The dynamics of the relationship between digitalization and law is very difficult, since law is a powerful, stable phenomenon that ensures the stability of society as a system. Law is influenced by various processes: economic, political, environmental and, international. In this regard, the law cannot be considered amenable only to the digitalization process.

On the other hand, digitalization itself is now acquiring such a pace of development that sometimes rapid effects seem possible to replace traditional legal systems. It means that the modern legal system should be flexible and at stable at the same time. Digitization and informatization of society allow the law to change its impact on the process and stimulate and create new realities.

Therefore, law acts as a mechanism that anticipates the impact on processes. At the same time, the expanded array of acts is so complex and contradictory that it is necessary to devote more time to such phenomena that have so far remained on the sidelines. Risk as a phenomenon requires us to prevent and overcome them. In this regard, modern digital technologies can be crucial.

Legal conflicts are resolved using modern digital technologies. So, the question of changes of the legal system is raised. One of the leading trends in the legal system is the growing specialization of the sectoral structure. If 15 years ago the teaching of sports law was perceived as a “fun”, now sports law is taught in all universities. There are already many books on this topic. It should be considered whether we can perceive digital law as a separate structural element of the legal system.

Article 71 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation sets that "ensuring the safety of the individual, society and the state when using information technologies, and the circulation of digital data." It is both advantage and disadvantage that creates a confusion of concepts.

Within the framework of digital law, several basic acts have already appeared in this area - an updated law on information, a presidential decree on artificial intelligence, etc. There are also innovations within the framework of sectoral laws, for example, digital rights in the civil code, etc. But at the same time, the levels of specialization are not very well adjusted and there are many large gaps.

Finally, it should be noted that a person gets into a difficult situation in view of the vastly expanded virtual space. In the conditions of low efficiency of the implementation of acts, a serious restructuring of thinking and legal culture is needed. And digital technologies can optimize the solution of legal issues.

Thus, a powerful theoretical and practical leap forward lies ahead for the law. Nevertheless, this breakthrough should not be premature; the expediency of introducing temporary acts and legalizing local experience should be considered. This, to some extent, will make it possible to streamline both the rapidly growing technological regulation and a legal massive, which is important for society and for every person.