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DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATORY IMPACT INSTITUTE UNDER DIGITIZATION PROCESS: EXPERIENCE OF RUSSIA AND KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. The goal of the research is comparative analysis of approaches to regulatory impact assessment institute development under the digitization process in the largest post-Soviet countries – Russia and Kazakhstan, characteristics of digital technologies influence on the institute development in the countries of analyzed integrity.

The research was conducted using general scientific and special methods. The general scientific of comparative and evolution-genetic investigations were used for cross-national comparison of processes on implanting new governmental institutes in historical retrospective. The specialized methods of institutional and constitutional theory allowed analyzing the mutual influence of legislative and economic factors at making the governmental decisions in the field of digitization of regulatory policy within the settled national systems of public administration.

The digitization priorities of the public administration system in Russia and Kazakhstan and settled vision of the regulatory impact assessment institute modification under new conditions were characterized. The common and specific features in approaches implemented by these countries to assessment institute digitization were revealed. The functions, structure and content of the official Internet portals used for arrangement of rule-making process were compared as well as organizational ways of acquisition and collection of information characterizing the activity in the field of regulatory impact assessment.

The results of the research can be used by the national authorities of Russia and Kazakhstan, supranational structures of the Eurasian Economic Union to justify the most effective ways of digitization of the regulatory impact assessment institute, by specialists in the field of comparative investigations to broaden the perception on developing new institutes of public administration under digitization process. By the research results the prospective digitization development trends for the regulatory impact assessment institute were suggested for the analyzing countries.

Key words: regulatory impact assessment institute, digitization, governmental regulatory policy, comparative investigations.

Introduction. At the present moment, Russia and Kazakhstan are conducting a large-scale modernization of methods, mechanisms and technologies of the governmental social and economic policy. One of the key trends of the implemented modernization is digitization of the public administration system. The digitization favors broadening of direct and feed-back links between the state and civil society, enhances to a qualitatively new level the analytical justification of made decisions, and encourages rationalization of activity of the whole state machinery. The adoption of digital technologies transforms the content and forms of implementation of the most functions of the contemporary state including the function of regulatory policy running.

In this regard, the comparative assessment of instruments and approaches of Russia and Kazakhstan to digitization in the field of regulatory impact assessment (hereinafter, RIA) is of high interest. The interest to this field is stipulated by its role in improving the transparency of the governmental regulation of economics, interaction of the state, business, and civil society. The first steps on adopting the RIA institute were made by Russia and Kazakhstan in late 90-s of the past century. However, it can be said for certain on the high role of this institute in limiting the excess regulation of economics in post-Soviet countries.

The facts mentioned above determined the topicality and practical significance of the conducted research. The goal of the research is comparison of approaches to development of the regulatory impact assessment institute in Russia and Kazakhstan under digitization process, revealing of common and specific problems, and justification of development prospects of this institute under new conditions for the analyzing countries. The selection of these countries is stipulated by its interest in upgrading the RIA institute under digitization process, high level of economic integration, necessity to search for mutually beneficial solutions on key positions of the state regulatory policy.

Methodology and methods of research. The methodology of the research is based on methods and approaches that conditionally can be divided into two groups. The first group is focused on works of authors analyzing the issues of establishing and development of the national RIA systems in individual post-Soviet countries. Kazakhstan researchers G.B. Kysykova, S. Akhmetzhanova, K. Kopeshova consider the organizational issues of scientific investigation of regulatory legal acts grafts [11] and problems of enhanceing the quality of regulatory decisions [12]. The issues of Kazakhstan transition of scientific investigation of the analysis of regulatory impact are discussed in the paper by Ye.A. Kapogyuzova, K.Zh. Alzhakhanova, Sh.A. Tleyubergenova [13].

The second group is focused on works in which the authors compare the researches of legal institutes in general, and particularly the regulatory impact assessment institute in neighboring and remote countries. The meaning of comparative-legislative method is not only in theoretical understanding of different legal phenomena, but solving of definite practical tasks set not only before specific national legal systems, but common to humanity tasks [6].

The issues of comparative-legal method of investigation were studied by several generations of scientists-legists. In Czarist-era in Russia the comparative-legal method and foreign legislation was studied by G.F. Shershenevich, P.G. Vinogradov, N.M. Korkunov. The significant contribution into the development of Russian comparative legislation was made by M.N. Marchenko, Yu.A. Tikhomirov, V.Ye. Chirkin and other. Among foreign scientists are R. Schlesinger, E. Rabel, R. David, K. Zweigert, H. Kotz and other. This category was considered especially actively under the integration processes resulted in adoption of law [8]. The feature of this method is that an investigation is conducted in parallel regarding different legislative regulators basing on distinct criteria, and then the conclusions on advantages and disadvantages of the compared systems are made.

The important for forming of comparative pattern of adoption and functioning of the regulatory impact assessment institute are the proceedings by Scott Jacobs [5], one of the leading world experts in the field of development of models of the national regulatory policy for developing and post-socialist countries, Katarína Staroňová, Jan Pavel & Katarina Krapež [9], Camilla Adelle, Sabine Weiland, Jan Dick, Diana González Olivo, Jens Marquardt, George Rots, Jost Wübbeke & Ingo Zasada [10]. For the analysis of the situation in post-Soviet countries the significant are the works by A.A. Voloshinskaya [11], I.D. Turgel and S.I. Veybert [12], A.Ye. Golodnikova and D.B. Tsygankova [13]. At this, regarding the post-Soviet countries, the authors underline that the issues of RIA institute adoption are of systematic character and cannot be explained by side-effects of establishment only.

Along with this, among the researches to date, there are almost no works on comparative analysis of experience on designing and adopting of RIA institute in individual post-Soviet countries participating actively in the processes of economic integration.

The comparison of digitization process of RIA institute in Russia and Kazakhstan was conducted by the following criteria:

1. The national priorities of digitization in the field of the public administration in whole, and assessment of regulatory impact in particular;
2. Functions and details of the Internet portals supporting the RIA procedures;
3. Forms and criteria of data aggregation characterizing the functioning of the RIA institute on the nationwide level.

At this, the digitization is considered by the authors as logical continuation of the process on computerization of the public administration system, and as a main trend in public administration development strategy [4]. The policy of computerization of activity of the public administration authorities is interpreted as extended use of computational technique, computers and information technologies to solve individual managerial tasks. Digitization is a process on forming of the integral technological surrounding

medium having analytical and forecasting functions and allowing a user to create for himself a friendly environment (technological, instrumental, methodical, documentary, partner, etc.) to solve new classes of tasks.

Priorities of Russia and Kazakhstan in the field of digitization of the public administration system. Considering the digitization as natural continuation of computerization processes of the public administration system, the starting point of the analysis can be the adoption of the nationwide national programs in the field of IT. In Russia, this is a national program "Information society (2011-2020)", adopted decree of the RF Government dated October 20, 2010, #1815-p[1]. As a result of the program implementation the wide range of opportunities to use information and communication technologies for manufacture, scientific, educational, social goals available for any citizen despite its age, state of health, living region and any other characteristics should be created. The Program consisted of six subprograms including the subprogram "E-government and efficiency of the public administration". The priorities of this subprogram, in authors' opinion, correspond to the adopted definition of computerization. This, first of all, is development of information instruments of the national authorities activity administration and local authorities, and, second, development of online interaction with citizens, provision of online services. The goals of computerization in the field of regulatory policy and RIA are not definite.

New vision of modernization priorities of the public administration system is shown in the national Program "Digital economics of the Russian Federation"[2]. The Program passport includes six federal projects: "Legislative regulation of digital medium", "Information infrastructure", "Personnel for digital economics", "Information security", "Digital technologies" and "Digital public administration". The Federal project "Digital public administration" in comparison to the program mentioned above is distinguished by high level of concretization. In particular, it stipulates the creation of the united national system of development and adoption of regulatory decisions in RF covering all legal subjects of legislative initiative by 2024.

One of the steps to create the conditions for transition to information society in Kazakhstan was the national Program "Information Kazakhstan – 2020" adopted in January 2013[3]. The national Program included the measures on improving the public administration, creating institutes of "open and mobile government" and was focused on implementation of the following tasks:

– Ensure the efficiency of the public administration system basing on the architecture approach;
– Ensure the accessibility of the information and communication infrastructure;
– Create the information medium for social-economic and cultural development of the society;
– Develop Kazakhstan information space.

For the years of the national Program implementation, Kazakhstan had a great progress on e-government creating that determined its high positions in ratings on e-government developing. According to the Global report on information technologies development, Kazakhstan was ranked 3 in the rating on electronic participation index. This indicator shows quality, relevance and application of the governmental web-sites to receive information, tools and services by citizens [14].

During the national Program implementation the transition stage of e-government development was finished; the citizens of the Republic have got an opportunity to pay state fees and dues, fixed penalties, and public utilities. For entrepreneurs, during the transition period, the system of electron state procurement was introduced; it allowed enhancing of transparency and openness of the conducted competitions and tenders.

[1]The definition of "computerization" appeared for the first time in the Federal Law dated 20.02.1995, #24 "On information, computerization and protection of information". According to this law the computerization is organizational social and economic, and research-technical process on creating appropriate conditions to satisfy informational demands and implementation of rights of human, national authorities, local authorities, organizations, public associations on the base of forming and application of information resources.

[2]Passport of the National Program was adopted by decision of the Russian Federation President Council on strategic development and national projects on December 24, 2018 (2018-2024). The passport was elaborated by the Ministry of Communication of Russia pursuant to the order of the RF President dated May 7, 2018, #204 "On National goals and strategic tasks of the Russian Federation development until 2024".

[3]The National Program "Information Kazakhstan – 2020" adopted by the decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 8, 2013, #464.

To automate the processes of licensing, approval documents and to ensure effective, transparent mechanism of the government and business interaction at receiving the approval documents, the information system "Governmental database "E-licensing" was introduced. From 2014, all types of licenses and approval documents are in electron form.

To increase the involvement of population, business, non-profit organizations and society in whole into adoption and implementation of the governmental decisions, the platform "Open government" was created; it consists of the following portals: open data, open LSI, open budgets, open dialogue, assessment of the state authorities activity effectiveness.

The Program became a kind of a basement for digital transformation of the country economics, favored the creation of "open government" institutes. At the present time, the Republic of Kazakhstan has adopted a national program "Digital Kazakhstan" (2018-2022)[4]. The Program includes five focus areas: "Digitization of economics branches", "Transition to digital State", "Implementation of digital Silk Road", "Development of human capital", and "Creation of innovative ecosystem". The focus area "Transition to digital State" assumes not only the set of some new services, but conceptual transformation of the State functions into the infrastructure of rendering the services to population and business anticipating its demands. The concrete view of the regulatory policy under the digitization process is not shown in the subprogram. Among the factors favoring the digitization of rule-making process are the activities on developing the "Open government" principles. It stipulates the creation of service "Open regulatory legal acts" to publish the draft legislative acts and laws for its further public discussions.

Official Internet-portals to publish draft legislative acts as an instrument of RIA digitization. In 2012 the official Internet-portal www.regulation.gov.ru was run in Russia. It serves for publication of information on draft legislative acts prepared by the federal executive authorities and results of its public discussion. In Kazakhstan, the Internet-portal https://legalacts.egov.kz/ "Open LSI" to publish draft legislative acts was run recently, in August 2018. The portal is designed to place the draft concepts of laws and draft legislative acts that do not have the restricted information access for public discussions by users.

The created portals are to solve the following tasks:

– Ensure the accessibility of legislative acts developed for users;

– Ensure of feedback with users (comments, voting);

– Ensure the formation of public view regarding the advancement of this or that innovation in the field of legislative acts;

– Ensure of final reporting for further analysis.

It should be noted that these portals in Russia and Kazakhstan concentrate information on draft legislative acts supporting the rule-making stage only. In Russia, the information on already adopted legislative acts of federal bodies of the State authorities and State authorities of RF constituent units is shown in portal http://pravo.gov.ru/. In Kazakhstan, the information on adopted legislative acts of central state authorities, and local representative bodies, local administration, mayors is shown in the portal http://adilet.zan.kz/ (information and legal system "Adilet" of the Republican State Enterprise "Republican Centre of legal information of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan"). At the moment of the paper preparing the portal www.regulation.gov.ru contained more than 60 thousands draft legislative acts, in portal https://legalacts.egov.kz/ - more than 32 thousands.

The official Internet portals of Russia and Kazakhstan supporting RIA strive to form intuitive interfaces allowing a user to participate in discussions of interesting for him drafts and structure and generalize information on the current stage of rule-making process. The portal www.regulation.gov.ru allows a user to search for individualized and general information on such criteria as LSI name, LSI developer, OKVED code, stage of LSI passing (notification, text, grade, finishing, adoption), LSI type, LSI status (elaboration, discussion, finishing, etc.). A range of parameters characterizing RIA, activity of portal users etc. is represented using visual instruments. The availability of services providing in interactive mode the intellectual support of decisions made by users should also be noted. And namely, the availability of a special function – calculator of standard business charges that can result in introducing of new legislative acts. For this purpose, the portal has a special section where acts developers enter necessary data and can calculate in advance the expenses caused by a draft document created by them.

[4]The National Program "Digital Kazakhstan" adopted by the governmental decree of RK #827 dated 12.12.2017

The portal is improved regularly considering the change of requirements to RIA running on the one hand, and necessity to enhance the quality and accessibility of digital medium, on another hand. In this regard, among the parameters characterizing LSI to be discussed are such as "regionally important", related to "control and supervision activity". There is also the integrated opportunity for simultaneous running of independent anti-corruption expertise of draft LSI. If before, the calculator of standard expenses operated for bodies-developers only, now it is available for all users. A separate portal section is dedicated to assessment of actual impact of adopted LSI.

The information on RIA running in RF constituent units is not shown in federal Internet-portal. Every RF constituent unit creates a regional portal (portal requirements are fixed on federal level, all regional portals are similar in view of design and information content). The portal of RF constituent unit also has information on LSI of municipal formations passing RIA.

The criteria of search and generalization of the information in the portal https://legalacts.egov.kz/ are similar to those used in the portal www.regulation.gov.ru (LSI developer, discussion stage, LSI type). However, there are some differences. First, availability of search not only by the key words, but by topic categories (at the moment there are 21 categories, for instance, Information technologies, Family, Education, Healthcare, Real Estate, Taxes and Finances). Second, inclusion of information on RIA running at sub-national level: by RK regions and by cities of republican subordination (Nur-Sultan, Almaty, Shymkent). Third, lack of services similar to the calculator of standard expenses. This Internet-portal also does not have opportunities for simultaneous running of RIA and other types of expert assessments of LSI drafts (Kazakhstan, at the moment, has defined a notion and opportunities for scientific expertise running (legal, linguistic, ecological, economical and other) depending on legal relations regulated by a definite LSI[5].

In Russia, along with the federal portal and regional portals supporting directly the RIA procedures implementation, the important is information and analytical portal www.orv.gov.ru. It contains the best practices in the field of RIA, opinions of experts on controversial issues of assessment development, informational and educational materials, monthly and annual reports of the Ministry of Economic Development on RIA implementing. This portal also has a special regional section dedicated to RIA running in the constituent units of the Russian Federation.

Characteristics of the aggregated data characterizing the RIA institute functioning. The nationwide official Internet-portals used today for the RIA implementation became an integral part of the rule-making process. However, the prospects of digitization process development are mostly determined by information streams arrangement, by the way the body-regulator aggregates data characterizing the functioning of RIA institute at different management levels. Here, two key formats of data aggregation can be marked. The first is submission of cumulative reports on RIA implementation. The Ministry of Economic Development of Russia publishes the report "Review of the Ministry of economic Development of Russia work in the field of regulatory impact assessment" from 2014. This report is published monthly and by annual results. Since 2017 the annual report "On development of the regulatory impact assessment institute at the Russian Federation constituent units and local administration authorities" has been published. In the Republic of Kazakhstan the system of activity monitoring in this field is still on the stage of its forming. It is worth to note the experience of inclusion of detailed sections on the RIA institute functioning into the "Annual report on the state of entrepreneur activity regulation in the Republic of Kazakhstan". This practice is attractive as it allows considering the results of activity in the field of RIA not separately, but globally, in the frame of the national regulatory policy. The comparison of the national monitoring systems in Russia and Kazakhstan is shown in table 1.

In view of the nationwide monitoring structure, Russia and Kazakhstan accumulate the information on LSI types and RIA types; generalize information of activity of nationwide body-regulators, on RIA running at subnational level (regions, Federation constituent units). A specific feature of Kazakhstan is availability of confirmed on the governmental level and open for citizens form of report for regulatory body[6]. The comparison of the nationwide monitoring structure is shown in table 2.

[5]The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 6, 2016, #480-V "On legislative acts" (amended and revised as of 11.04.2019)

[6]The rules of elaboration and adoption of the annual report on regulating status of entrepreneur activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The decree adopted by Kazakhstan government on December 31, 2015, #1149.

Table 1 – The system of nationwide monitoring of RIA sphere

	Availability of nationwide monitoring system	Monitoring periodicity	Preparation of annual analytical report	Date of beginning	Acces-sibility	Instrument of monitoring results informing
Russia	Yes	monthly	yes	2014	yes	National information portal
Kazakh-stan	Under the forming stage	–	Yes	2016	Yes	The web-site of the Ministry of National Economics of RK does not have information on monitoring results

Table 2 – The nationwide monitoring structure of RIA sphere

	Nationwide regulatory bodies	Subnational level of management	Availability of adopted reporting form for regulatory body	Accessibility to regulatory body report	LSI Types	RIA types
Russia	Yes	RF constituent units	No	No	Yes	Yes (ex-ante and ex-post)
Kazakh-stan	Yes	Regions, cities of republican subordination	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (ex-ante)

Second format is preparation of different ratings by national authorities and expert societies. In this regard, from 2014 the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia monitors the quality of regulatory impact assessment conducted by regions and the results of which are used to compile a rating of RF constituent units[7]. The effectiveness of RIA is a subindicator of the National rating of the investment climate state in the Federation constituent units published by the Agency of strategic initiatives[8]. The own approaches to RIA assessment quality in RF constituent units are proposed by the experts of RIA Centre of the High Economic School and the National Institute of systematic entrepreneurship problems investigation [5]. Kazakhstan experts are currently focused on elaborating the proposals on assessing the regulation policy of regulatory national authorities that could be a base for the nationwide rating of the regulatory bodies effectiveness.

Conclusion. Creation of digital interaction medium for the process of draft legislative acts elaboration will enhance the effectiveness of the rule-making process, ensure the capability of joint work over the documents, and transparency of these processes. However, within the frames of program governmental documents of Russia and Kazakhstan, the prospects and capabilities of RIA institute digitization are shown in simplified form, without justification of goals and mechanisms of its achievement.

1. The important step in creating the advanced digital interaction medium of RIA participants is introduction of official Intenet-portals supporting the procedures of assessment and regulatory impact and actual impact, and providing the opportunity to everybody to take part in assessment procedure without special knowledge or position. These kinds of portals were created and operate actively in Russia and Kazakhstan. The improvement of these portals operation is reasonable to be conducted by three directions: extend the interactive services application; integration within the united RIA platform conducted on the nationwide and subnational levels; integration of different types of expertise of draft legislative acts within the united platform.

2. During RIA running the set of different indicators allowing assessing quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the rule-making process on the nationwide and subnational levels, and regarding individual regulatory bodies, LSI types etc. is aggregated. The criteria and forms of data aggregation will be determined by fixed ideas on effectiveness of public administration, maturity of the RIA institute, activity

[7] Techniques of forming a rating of regulatory impact assessment and expertise in RF constituent units dated October 26, 2016, #16130 CSH/D2bvn)

[8] The national rating of the investment climate in RF constituent units in 2017 [electron resource]. URL: https://asi.ru/investclimate/rating/ (address date: 21.04.2019)

of business and civil society. And if in Russia the practice of RIA quality assessment is connected, first of all, with assessment of the Federation constituent units activity, in Kazakhstan the focus is on the assessment of regulatory bodies' effectiveness.

3. The efficiency of the RIA digitization improvement will be favored by active borrowing of the best managing practices. In this regard, it is worth to mention Kazakhstan experience on integrating the RIA priorities and common strategic view of the national regulatory policy development. In particular, the implementation of this conceptual approach allows for complex assessment of the regulatory bodies activity, consider the assessment of regulatory impact of LSI drafts as united management cycle the effectiveness of which is estimated considering the actual impact on business.

4. In the longer term, Russia and Kazakhstan need to elaborate the technical contours and implement technical design of the platform ensuring intellectual support of regulatory decisions and allowing transforming the rule-making activity to digital format using the advanced information exchange technologies.

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ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ ШАРТТАРЫНДАҒЫ РЕТТЕУШІЛІК ЫҚПАЛДЫ БАҒАЛАУ ИНСТИТУТЫН ДАМЫТУ: РЕСЕЙ ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ТӘЖІРИБЕСІ

Аннотация. Зерттеу мақсаты кеңестен кейінгі аумақтағы ірі мемлекеттер – Ресей және Қазақстандағы цифрландыру шарттарында реттеушілік ықпал ету институтын дамыту тәсілдерін салыстырмалы талдау болып табылады.

Зерттеу барысында жалпығылыми және арнайы әдістер қолданылған. Салыстырмалы және эволюциялық-генетикалық зерттеулердің жалпығылыми әдістері жаңа мемлекеттік институттардың имплантациялану процестерін тарихи ретроспективада кросс-ұлттық салыстыру жүргізу үшін қолданылған. Институционалдық және конституционалдық теорияның арнайы әдістерін қолдану мемлекеттік басқарудың қалыптасқан ұлттық жүйелері аясында реттеушілік саясатты цифрландыру саласындағы мемлекеттік шешімдер қабылдау кезіндегі құқықтық және экономикалық факторлардың өзара ықпалын талдауға мүмкіндік берді. Ресей мен Қазақстандағы мемлекеттік басқару жүйесін цифрландырудың басым бағыттары анықталып, жаңа шарттардағы реттеушілік ықпал етуді бағалау институтын модификациялаудың қалыптасқан көрінісі сипатталған. Осы елдер іске асыратын бағалау институтын цифровизациялау тәсілдерінің ортақ тұстары мен ерекшеліктері бөліп көрсетілген. Реттеушілік ықпал етуді бағалау саласында нормалар жасау процесін ұйымдастыруда, ақпаратты жинақтау және агрегациялау сызбаларын жасауда қолданылатын ресми интернет-порталдардың функциялары, құрылымы және контенттері салыстырылған.

Зерттеу нәтижелерін реттеушілік ықпал етуді бағалау институтын цифровизациялаудың анағұрлым тиімді жолдарын негіздеу үшін Ресей және Қазақстанның мемлекеттік билік органдары, Еуразиялық экономикалық одақтың ұлттық құрылымдары, цифровизациялау шарттарындағы мемлекеттік басқарудың жаңа институттарын дамыту туралы тұжырымдарды кеңейту үшін компаративтік зерттеулер саласындағы мамандар қолдана алады. Зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша талданған мемлекеттердегі реттеушілік ықпал етуді бағалау институтын цифровизациялауды дамытудың басым бағыттары ұсынылған.

Түйін сөздер: реттеушілік ықпал ету институты, цифрлеу, мемлекеттік реттеушілік саясат, салыстырмалы зерттеулер.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ИНСТИТУТА ОЦЕНКИ РЕГУЛИРУЮЩЕГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ: ОПЫТ РОССИИ И КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация. Целью исследования является сравнительный анализ подходов развитию института оценки регулирующего воздействия в условиях цифровизации в крупнейших странах постсоветского пространства – России и Казахстане, характеристика влияния цифровых технологий на развитие данного института в странах анализируемой совокупности.

Исследование проведено с использованием как общенаучных, так и специализированных методов. Общенаучные методы сравнительных и эволюционно-генетических исследований использованы для проведения кросс-национальных сравнений процессов имплантации новых государственных институтов в исторической ретроспективе. Специализированные методы институциональной и конституциональной теории позволили проанализировать взаимное влияние правовых и экономических факторов при принятии государственных решений в сфере цифровизации регуляторной политики в рамках сложившихся национальных систем государственного управления.

Охарактеризованы приоритеты цифровизации системы государственного управления в России и Казахстане и сложившееся видение модификации института оценки регулирующего воздействия в новых условиях. Выявлено общее и особенное в реализуемых данными странами подходах к цифровизации института оценки. Проведено сравнение функций, структура и контента официальных интернет порталов, используемых для организации процесса нормотворчества, организационных схем сбора и агрегирования информации, характеризующей деятельность в сфере оценки регулирующего воздействия.

Результаты исследования могут быть использованы органами государственной власти России и Казахстана, наднациональными структурами Евразийского экономического союза для обоснования наиболее эффективных путей цифровизации института оценки регулирующего воздействия, специалистами в сфере компаративных исследований для расширения представлений о развитии новых институтов государственного управления в условиях цифровизации. По итогам исследования предложены перспективные направления развития цифровизации института оценки регулирующего воздействия в анализируемых странах.

Ключевые слова: институт оценки регулирующего воздействия, оцифровка, государственная регуляторная политика, сравнительные исследования.

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