

# Legal Digest

The UJBL editorial team has monitored recent changes in legislation as well as new drafts this month. The most significant drafts our team went through include the Draft on Amendments to the Economic, Civil Proceedings and the Code of Administrative Proceedings, joining the Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency, draft on Cooperation with the International Criminal Court, drafts regarding circulation of crypto-currencies in Ukraine and on the insurance system. Our team also inquired about the decision of the Deposit Guarantee Fund (DGF) on Regulation of Dutch auctions and the letter-orientation on preventing the violation of the rights of business entities signed by the Prosecutor-General of Ukraine.



**The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 21 June 2017, No. 688 provides transfer of the State Land Cadastre to Blockchain technology. How will this innovation affect data security in the system?**



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According to the statement of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, the updated State Land Cadastre will operate on Blockchain technology.

At this stage, only the procedure for checking the extract from the State Land Cadastre is transferred to Blockchain technology. All key processes of the State Land Cadastre are the electronic database of land plots and the history of conducted transactions is stored in the old electronic register.

It should be noted that earlier only notaries could verify the authenticity of an extract from the State Land Cadastre as well as those who had a connection to the State Land Cadastre. Now any person can do this. This is important for the state, since all information will be protected from falsification and the use of smart contracts will mean automation of operations in the future.

Of course, when receiving an extract from the State Land Cadastre, all the *data on the land plot, cadastral number, location, purpose, area, ownership, owners, tenants*, will be included in the Blockchain database.

Each extract from the State Land Cadastre will be supplemented with a separate sheet. The hash of the Blockchain — a unique identifier in the Blockchain database and QR-code — will be printed on the sheet. Anybody can check the accuracy of the information on the statement. You can check out the statement using QR-code. The IT department of the state land registry center developed a mobile application for the purpose.

In the second stage, the representatives of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy promise to transfer to Blockchain a database of State Land Cadastre. Owners of land plots will receive a private Blockchain-key. Then it will be impossible to change the information in the State Land Cadastre without the participation of the landowner. At the third stage, they promise to use Blockchain to hash all State Land Cadastre transactions.

It is still unclear how it will work in practice and in what terms the blockchain will be implemented in the State Land Cadastre by representatives of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy.