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## **FACTORS OF QUALITY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY IN UKRAINE**

Currently, one of the main activities of the Ukrainian parliament is to provide high quality of laws by perfecting the law-preparing activity and creating obstacles to hitting poor quality bills to the Parliament.

Exactly legislative technology (level of its development) as inalienable part of law-making is largely able to provide the proper quality and efficiency of all legislative array, because the corresponding level of legislative technology is facilitating to maintain a principle of supremacy of law in the state.

The aim of the article is the analysis of factors of quality of the Ukrainian legislation.

The task of the article – the analysis about the relevance and urgency of eliminating the negative influence of factors that affect the quality of the Ukrainian legislation.

A lot of complaints and criticism causes the current state of the Ukrainian legislation, such as: 1) procedure of development and passing high-quality laws needs improvement; 2) the legislation of Ukraine is unreasonably complicated a large amount normative regulations, which sometimes contain contradictory provisions; 3) the problem is in failure to obey the laws, but not in quality a legislation.

Requirements to the bills are provided by the Law Ukraine «About Regulations of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine». Unfortunately, there is no definition of essence requirements to the projects of laws, such as: what issues are regulated by laws, what are the main approaches and preparatory work for drafting, etc., because particularization to requirements to the explanatory note, its examination to meet these requirements are substantially promote the quality of grounding of bills. There is a necessity to specify requirements for accompanying documents to the bill, especially, for explanatory note, setting the control checklist of questions. And if the answers on the questions are not precise or absent it would be impossible to register the bill.

The key to optimizing the legislative process should be practice involve scientists-lawyers for develop of the bill and involvement (on tender basis) in the preparation of bills of non-governmental organizations involved in research and analytical activities, because grounding for the vast majority of bills is made formally, without proper motivation of those or other provisions.

One of reasons for the poor quality of preparation the laws is the lack of the law «On normative legal acts» which would have consist of substantive requirements for bills and

supporting documents, including necessity of lead through of analytical (research) report. Such report executes the function of a specific quality control in relation to a bill – it gives the members of legislative institution the information, needed to assess the likelihood that the bill would help to decide the relevant social problem.

The conducted analysis specifies on actuality and urgency of eliminating the negative impact of factors affecting the quality of Ukrainian legislation.

The first step in this direction should be a normative adjustment of legislative activity, optimization of the process of law making before the stage of introduce the bill to parliament. The removal of failings and blanks in the legal adjusting on the initial stages will result in improved efficiency of work on bills and, as a result, to making exactly those laws that will aim to satisfy social needs, which in turn will promote confidence of people to the Parliament.

Development of laws of Ukraine, using the set out in Article options of improving its technology, must improve its performance and significantly reduce the need to introduce further amendments immediately after the adoption of laws. It is positive world practice, which has been verified long-term domestic experience in development of technical normative documents. At first glance, a significant drawback of the offered options is a necessity of allocate funds for the development of bills. However, as a result their implementation will improve the quality of laws, reduce the amount of next amendments to them, and put the barrier to many unnecessary and substandard bills on the initial stage of development. Laws will become more effective, that will accelerate development of the state.

The proposals worked out during the research also will assist the achievement of the following results: 1) the consultative, transparent legislative process will promote the efficiency and accountability of the executive and legislative branches; 2) improve the capacity of Ukrainian institutions and technical skills training, necessary for maintenance of effective and transparent decision-making process of the legislative and executive branches; 3) Ukrainian civil society organizations will play more ponderable role in consideration, development and monitoring of legislative decisions and politics.