

THE PROCESS OF ASSESSING THE CORRUPTION ORIENTATION OF REGULATORY LEGAL ACTS AND ITS MODELING

Increasing requirements for means and methods of combating negative phenomena of society, as well as creating conditions for the prevention and prevention of corrupt actions of officials by editing old and creating new normative legal acts, can significantly limit the development of such offenses and have a positive impact on the economic state of the state. The task of developing fairly simple but effective methods of modeling, as well as assessing the level of corruption of regulatory legal acts, is becoming urgent. The article considers an important problem of quantitative assessment of the negative phenomenon of corrupt activities of officials, which can be stimulated by regulatory legal acts. The proposed modeling approach, carried out in order to quantify the level of corruption orientation of regulatory legal acts, allows to simultaneously take into account some individual criteria that are based on subjective assessments and have uncertainties of various nature, as well as are characterized by a fairly large number, as well as their antagonism and inequivalence. The considered modeling process provides the possibility of using both fuzzy and clear representation of the initial data, reduces the influence of the subjectivity of expert assessments on heuristic factors. When forming a global criterion for making a decision on the level of corruption orientation of a regulatory legal act, there is no need to determine the weight of each individual factor. The obtained values of the global criterion make it possible to make a decision on the choice of one of the variants of the normative legal act. The article carefully considers all stages of the implementation of the proposed approach to assessing the level of corruption of the regulatory legal act on the reclamation of forestry lands violated as a result of amber mining. If a state that does not have sufficient control over corrupt activities draws up any agreement between private and public sector entities, then with the help of which state assets are illegally converted into private ones. Such corruption is quite often used as a synonym for corruption of a high or high level of law-making corruption. But it differs from bureaucratic or so-called petty corruption, as it can be associated with political figures who make meaningful decisions. Indeed, law-making corruption is the most pernicious for any country, because politicians who have the right to create and then apply laws on behalf of the people use this power to maintain their power, status and wealth. Such law-making corruption not only leads to irrational use of resources, but also distorts the principle of state management and then the entire system of state governance becomes kleptocratic. It is corruption that is really the most important problem of our time, which cannot be overcome without the active participation of the whole society. After all, the situation in the modern state as a whole depends on how each ordinary citizen reacts and treats the manifestation of corrupt actions. Ideally, every person is obliged

to fight any manifestations of corruption by all available and, most importantly, legal methods.

The main negative phenomena that arise as a result of law-making corruption are: nullification of economic reforms in public institutions; reduction in the number and volume of investment projects; violation of the principles of social justice, equality of a person before the law; a drop in trust in the authorities, etc. Thus, Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of Preventing and Combating Corruption" establishes the obligation to conduct anti-corruption examinations of draft regulations. The use of a scientific approach to the formalization of the process of such expertise helps to increase its objectivity and efficiency. That is why the development and implementation of measures that will allow to independently assess the level of corruption of regulatory legal acts is the most urgent task of today.

The main purpose of the study is to improve methods and techniques for analyzing the process of assessing the quality of regulatory legal acts by modeling their corruption orientation. The object of the study is the process of assessing the corruption orientation of regulatory legal acts. The subject of the study is the methods of fuzzy analysis and decision-making in conditions of data uncertainty. The formulation of the task of assessing the level of legal acts to promote corruption is characterized by a rich number and uncertainty of private criteria, their inequivalence, as well as antagonism. At the same time, it is very important to simultaneously take into account criteria that are based on subjective assessments and have uncertainties of a different nature. The proposed approach to assessing the level of ABOs to promote corruption has the following features and advantages: initial data can be presented both in clear and fuzzy numbers; Particular criteria of different nature are reduced to some relative units, which simplifies the convolution to a global quality indicator; there is no need to determine the weight of each individual indicator; the use of expert assessments is minimized (only when creating affiliation functions); The methodology can be used both to compare the corruption orientation of regulatory legal acts and to determine its relative change. The paper discusses in detail the stages of the process of assessing the corruption orientation of regulatory legal acts. At the same time, it is possible to quantify the negativity of legislation. For the further development of this work, it is planned to conduct research on accounting for possible financial losses, which is an additional incentive for the emergence of corruption in legal acts.

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