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CRYPTOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGIES AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR ENSURING ECONOMIC STABILITY OF UKRAINE

Modern cryptographic technologies allow you to keep funds on electronic media and accounts, using them at the right time, and a developed network of payment systems (QIWI, Webmoney, etc.) allows you to buy goods, work and services for “electronic money” without leaving your home.

It should be noted that Ukraine is the first country in the world to start using a decentralized e-auction auction for the sale of state-owned e-Auction 3.0, based on the innovative cryptographic technology Blockchain, which should become the world's first example of the use by the state of a decentralized horizontal management system (privatization and lease of state property, licensing, etc.) and, along with this, the first Ukrainian Bitcoin-wallet with p2p-exchanger is launched. The platform allows anyone willing to participate in auctions, run their own access points to state tenders, and even to buy state property for cryptic currency.

The interest in bitcoin has grown steadily since its inception. Crypto foreign currency bitcoin is expedient to consider as private money since it is created and owned by private individuals and can be used even when states impose restrictions and prohibitions on international settlements. In the context of strengthening the conditions for the use of offshore jurisdictions by some countries, criminals may help both individuals and legal entities circumvent the restrictions.

Optional bitcoin will remain the leading cryptography. Both in Ukraine and in the world community, there is no consensus on how to think about bitcoin from both central banks and academics, economists, programmers, lawyers, and politicians. In Ukraine, it is necessary to develop legislation that will define the system of concepts of “cryptology”. Although new financial cryptographic tools

are called “currency”, “money”, but this is an exaggeration.

The bitcoin system is relatively anonymous and only special services can determine who is carrying out the operation. We can assume that this system can be controlled by the special services of developed countries [1].

The financial economy today is transformed into a digital (numerical) economy (crypto-economy), into a system of non-democracy. In Ukraine, the NBU, the state, research institutions (institutions) need to develop their own national cryptology. The issuing centre (NBU) must directly issue cryptology for innovative socio-economic projects under the control of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Presidential Administration, civil society and not dependent on loans from the IMF, the Security Council, the ECB and other world financial institutions. The introduction of blockchain and cryptography like bitcoin in the existing model of Ukraine's economy will not change the socio-economic status of Ukraine but will remain an innovative basis for the development of the national economy as a whole [2].

The emergence and popularity of innovative cryptographic technologies in Ukraine are due to technological, institutional and economic factors. In this case, the emergence of the possibility of a remote association of computers in one network to solve specific problems became the basic premise for the emergence of a new type of modern security system.

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THE SHARING ECONOMY: A NEW TREND OR BEGINNING OF THE NEW ERA

The sharing economy, also known as collaborative economy or peer-to-peer economy, is an economic principle that is constantly evolving. It has no common