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# Methods of Law & Economics and Big Data in Assessment of the Effectiveness of Legal Norms

Dissertation summary for the purpose of obtaining academic degree Doctor of Philosophy in Law

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5.1.1 – Theoretically Historical Legal Sciences

#### GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance of the research topic. The problem of the effectiveness of legal norms is extremely relevant in the Russian Federation. The ever-increasing number of legal acts brings about difficulties in application of legal norms. Under such conditions, the axiom "ignorantia juris non excusat" becomes impracticable. There are not enough human resources to study the entire abundance of laws and other legal acts. The regulation of relations that do not require legal regulation becomes a common practice. In such a situation, an objective assessment of the effectiveness of legal regulation becomes a necessary condition for the development and adoption of new legal acts.

In 2020, the Government of the Russian Federation made an attempt to "clean up" the regulatory framework using the tools of the "regulatory guillotine". Obsolete and redundant regulatory requirements were supposed to be canceled. The goal of the "guillotine" was seen in identifying ineffective legal acts and canceling them in order to reduce the administrative burden on business. "The regulatory guillotine means stock-taking of all current and mandatory business requirements in order to understand whether they correspond to contemporary realities". The principles of the "regulatory guillotine" are reflected in the Federal Law "On State Control (Supervision) and Municipal Control in the Russian Federation" No. 248-FZ of July 31, 2020 and Federal Law "On Mandatory Requirements in the Russian Federation" No. 247-FZ of July 31, 2020. The assessment of compliance with the mandatory requirements that came into force before January 1, 2020 is prohibited (chronological criterion). At the same time, the Government of the Russian Federation can establish individual exceptions (substantive criterion).

No one disputes the need for an effective legal system or an effective authority. Moreover, the effectiveness of the law as a whole or of any particular institution becomes a kind of political requirement. The term "effectiveness" is used by politicians, researchers, entrepreneurs in relation to many social and legal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> What is a "regulatory guillotine"? // URL: https://knd.ac.gov.ru/about/.

phenomena<sup>2</sup>. But at the same time, for the same reason, it "blurs" and becomes subjective. The same phenomenon can be assessed by different subjects as effective and as ineffective on the basis of arbitrary criteria.

In light of this, the assessment of the effectiveness of legal regulation requires further scientific analysis and development. In particular, the legal science has to take into account the achievements of economic and technical sciences, which will allow applying in law the toolkit for the assessment of effectiveness developed in those science. Among other things, this toolkit includes methods for economic analysis of law and analysis of the effectiveness of legal norms based on big data (Big Data Analysis).

The effectiveness of legal regulation can serve as an essential factor and the starting point for economic growth. An effective legal system should guarantee the realization of interests of citizens and other subjects of economic activity and the provision of both private and public good.

**The object** of research is social relations that make up the sphere of legal regulation.

The subject of research is the effectiveness of legal regulation of the social relations, including theoretical and legal aspects of the methods of economic analysis of law and big data (Big Data Analysis), the prospects for their use in the assessment of the effectiveness of legal norms.

**The goal** of the study is to develop principles and evaluate the prospects of the methods of economic analysis of law and Big Data Analysis for the assessment of the effectiveness of legal norms.

The above goal is realized by addressing the following **objectives**:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For example, in 2020 the head of state used the word "effectiveness" 19 times in relation to completely different institutions and processes: the healthcare system, vaccines, countering interference in the electoral process, the work of the government and the army, the system of families' social support, the work of a head of a region, the media (Vladimir Putin's annual news conference // URL: http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/64671).

- 1. Determine the theoretical basis and evaluate practical applicability of economic analysis of law and Big Data Analysis in assessing the effectiveness of legal norms.
- 2. Systematize the advantages of using economic analysis of law and Big Data Analysis in assessing the effectiveness of legal norms.
- 3. Identify the shortcomings of using the methods of economic analysis of law and Big Data Analysis in assessing the effectiveness of legal norms.
- 4. Determine the possibility of combining the aforementioned methods for assessing the effectiveness of legal norms and other (qualitative) methods.

**Methodology of the research.** The analysis of the aforementioned means of assessment of the effectiveness of legal norms is possible with the help of the methods of classical legal research: formal legal analysis, comparative analysis, dialectic and system analysis, formal logical analysis.

However, the methods of legal research alone are insufficient for a full-fledged analysis of the concept of effectiveness. In this case, the achievements of economics and modern management have to be used. Etymologically the word "effective" means impactful, productive, leading to the desired results. In the economic sense, effectiveness is the productivity of a process, operation, project, defined as the ratio of the effect, result to the costs, expenses that ensured its emergence. Therefore, only an interdisciplinary approach can ensure the development of a sufficient and comprehensive concept of effectiveness of legal norms.

The importance of use of the predictive method should be noted separately. It is a necessary element in assessing the consequences of operation of legal acts upon their adoption.

As far as the use of quantitative methods in the assessment of effectiveness of legal regulation is concerned, an interdisciplinary approach is also required, most notably the methods of economics and technical sciences.

The choice of the aforementioned methods is driven by the need for a multidirectional analysis of the effectiveness of legal norms, which can be carried out exclusively within the framework of an interdisciplinary approach. Such an approach allows taking into account non-legal aspects of operation of legal norms.

In most cases the analysis of the effectiveness of legal norms is carried out from the sociological standpoint of legal understanding in order to take into account a wide range of law that is not associated exclusively with a formal legal prescription. Approaches based on other types of legal understanding (normativism, natural law, libertarian approach, etc.) are also used when it is necessary to identify specific advantages and disadvantages of the methods of economic analysis of law and Big Data Analysis in assessing the effectiveness of legal norms.

The main **sources** of the research include works by Russian and foreign authors related to the assessment of the effectiveness of legal regulation. They can be divided into two main groups.

The first group includes works on the concept of effectiveness of law and qualitative or individual quantitative criteria of assessment of the effectiveness of legal regulation. In particular, this group includes the works by V.N. Kudryavtsev, V.I. Nikitinskii, I.S. Samoshchenko, V.V. Glazyrin, S.V. Polenina, V.A. Fedosova, I.A. Ikonitskaya, O.E. Leist, Yu.A. Tikhomirov, S.A. Zhinkin, S.I. Punchenko, N.L. Lyutov, A.V. Polyakov, V.V. Denisenko, M.A. Belyaev, V.V. Lapaeva, N.V. Varlamova, A.A. Maksurov.

The second group of sources includes the works elaborating on the use of economic analysis of law and Big Data Analysis in the assessment of the effectiveness of legal norms. Economic analysis of law is discussed in the work by V.L. Tambovtsev, M.I. Odintsova, A.G. Karapetov, G.A. Gadzhiev. Among the foreign authors, one can distinguish the work by R. Posner, H. Winter, G. Calabresi, R. Coase, G. Manne, R. Cooter and T. Ulen, A.M. Polinsky, S. Shavell, D. Friedman and the pioneers of behavioral economics R. Thaler and C. Sunstein.

Regulatory impact assessment and actual impact assessment, which are to some extent based on the methodology of economic analysis of law, are considered in the work by Yu.A. Tikhomirov, A.B. Didikin, A.A. Efremov<sup>3</sup>, Yu.G. Arzamasov, D.B. Tsygankov. The use of Big Data in law is considered in the work by Yu.A. Tikhomirov, A.V. Kashanin, A.I. Savel'ev as well as a group of authors from the Institute for Public Administration and Governance of the National Research University "Higher School of Economics" (IPAG NRU HSE) and the Institute for the Rule of Law (IRL) at the European University at Saint-Petersburg (EUSPb).

Thus, the effectiveness of legal regulation is the object of a considerable amount of works by Russian and Soviet scholars. The methods of economic analysis of law and Big Data Analysis are analyzed by Russian and foreign researchers.

The scientific novelty of the study is due to the fact that it describes for the first time the prospects of using economic analysis of law and Big Data Analysis in the assessment of the effectiveness of legal norms. For the first time in the Russian science, it is proposed to divide the normative economic analysis of law into general and tortious. Also, for the first time in the Russian science, the prospects and disadvantages of using big data in the assessment of the effectiveness of legal regulation are discovered.

We conclude that it is impossible to assess the effectiveness of legal norms solely on the basis of Big Data Analysis as the accompanying contextuality and subjectivity still exist. Given the aforementioned limitations, a methodology of assessment of the effectiveness of law is proposed which includes both qualitative and quantitative methods allowing a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of legal norms.

#### Key research findings and conclusions submitted for defense:

1. A balance between qualitative and quantitative methods of the assessment of the effectiveness of law is needed in order to obtain an objective result. Quantitative methods used in isolation do not provide an opportunity for an

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Efremov A.A. Otsenka vozdeistviya pravovogo regulirovaniya na razvitie informatsionnykh tekhnologii: mekhanizmy i metodika // Zakon. 2018. № 3. S. 45-56.

adequate assessment of the consequences of adoption of a particular legal act. Regardless of circumstances, the interpretation of the result obtained directly depends on the subject which takes an assessment. On the other hand, qualitative indicators are too abstract and do not provide a real opportunity for an objective assessment of the effectiveness of law. The use of qualitative indicators in isolation from quantitative ones makes it possible to draw conclusions arbitrarily, without sufficient justification.

- 2. Modern digital tools based on big data should be used in conjunction with a set of qualitative indicators of effectiveness. Given the current large-scale development of science and technology, the range of use of means to assess the effectiveness of law is expanding. Quantitative methods based on modern technologies are becoming relevant. Big Data Analysis is one of the promising areas in the assessment of effectiveness of law-making and implementation of law. This method represents a radically different approach to the assessment of effectiveness, at least due to the significant amount of data and automated means of their processing. This allows taking a different look at the legal reality with quantitative criteria as a relatively objective and representative guide. However, the use of big data does not make it possible to get rid of the contextual load and subjective views of the researcher. The main problems are related to the quality of the collected data, interpretation of quantitative correlations and facts of social life, as well as ethical issues in the use of big data, including the work of artificial intelligence.
- 3. The assessment of specific actions and situations of subjects can be performed on the basis of detailed quantitative indicators. The concept of "personalized law", which is largely based on big data, allows for targeted, personalized regulation of behavior of subjects based on initial data. At the same time, despite its potentially high efficiency such regulation does not always make it possible to determine the initially protected value. The designation of protected value is a purely qualitative but not quantitative analytical work. Thus, the legal

regulation (social result) can be significantly improved only due to a joint quantitative and qualitative analysis.

- 4. Further distinction between general and tortious economic analysis of law is proposed. In general, two directions are distinguished within the framework of economic analysis of law: the positive one, which explains the existing legal phenomena in terms of economic principles, and the normative one, which allows assessing the consequences of a legal and managerial decision being made. On the author's opinion, general normative analysis involves an assessment of consequences of a proposed solution for society and specifically for the public interest. Tortious normative analysis involves an assessment of the effectiveness of citizens' adherence to the proposed legal norms. Such a division provides a theoretical foundation for the assessment of effectiveness of draft acts taking into account their potential effect at the stage of enforcement.
- 5. It is concluded that general and tortious normative economic analysis of law can also be applied to special legal norms which actually form the basis of the organization of the legal system. Special legal norms establish the basic principles of regulation, define basic concepts and, accordingly, constitute an essential element of the system of legal regulation, despite the fact that they do not establish the rules of conduct directly. The effectiveness of special legal norms is a prerequisite for the effectiveness of regulatory legal norms. From the economic analysis of law standpoint, the logic of assessment of the effectiveness of norms can be applied to special legal norms as well. However, tortious analysis has some specific features in this area and applies only to the entities performing rule-making functions.
- 6. An original framework for assessment of the effectiveness of law which combines qualitative and quantitative methods is developed (see Appendix). It covers two stages of legal regulation: law-making and implementation of law. The main advantage of this framework is a balanced combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches to the assessment of the effectiveness of law with the conjoined use of modern methods of effectiveness assessment: the analysis based

on big data and the developments of behavioral economics (for the purposes of risk estimation).

This framework can be applied to draft legal acts that are subject to regulatory impact assessment. The extension of the framework's subject field appears to be viable.

The theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation is due to the scientific novelty of the findings. The theoretical significance is concerned with the conclusions that develop the approaches to evaluation of the effectiveness of legal norms. The results can be used in education, in particular in academic courses on the theory of state and law, the basics of public administration and governance, as well as special courses related to the assessment of the effectiveness of legal norms. The results of the study can also be used in scientific activities aimed at supporting public authorities in rule-making and law enforcement. The conclusions of the study can also be applied in regulatory and actual impact assessment, including the preparation of statements by specialists from the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation. The results of the study can be used in considering bills in the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation. The findings of the dissertation have already found their application in the curricula of HSE University's Faculty of Law, namely, in its academic courses "Theory of State and Law" and "Property and Liability: An Introduction to the Economic Analysis of Law" and in scientific research on behalf of public authorities and corporate entities.

Authenticity and validity of the results is due to the use of a wide range of sources: legal acts and other legal documents (standards, instructions, etc.) of the Russian Federation and foreign countries, scientific publications of Russian and foreign authors on the subject of the dissertation. Justified choice of the research methodology predetermined the appropriateness of the conclusions which were recognized in the academic community.

**Approbation of the results**. The most important findings and conclusions of the study have been presented at a number of scientific conferences and other events, in particular:

- 1) XXIII Yasin (April) International Academic Conference on Economic and Social Development (HSE University, Moscow (online), April 2022). Presentation title: "New Digital Technologies in Critical Legal Situations";
- 2) Round table of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation "Justice and Law-making" (Moscow (online), December 2021). Presentation title: "Ethicality of use of the nudge technology in law-making";
- 3) XXII April International Academic Conference on Economic and Social Development (HSE University, Moscow (online), April 2021). Presentation title: "Legal Factor of Optimization of Management Decisions";
- 4) The V Smolensk regional social-economic forum "Development Territory". Round table "Regulatory impact assessment and regulatory politics as factors of social and economic development in the region" (Smolensk, Administration of Smolensk region, November 2019). Presentation title: "Assessment of the effectiveness of legal norms in the context of the development of "big data";
- 5) Meeting of the section of law of the Central House of Scientists of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, October 2019). Presentation title: "Regulatory Politics and Dynamics of Legal Awareness";
- 6) 4th annual CEENELS Conference "Legal Innovantiveness in Central and Eastern Europe" (HSE University, Moscow, June 2019). Presentation title: "Big Data as the Innovative Method in Law Science";
- 7) Lomonosov-2018 International Scientific Conference of Students, Postgraduates and Young Scientists (Moscow State University, Moscow, April 2018). Presentation title: "Morality and economic analysis of law";
- 8) V Moscow Legal Forum "Future of Russian Law: Concepts and Social Practices" (Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Moscow, April 2018). Presentation title: "How the effectiveness of a law can be assessed?";

- 9) Methodological workshop (Chair of the Theory and History of Law, HSE University, Moscow, May 2017). Presentation title: "On the use of quantitative methods in the assessment of the effectiveness of law";
- 10) IV Moscow Legal Forum "Law and Economics: Interdisciplinary Approaches in Science and Education" (Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Moscow, April 2017). Presentation title: "Prospects of actual impact assessment in Russia: the methodological aspect";
- 11) International Russian-Finnish Conference "Current Legal Scholarship in Russia and Finland" (HSE University, Moscow, March 2017). Presentation title: "The Criticism of Law & Economics";
- 12) Lomonosov-2016 International Scientific Conference of Students, Postgraduates and Young Scientists (Moscow State University, Moscow, April 2016). Presentation title: "Regulatory impact assessment: a formality or a real procedure?";
- 13) International Scientific Conference "Development of Russian Law-IX: Russian Law and Globalization" (University of Helsinki, Helsinki, November 2016). Presentation title: "Regional Practice of Regulatory Impact Assessment";
- 14) Methodological workshop (Chair of the Theory and History of Law, HSE University, Moscow, September 2016). Presentation title: "The Quality of Reports on RIA Prepared by Authors of Legal Norms".

The author has 16 scientific publications on the research topic with a total volume of 9.0 printer's sheets. They include an article in a Scopus-indexed journal; 4 articles in journals recommended by HSE University (List D); 3 articles in journals recommended by the State Commission for Academic Degrees and Titles; 5 chapters in joint monographs, and 3 chapters in collections of scientific papers.

#### THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENTS OF THE DISSERTATION

The structure of the dissertation is determined by the research subject and bears upon the outlined goal and objectives. The dissertation consists of the

introduction, three chapters structured into ten paragraphs, the conclusion, the list of references and an appendix.

The introduction provides a justification for the relevance of scientific research, defines the goals and objectives of the study, describes the object and subject of research, reveals the main methods used in the analysis. The main national and foreign sources, which address issues related to the topic of the dissertation research, are given. The statements, the justification of scientific novelty, as well as the theoretical and practical significance of the study are formulated.

Chapter 1 "Economic analysis of law as a method of assessing the effectiveness of legal norms" describes existing theoretical approaches to the evaluation of the effectiveness of legal norms, including a distinction between the concepts of factors, conditions and criteria for assessing the effectiveness of legal norms. Economic analysis of law is considered as a theoretical framework for the use of quantitative methods to assess the effectiveness of legal norms. A critique of the economic analysis of law is presented, related to the limitations of economic science in general and the application of its methods to law in particular.

Paragraph 1.1 "Scientific approaches to the definition of the concept of effectiveness of legal norms" is devoted to the analysis of the development of approaches to the understanding of the effectiveness of legal norms. The following basic definitions of the effectiveness of the rules of law are distinguished: compliance of the results with the established goals; compliance of the results with the established goals, taking into account the costs incurred; compliance of the results with other social values. There is a great heterogeneity of approaches to the definition of the effectiveness of law. Most scholars agree on the value of effective legislation and its effective implementation as a means of improving public administration in general, but this effectiveness is approached from completely different angles. At the same time, the practice of public administration demonstrates that projects, plans, and programs rarely use theoretical developments on the effectiveness of the rules of law. This leads to the conclusion

that legal theorists are still far from finding a satisfactory (at least from a practical point of view) definition of the effectiveness of legal norms. In addition, many authors consider the problem of the effectiveness of the legal norms through the type of legal understanding. This significantly affects the criteria they introduce to assess the effectiveness of legal regulation.

Paragraph 1.2 "Factors, conditions and criteria for assessing the effectiveness of legal norms" defines these concepts necessary to assess the applicability of the method of economic analysis of law. We propose to understand under the factors of effectiveness of legal norms the reasons that directly affect the increase or decrease the level of effectiveness of legal norms. A set of external prerequisites that determine the effectiveness of legal norms is defined as conditions for the effectiveness of the legal norms. Obstacles to the effective action of the rules of law are the circumstances that prevent effective lawmaking and (or) implementation of the law in accordance with the established criteria of effectiveness. Finally, the criteria of effectiveness should be understood as qualitative and quantitative indicators to assess the result of the rule of law or a normative legal act in general.

It is concluded that only the presence of sufficient factors and conditions of effectiveness, compliance with the criteria of effectiveness and lack of obstacles can comprehensively ensure effective legal regulation by assessing both the effectiveness of lawmaking and implementation of the law, the creation of unrelated external conditions, as well as the elimination of objective and subjective circumstances that prevent the improvement of the state of legal regulation. Qualitative criteria for assessing the effectiveness of legal norms should include a set of requirements relating to the procedural aspects of the adoption and implementation of the norm, determining how to solve the problem, legal technique, corruption factors, a meaningful assessment of legal regulation by society, risk assessment. At the same time, they can not give a full characteristic of the effectiveness of lawmaking or implementation of the law, which requires the

inclusion of quantitative criteria in the evaluation procedure, which implies greater objectivity.

Paragraph 1.3 "General Characteristics of Economic Analysis of Law. Positive and Normative Economic Analysis of Law" defines the possibilities for using economic analysis of law. The positive and normative economic analysis of the law is characterized. Further division of normative economic analysis of law into general and tort in order to reasonably assess the effectiveness of the management decision from different positions is proposed.

Paragraph 1.4 "Economic Efficiency Criteria Used in Evaluating the Effectiveness of Law" describes the content of the Pareto, Kaldor-Hicks, Posner, Rolz, and Skitowski criteria. Their practical application on the example of the problem of selecting the speed limit and taxation of the self-employed is demonstrated. It is impossible to apply economic analysis of law outside the social, political, historical and other context. Relying solely on economic criteria and assessments does not allow for clear and unambiguous choices when addressing social and legal problems.

Paragraph 1.5 "Limitations of Economic Analysis of Law" focuses on critiques of economic analysis of law, which can be divided into two conceptual groups: critiques of economic analysis of law as a principle of decision-making and critiques of certain procedural points that form the basis of economic analysis of law. It is proved that the criterion of economic efficiency in isolation from other, qualitative parameters can not serve as the only guide in assessing the effectiveness of law-making activities and implementation of the law.

Chapter 2 "Tools for Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Legal Rules Based on the Economic Analysis of Law" analyzes the practical tools used in public policy: nudge technology, regulatory impact assessment, and actual impact assessment. *Paragraph 2.1 "Concepts of rational choice and behavioral economics"* contains an analysis of the reasons for the emergence of behavioral economics. A study of the prospects and limitations of the use of "nudge" technology in lawmaking has been carried out. The conclusion is formulated that

the development of behavioral economics should serve as an incentive for lawmakers to take into account the irrationality of the addressees of legal regulation.

Paragraph 2.2 "Regulatory Impact Assessment" defines the essence of the procedure. The results of an empirical study of the practice of regulatory impact assessment (RIA) conducted by the author are presented. It is shown that the RIA is an important tool of public policy that can improve the effectiveness of legal norms. However, there are numerous shortcomings in the practice of RIA, which entails the need to make institutional and substantive changes in the evaluation procedure. Paragraph 2.3 "Actual Impact Assessment" analyzes the content of the actual impact assessment (AIA) procedure. The differences between the AIA and RIA have been investigated, and measures to improve the tools for assessing the actual impact have been proposed.

Chapter 3 "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Legal Rules Using Big Data" is devoted to an analysis of modern tools for evaluating the effectiveness of legal rules based on big data. The possibilities of using Big Data Analysis in the law, including its greater objectivity in comparison with qualitative evaluation criteria, are demonstrated.

Paragraph 3.1 "Methodology for assessing the effectiveness of legal norms using big data" identifies the main characteristics of big data: large volume; flexibility and rapidity of change; completeness. Specific technical tools used in Big Data Analysis are described. Practical examples of the application of Big Data Analysis in the law – assessment of the uniformity of law enforcement and prediction of decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, depending on the circumstances of the case – are investigated.

Paragraph 3.2 "Problems in Evaluating the Effectiveness of Legal Rules Using Big Data" contains an analysis of problem areas related to the use of big data in evaluating the effectiveness of legal rules: data collection and data quality; the predictive power of big data; ethical problems. It is concluded that the standalone use of Big Data Analysis in assessing the effectiveness of legal regulations is

not possible. However, it remains an important technological solution, which provides a different perspective on the current regulations and practices of their implementation. Consequently, it requires the use of Big Data Analysis in conjunction with qualitative methods that do not exclude human choice.

Paragraph 3.3 "The concept of personalized law" is devoted to the analysis of this concept. Personalized law suggests rejection of general rules and norms that are not determined by an individual approach to a person. Certain issues have to be solved on the basis of Big Data in each specific case. An example is the individualization of the permitted speed limit. In fact, this theory means the need to revise the entire relationship to legal regulation and the process of creating legal norms. However, it does not solve the problems of Big Data use in legal regulation.

**The conclusion** summarizes the main results of the research.

The annex contains a framework author's methodology for assessing the effectiveness of legal regulation.

#### MAIN PUBLICATIONS ON THE RESEARCH TOPIC

# Publications in journals indexed by international academic citation databases (Scopus):

Kashanin A., Churakov V. Issue on "Small" and Indisputable Cases in Russian Courts // Global Jurist. 2021. Vol. 21. No. 1. P. 273-303. 2 printer's sheets.

### Publications in journals recommended by HSE University:

Churakov V.D., Grishina D.A. Open Data Management in Russia // Russian Legal Journal. 2021. No. 6. P. 164-175. 1 printer's sheet.

Churakov V.D. Current Issues of IT-Technologies in Legal Science and Practice // Journal of Foreign Legislation and Comparative Law. 2020. No. 1. P. 101-113. 1,5 printer's sheet.

Churakov V.D., Tikhomirov Y.A. Legal Regulators in Economics: National and International Aspects // Legislation. 2019. No. 8. P. 41-49. 0,8 printer's sheet.

Churakov V.D. Regional Practice of Regulatory Impact Assessment // Journal of Foreign Legislation and Comparative Law. 2017. No. 6. P. 24-29. 0,8 printer's sheet.

# Publications in other journals:

Churakov V.D. Ex Post Assessment as the Instrument of Legislation Efficiency Guarantee // Russian Laws: Experience, Analysis, Practice. 2017. No. 12. P. 97-104. 0,9 printer's sheet.

Churakov V.D. Analysis of Quality of Consolidated Reports about Regulatory Impact Assessment // Law and Economics. 2016. No. 8. P. 55-71. 1,1 printer's sheet.

## Chapters in books / articles in collections of scientific papers:

Churakov V.D. Experience of Application of Big Data Technologies in Legal Profession // in Interpretation and Application of Big Data in Jurisprudence and Legal Practice; ed. by Y.A. Tikhomirov. Moscow. Yustitsinform. 2021. P. 107-159. 2,8 printer's sheets.

Churakov V.D. Analysis of Quality of Consolidated Reports after Public Consultations // in Theory and Practice or Regulatory Policy in Russia: monography / ed. by A.B. Didikin. Moscow. Prospect. 2020. P. 71-96. 1 printer's sheet.

Churakov V.D. Regional Practice of RIA: Experience of Pilot Regions // in Theory and Practice or Regulatory Policy in Russia: monography / ed. by A.B. Didikin. Moscow. Prospect. 2020. P. 116-128. 0,5 printer's sheet.

Churakov V.D. Ex Post Assessment as the Measure of Legal Efficiency // in Theory and Practice or Regulatory Policy in Russia: monography / ed. by A.B. Didikin. Moscow. Prospect. 2020. P. 151-166. 0,7 printer's sheet.

Churakov V.D., Didikin A.B., Sehin I.V. Paragraph-to-paragraph Commentary of Federal Law on Obligatory Requirements // in Theory and Practice or Regulatory Policy in Russia: monography / ed. by A.B. Didikin. Moscow. Prospect. 2020. P. 167-237. 3,1 printer's sheets.

Churakov V.D. Assessment of Law Effectiveness with Big Dara Development // in Regulatory Policy in Russia: Problems of Theory and Practice / ed. by A.B. Didikin. Moscow. Prospect. 2019. P. 59-68. 0,4 printer's sheet.

Churakov V.D. Big Data and Jurisprudence: the Same Way? // in Law and Information: the Questions of Theory and Practice: Collection of works of international scientific and practical conference. Issue 7. Saint-Petersburg. The Boris Yeltsin Presidential Library. 2018. P. 136-143. 1 printer's sheet.

Kashanin A.V., Churakov V.D. Analysis of the Practice of Making of Consolidated Reports of RIA // in Regulatory Impact: Methodology and Experience / ed. by Y.A. Tikhomirov. Moscow. Jurisprudence. 2016. P. 46-67. 0,6 printer's sheet.

Total amount of printer's sheets: 18,2.