transmitting, disseminating, protecting

information as per the Customer's order to meet his or her various information needs;

2) in a narrow sense, information services include actions to provide the user with intangible information, create a certain non-property benefit, and achieve an intangible result that meets the user's information needs.

The authors of this article consider such a division questionable since a line between these two types of services is not always possible to be drawn. Most information services meet the need for information and create a non-property benefit, i.e., can simultaneously belong to both types of services.

III. INFORMATION SERVICES RELATED TO ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION

Today, the field of the provision of information services is so diverse that information services are provided not only by participants in civil relations but also corresponding public authorities or local governments (for example, the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information" as of January 13, 2011 /34/). It should be noted that actions with publicly available information can also be the subject of civil law contracts in providing information services. In particular, many online services offer information services based on private law on the data generating and processing obtained from state registers.

Youcontrol, OpenDataBot, and Liga 360 should be mentioned among the resources that provide information services for monitoring numerous criteria and features. The authors of this article are interested in the civil law analysis of the relations between the above service providers and the consumers of their services. The Youcontrol system allows real-time monitoring of legal and natural entities and individual entrepreneurs in terms of their legal status, credit history, and market positioning. In the XXI century, information is already of strategic importance: if a participant in civil relations does or does not possess certain information, this may

serve as a prerequisite for the conclusion of civil law contracts, business activities, etc.

The Youcontrol functionality involves opening a file on a legal entity based on open data, tracking changes in state registers, and rendering links between affiliated (related) persons. For example, a file allows obtaining the following information: express analysis card, financial scoring (level of financial risk and stability), market scoring (level of market power and leadership potential). Based on 67 factors, an analytical indicator is formed and represented by Latin letters from A to D. It shows the need for a more thorough check due to numerous factors that pose risks in further cooperation.

A file also provides access to the following information: the powers of the head (their limitation by statutory documents), founders and final beneficiaries; communication with public figures; affiliates; successors; permits, licenses, international and Ukrainian sanctions lists; company debts, tax debt history; tender data; financial indicators; court and enforcement proceedings; bankruptcy procedures; scheduled and unscheduled inspections by regulatory authorities; changes of registration; the sphere of influence of the financial and industrial group, etc. Information on the credit standing of a legal entity is also useful. The platform checks the counterparty's credit standing by program algorithms for calculating the credit limit, taking into account the financial result from operating activities, total debt, and financial resources. The YouControl service is a kind of legal review, an antivirus from entering into legal relationships with toxic companies.

With information technologies, one can quickly obtain relevant (at the time of request) information about a legal or natural entity from more than 100 official Ukrainian and foreign data sources. The YouControl platform aggregates and analyzes information from many sources, for example, unified state registers: the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Organizations, the

State Register of Real Property Rights, the Unified State Register of Enforcement Proceedings, the Unified Register of enterprises for which proceedings in bankruptcy have been initiated, the Unified State Register of Court Decisions, and many others. In addition, the following is used as the source of information: the register of single taxpayers, the register of VAT payers, the unified license register, the database "Marks for Goods and Services Registered in Ukraine," the register of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on missing and wanted citizens, consolidated sanction lists of USA, the United Kingdom, the European Union, the United Nations, Canada, Australia, Africa, etc.

According to Chapter 2, Art. 10-1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information," every person shall have the right to copy, publish, distribute, and use public information in the form of open data freely, including for commercial purposes, in combination with other information or by including in its own product, and with a mandatory reference to the source of such information. No person is allowed to conclude civil law contracts for providing information services directly with the owner of public information. Instead, it is allowed to conclude such contracts with persons who have already received public information, exercising their right to access public information (for example, YouControl).

OpenDataBot, a platform for providing information services, which offers monitoring open data in state registers, is similar in terms of content. The next information is offered to natural entities: existing lawsuits; the presence in the register of debtors; the existing debts for taxes of an individual entrepreneur; the inspection of preschool and secondary educational institutions; the registration of property rights; the presence in the register of wanted persons; invalid passports; vehicle registrations. Different information services are provided for legal entities depending on the client's activity to protect against raider seizures and control of counterparties.

For example, law, audit, and debt recovery firms are offered the following information services: full analysis of lawsuits (saving time on examination of customer's existing lawsuits and their prospects); court back office (control of all lawsuits and enforcement proceedings the customer is involved in); examination and monitoring of the register of court decisions (search of case law according to the set parameters and notification of new decisions in cases of interest); registration details and tax data (automatic filling of details and updated customer database); changes monitoring (instant response to changes in registration documents and new risk factors for the customers and their main counterparties); control of enforcement proceedings (response to recently opened enforcement proceedings and control of the status and documents in existing proceedings); analysis of a credit portfolio (recovery in response to the presence/occurrence of assets or risk factors of debtors) /35/.

The creation of new information by robots is interesting as views on the source of information are changing. Until recently, people have been believed to be the only source of producing information. Ye.V. Petrov /36/ holds information is always the result, the product of the human activity aimed at creating new information or deleting it from other material or spiritual objects to combine this information into a specific product necessary for society.

B.M. Hohol /37/ expressed a similar position: information as an object of civil rights are intangible results of intellectual (mental) human activity, which exist in any form accessible to human or technical device perception. The position to understand information as a result of human intellectual activity was generally accepted until recently. Digital society and the development of information technologies have led to the expansion of sources of information. Currently, robots, including chatbots, can create an information product and provide an information service. The Day a Computer Writes

a Novel is the Hoshi Shinichi Prize-nominated book of 2016 /38/.

It uses algorithms and search systems to generate information that can be useful to a particular user, given his interests, based on data collected through the use of artificial intelligence.

The Liga360 platform offers its unique set of information services depending on the customer's activity and turnover. For example, the information service Verdictum Pro is a system for searching and examining court decisions, which can even predict the probability of winning a case. It is created for the prior assessment of risks and time savings of a lawyer in preparation for court hearings. The system shows the probability of making a similar decision on the user's claim with the help of artificial intelligence algorithms. Moreover, it allows quick searching for court decisions and legal reasoning, reviewing the history of the case and similar decisions, etc.

SMS-MAYAK is an information service for monitoring registration acts on real estate units. It provides the opportunity to track any changes that occur with a defined estate unit in the State Register of Real Property Rights and Encumbrances. Semantrum is a personal online service for monitoring all types of media and social networks with additional features (media analysis, tone, reputation, PR-metrics, marketing research, reports with data visualization). Sources of information include more than 14,000 online media, including websites with reviews and job offers, more than 400 print media, TV channels, radio stations, basic social networks.

Legal registration of the relationship between the information platform and the user is usually a public offer agreement. Under this agreement, the subscriber (user of the software product) receives a non-exclusive license to use the computer program. Examples can be the licenses to use the following computer programs: Liga360; Single information platform Liga: the law for everyone; Liga Law: enterprise; Liga Law: lawyer; Liga Law: accountant, etc.

The next provider of information services from open databases is the state-owned enterprise National Information Systems, founded by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine in May 2015. This enterprise provides information services on a contractual basis to various entities, such as lawyers, notaries, private performers, and local government and public authorities. For example, the subject of the Contract for providing access to information of the State Register of Real Property Rights is as follows:

- 1) providing the lawyer with direct access to information from the State Register of Real Property Rights, the Register of Real Property Rights, the Unified Register of Prohibitions on the Disposal of Immovable Property, the State Register of Mortgages on Registered Real Property Rights and Encumbrances in connection with the exercise by the Lawyer of the powers provided by the current legislation of Ukraine;
- 2) providing the lawyer with information and consulting services on training to work with the State Register of Rights.

Unlike the LLC, Information and Analytical Center Liga, the template of the civil law contract with the state-owned enterprise National Information Systems is formulated as a contract for providing access to information, i.e., information services. The contract for providing access to the information from the State Register concluded with the state-owned enterprise National Information Systems belongs to civil law contracts since it is based on the principles of legal equality and free expression of will.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

It is suggested to divide information services into two groups:

- 1) as a separate subject of the civil law contract (contract for providing information services), in particular, a contract for conducting expert research, the contract for providing a consulting opinion;

2) as a structural element of the subject of numerous civil law contracts such as the contract of purchase and sale, insurance contract, contract of carriage.

The provision of information services is a common phenomenon in the legal field, which can also exist in two forms:

1) as a separate civil law contract for providing information services, considered as a subtype of the general contract for the provision of services; 2) as a structural element of many other types of civil law contracts.

The subject of the contract for the provision of information services may be information that is or is not the object of intellectual property rights. If the information service provider under the contract for providing an expert opinion creates the copyrighted work (creative nature; expression in objective form) to fulfill the order, the subject of the contract is the object of intellectual property rights. A contract for the provision of information services differs from traditional ones since information services are not always consumed while providing them. It also has certain features of the contract for the performance of works. The contract for the provision of information services is a separate type of those contracts that mediate the circulation of information.

Information services and information itself supplement any civil (contractual and non-contractual) and public law relations. Contracts for the provision of information services are widely used both spheres of legal influence. Access to public information is an administrative service regulated by the principle of subordination, reporting, imperativeness. At the same time, actions with publicly available information can also be the subject of civil law contracts in providing information services. In particular, many online services offer information services based on private law on the data generating and processing obtained from state registers.

For example, services YouControl, OpenDataBot, Liga 360 generate a report on the solvency, business reputation, and affiliation of an existing or potential counterparty by analyzing data obtained from the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Organizations, the State Register of Real Property Rights, the Unified State Register of Enforcement Proceedings, the Unified Register of enterprises for which proceedings in bankruptcy have been initiated, the Unified State Register of Court Decisions, and many others. This helps to make an informed decision about the expediency of building business relationships with such a company. Legal issues of privacy and responsibility in using open data and artificial intelligence technologies are actively discussed in the scientific community and require further legal analysis.

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