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THE INTERRELATION BETWEEN ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW: CONTEMPORARY METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

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Abstract. The article provides a thorough theoretical and methodological analysis of the relationship between economics and administrative law within the framework of contemporary changes in public administration. It substantiates the idea that economics and law function as interdependent social systems, with legal regulation establishing the statutory framework for economic activity and economic processes determining the focus areas and dynamics of legal institutions. This study focuses on the economic function of administrative law as a fundamental element of public policy. The purpose of this function is to regulate entrepreneurial activity, ensure fair competition, implement socio-economic programmes, and promote sustainable development. From a philosophical and legal standpoint, the article outlines the evolution of scholarly thought regarding the interrelation between law and economics. It begins by examining classical concepts of economic determinism and the idea of rational law as the foundation of the capitalist economy. It then moves on to discuss their contemporary understanding as complementary spheres of social existence. It has been demonstrated that the effectiveness of the legal system directly influences the stability of economic processes. In turn, economic dynamics necessitate the continuous renewal of the statutory framework. Considerable attention is devoted to the methodological aspects of interdisciplinary research at the intersection of law and economics. This study explores the potential application of economic analysis of law, regulatory impact assessment and cost-benefit analysis in administrative law. It substantiates the feasibility of combining the empirical methods of economic science with the axiological and normative approach of legal theory. Contemporary challenges such as globalisation, digitalisation, martial law and the strengthening of a human-centred approach underscore the need for a new paradigm of public administration based on the synthesis of legal and economic knowledge. Recommendations that are scientifically substantiated are proposed to harmonise legal and economic principles in the formulation of public policy, to improve methods for assessing the effectiveness of administrative law norms and to expand the interdisciplinary approach in both science and education. The conclusion is that a modern model of public administration cannot be formed without integrating legal and economic rationality, with law serving as a guarantor of justice and economics as an indicator of the efficiency of state activity.

Keywords: administrative law, economic science, public administration, economic function of the state, economic analysis of law, methodology of law, philosophy of law, regulatory efficiency, human-centered approach, interdisciplinary approach.

JEL Classification: K23, H83, B40, P48

1. Introduction

In modern society, the interrelation between economics and law, particularly administrative law, has become increasingly significant and systemic. The two fields function as interdependent subsystems of a unified social organism, with legal regulation establishing the normative framework for economic activity and economic processes determining the content, dynamics and direction of legal development (Mernyk, Basaraba, 2024). This interdependence is

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evident in the fact that the effectiveness of economic development hinges on the quality of the legal environment, the stability of legal institutions, and the predictability of decisions made by public authorities. Conversely, economic dynamics – such as shifts in economic models, financial flows and investment strategies – create a need to update the statutory framework and enhance the regulatory and managerial mechanisms of administrative law.

As a core branch of public law, administrative law is one of the principal instruments for implementing the state's economic function. It allows the state to implement regulatory policy, oversee business activity, carry out licensing and permitting procedures, and set up systems for supervision, inspection and providing public services to businesses. Accordingly, the administrative law mechanism acts as a crucial link connecting the state's economic policy with its practical implementation in the business sphere. This mechanism is designed to ensure a balance between public interest and the freedom of economic activity, as well as between the principle of legality and the criteria of regulatory efficiency.

Concurrently, economic science provides the doctrine of administrative law with a comprehensive array of analytical instruments, thereby enabling the evaluation of the efficacy of public administration and legal influence on economic processes. The aforementioned tools include cost-benefit analysis, regulatory impact assessment, economic modelling of the effects of administrative decisions, and the use of statistical indicators of regulatory performance. The aforementioned approaches enable legal science to transcend the confines of purely normative description and evolve towards an empirical understanding of legal regulation. Nevertheless, the integration of economic methods into legal science gives rise to methodological challenges arising from differences in subject matter, conceptual framework, and evaluation criteria between law and economics.

Exploring the interrelation between economic science and administrative law is relevant because achieving an optimal balance between legal principles and economic expediency is necessary when shaping and implementing public policy. In contemporary states, the effectiveness of governance is determined not only by the legal validity of adopted decisions, but also by their economic outcomes and their influence on competitiveness, investment attractiveness and social stability. Consequently, there is an objective need for a philosophical interpretation of the interaction between law and economics, clarification of their shared methodological principles, and development of new scientific methods for analysing legal phenomena through the lens of economic rationality.

Thus, interdisciplinary research on the synthesis of economic theory and administrative law is significant both theoretically and practically, as it substantiates a new public administration paradigm based on combining legal guarantees, the values of the rule of law and economic efficiency in state activity.

2. Methodology

The article's methodological framework relies on systemic-structural, interdisciplinary and comparative-analytical approaches to ensure a comprehensive examination of the relationship between economic science and administrative law in the context of the transformation of public administration. The study employs an integrated set of philosophical, legal, economic and administrative legal methods, enabling the examination of law and economics as complementary components of a unified social system.

The dialectical method enabled the analysis of the developmental patterns of legal and economic phenomena in terms of their unity, contradictions, and mutual influences. The philosophical and legal approach provided insight into the axiological basis of the relationship between law and economics, particularly the correlation between justice, freedom and efficiency within the public administration system.

A systemic-structural approach was employed to determine the role of administrative law in economic functions within the structure of state functions and the mechanisms for implementing public policy. The institutional analysis facilitated an examination of the interrelationship between the legal institutions that regulate economic activity, the processes of rule-making, and economic incentives.

Moreover, economic analysis of law methodologies were employed, enabling the evaluation of legal norms from the perspective of economic expediency, cost-benefit considerations, and the prediction of the effectiveness of regulatory decisions.

The empirical foundation of the study comprises contemporary scholarly publications, official regulatory acts of Ukraine and the European Union, and analytical reports from international organisations. The integration of legal and economic methods of cognition ensured a multidimensional analysis of the subject and the formulation of scientifically grounded conclusions and practical recommendations aimed at enhancing the methodology of public administration under modern conditions.

3. Results

The interrelation between law and economics constitutes a central problem in the philosophy of social cognition and legal theory. The concept of social development, as theorised in classical models, gave rise to two primary approaches for elucidating this interaction. In accordance with the tenets of Marxism,

it is posited that the economic substructure serves as the progenitor of the legal and political superstructure. That is to say, the legal system is regarded as a derivative of the prevailing economic structure, encompassing the systems of material production and ownership forms. Conversely, the Weberian school of the sociology of law posits that a rationally organised legal order is a prerequisite for the emergence of a modern capitalist economy, as law provides predictability, formal equality, and stability in economic relations (Kyiv National Economic University, 2016).

Over time, scholarly discourse has shifted from polarising these approaches to recognising their dialectical interaction. Contemporary philosophy of law conceptualises economics and law as interconnected and complementary aspects of social life that together form the institutional basis of social order and welfare (Kyiv National Economic University, 2016). Economics, guided by the principles of rationality, efficiency, and optimal resource allocation, determines the material prerequisites for societal functioning. Law, in its capacity as a system of governance, is predicated on the principles of justice, freedom, and legal equality, thereby ensuring a normative and value-based equilibrium among the interests of the state, the market, and the individual.

From the perspective of modern public administration theory, law serves as the institutional framework for economic activity, establishing standards and rules that guarantee stability and predictability in market processes. Economic efficiency cannot be considered in isolation from legal principles; only by integrating justice, freedom and legal order with the criteria of rationality and efficiency can the socio-economic system function harmoniously.

To develop a philosophical and legal understanding of economic and legal processes, it is worthwhile examining the bilateral nature of influences. On the one hand, law shapes the institutional environment of the economy: the state establishes rules regarding competition, property protection, transaction procedures, tax obligations and other measures through laws and regulations. Recent studies have shown that regulatory acts largely define the conditions for economic activity, creating a predictable framework for businesses and investors (Mernyk, Basaraba, 2024). Conversely, economic processes and social welfare influence the development of law, determining the content of legislative reforms and the priorities of legal regulation. Historically, transformations in the economic environment, such as industrial revolutions, growth and crisis cycles, and market globalisation, have driven the evolution of legal institutions (Panasiuk, Oliinyk, Lytovchenko, 2024). This illustrates the dialectical interrelation between law and economics: they evolve concurrently and influence each other.

The value foundations of the interrelation between law and economics warrant particular emphasis. Traditionally, economic science has relied on rational choice and the maximisation of benefits, whereas law has embodied principles of justice, freedom and equality. Contemporary methodological approaches require the integration of these aspects: legal norms are increasingly formulated with socio-economic consequences and welfare indicators in mind, while economic decisions are evaluated in light of legal and ethical constraints. Scholars argue that effective social development forecasting and planning must account for the complex interplay between economic progress, moral and value foundations, and social structures (Pyrozhkova, 2016). A comprehensive understanding cannot be achieved through either a purely economic analysis that neglects legal and ethical dimensions or a strictly legal perspective that ignores economic realities. In this context, the philosophy of law acts as a 'bridge' between disciplines by conceptualising law and economics as complementary components of an integrated social order.

Administrative law is the branch of law most directly related to the realisation of state economic policy and its impact on economic processes. Its primary focus is public administration, encompassing the regulation of executive bodies that exert managerial influence on economic relations through regulation, supervision and the provision of public services to economic actors. Scientific literature increasingly emphasises the economic function of administrative law as a central social function of the branch. Modern doctrinal approaches view the system of administrative law functions as multi-tiered. At the first level are the basic legal functions (regulatory, protective and procedural). At the second level are the general social functions, which encompass economic, political, cultural, ideological, educational and informational aspects, among others. The economic function reflects the capacity of administrative law to influence economic development, implement the state's economic strategy and strike a balance between market and social interests (Solomaha, 2024).

Historically, during the Soviet era, administrative law was closely intertwined with the system of state economic management. According to researcher Yu.V. Pyrozhkova, Soviet administrative law played a crucial part in promoting socio-economic development, covering virtually all areas of managerial relations. It functioned as a legal instrument for the implementation of directive economic policy. Planning, control and the redistribution of resources within the command-administrative system were all regulated through administrative law norms. Activities aimed at transforming social reality were considered an essential component of the primary function of administrative law, which is the regulation

of administrative relations. In a planned economy, for example, the legal regulation of economic management was a fundamental part of administrative law (Pyrozhkova, 2016).

The transition to a market economy has significantly evolved the role and content of the economic function of administrative law. Unlike in a planned economy, the state no longer has total control over economic activity. Instead, its focus is on regulatory and service-oriented tasks, such as creating conditions for competition, curbing monopolistic practices, protecting consumer rights, providing administrative services to businesses and maintaining macroeconomic stability. Administrative law is designed to establish effective goals for improving public administration and ensuring the comprehensive legal regulation of economic processes. It functions as a flexible tool for responding to the dynamics of market life (Pyrozhkova, 2016). In other words, modern administrative law indirectly regulates economic activity. It does so by defining standards for market participants through licensing and permitting procedures and technical regulations, controlling the activities of natural monopolies, regulating public procurement and enforcing the implementation of state development programmes. These mechanisms promote sustainable development, prevent crises, protect economic competition and stimulate innovation.

It is important to note that contemporary doctrine is reconsidering the purpose of administrative law, favouring a human-centred and public service approach. This means that administrative law is no longer perceived merely as a tool of state coercion or control, but rather as a framework for securing human rights and meeting societal needs (Slobodeniuk, 2020). Consequently, the economic function of administrative law takes on a new dimension: it involves creating legal conditions that facilitate economic activity while promoting balanced development and integrating material welfare and social values to benefit society. Ukraine's ongoing administrative reform, for example, emphasises the principles of transparency, accessibility and efficiency in providing public services to citizens and businesses. Administrative law establishes the legal framework for the functioning of executive bodies, defining their powers and responsibilities, and ensuring order and stability in the relationship between the state and society. This creates the predictable legal environment that is necessary for economic activity. Furthermore, the effective protection of citizens' rights through administrative law (e.g., shielding entrepreneurs from arbitrary official decisions and providing mechanisms to appeal against unlawful decisions) has a positive effect on the business climate and the country's attractiveness to investors. Consequently, the economic and social effectiveness of public administration is closely linked to the quality of administrative law as a regulatory mechanism.

Examining the relationship between economics and law (particularly administrative law) requires interdisciplinary methodologies. Traditionally, legal science and economics have employed different methods: legal science tends towards a dogmatic analysis of norms, a logical interpretation of laws and a normative modelling of the desired order, whereas economics relies on empirical data, mathematical modelling, statistical methods and rational choice principles. Contemporary methodological challenges lie in reconciling these approaches, and in establishing shared conceptual frameworks and evaluation criteria for both lawyers and economists.

A particularly promising area at the intersection of the two disciplines is the economic analysis of law. This approach originated in Western scholarship through the Law & Economics school and evaluates legal norms in terms of their economic efficiency – that is, the extent to which a specific legal norm promotes social welfare, minimises costs and allocates resources optimally (Kyiv National Economic University, 2016). It is based on quantitative methods, including modelling the behaviour of participants in legal relations, statistically analysing the effects of certain laws and calculating economic indicators (e.g., impacts on GDP, market prices and business costs). In administrative law, economic analysis is particularly important for evaluating the state's regulatory policies. Therefore, economic analysis of law is implemented in practice through the introduction of regulatory impact analysis when adopting statutory instruments relating to economic activity. Regulatory authorities analyse alternative solutions to problems, forecast the costs and benefits to businesses and society of introducing new regulations, and assess the effects on competition, investment activity, and so on. Consequently, management decisions are informed not only by legal considerations, but also by economic rationality.

However, integrating economic analysis into lawmaking and law enforcement presents a number of methodological challenges. One such challenge is the difference in the conceptual frameworks and success criteria employed in law and economics. For example, what an economist might deem efficient, such as maximising total benefit, may conflict with legal standards based on justice, human rights or the rule of law. Purely economic reasoning, for instance, might suggest minimising expenditure on environmental protection or social welfare in order to reduce costs. However, the rule of law establishes minimum standards that must be upheld, regardless of economic efficiency. Consequently, studying issues at the intersection of law and economics requires

a pluralistic methodology that considers both quantitative economic measures and qualitative legal and ethical factors.

Another methodological challenge lies in integrating empirical data into legal research. Economic science routinely analyses large datasets and produces forecasts based on statistics. In contrast, legal science has traditionally relied more on doctrinal and normative analysis. However, contemporary administrative law studies increasingly rely on the sociological method and analysis of law enforcement practice. Evaluating the real-world impact of administrative law norms on individuals (such as civil servants, entrepreneurs and citizens) requires data on the outcomes of their implementation. To assess the effectiveness of a new licensing procedure for a specific type of business, for example, a lawyer should consider statistics such as the number of licences issued, changes in the level of market competition, and the financial and time costs incurred by entrepreneurs to comply with the procedure. This combination of legal analysis and empirical economic assessment enables the identification of previously invisible cause-and-effect relationships, resulting in more substantiated scientific conclusions (Solomaha, 2024).

In the Ukrainian context, there is an increasing recognition of the importance of interdisciplinary approaches within the field of legal science. Works devoted specifically to the interrelation between law and economics are emerging, emphasising that this interrelation is complex and requires systematic analysis. It is imperative to undertake a comprehensive examination of the "economic function of law" category, encompassing not only the content of this concept but also its integrative characteristics, namely, the manner in which law interacts with other domains, chiefly the economy, through this very function (Pyrozhkova, 2016). In other words, the economic function of administrative law should be considered within the context of a holistic system, alongside political and social functions, and with regard to the goals, means and outcomes of legal influence. This systematic approach has been proposed in recent works on the theory of administrative law functions in particular, which emphasise that all elements of the system of functions are interrelated and aimed at achieving socially significant goals.

In addition to the economic analysis of law, several other methodological approaches are also relevant. These include the comparative legal approach, which examines how different countries regulate economic activity through administrative law with a view to identifying and adopting best practices; the historical approach, which analyses the evolution of the interaction between economics and law, from command-and-control systems to modern democratic models; the axiological approach, which assesses legal phenomena from the perspective of fundamental values such as freedom of entrepreneurship, social justice and human dignity; and the synergistic approach, which considers law and economics as open systems engaged in non-linear interaction, where minor influences may generate significant effects, thereby allowing for the inherent unpredictability of social processes. Within the framework of the synergistic function of administrative law, scholars emphasise that law must be coordinated with other regulators of social relations, including economic ones, to achieve a unified outcome.

Consequently, the methodological toolkit for studying the interrelation between economics and administrative law must be multifaceted. A pivotal aspect of this endeavour entails a symbiotic interplay between legal and economic sciences, encompassing the involvement of economists in legal research and, reciprocally, the development of shared terminological frameworks and models. It is only in such conditions that the contemporary demands of effective and scientifically sound public administration can be met.

It is worth mentioning that the interaction between economic science and administrative law is currently influenced by large-scale global changes. One of the main challenges is globalisation, which affects all areas, including administrative law. Current trends necessitate a re-evaluation of national legal systems in light of international experience. As Voytovych (2010) observes, the phenomenon of globalisation permeates all areas of scientific research, giving rise to new problems and challenges. In the context of Ukrainian administrative law, this underscores the necessity to harmonise national legislation with international economic law standards and to participate in cross-border regulatory measures (e.g., adaptation to EU norms in the field of antitrust regulation, state aid, public procurement, etc.).

It has been noted by scholars that the integration process gives rise to novel challenges for the national legal system. Of particular significance is the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, which has exerted a profound influence on both the legal and economic environment, thus becoming a strategic factor driving systemic reforms in Ukraine. This agreement not only facilitates the integration of the Ukrainian economy into the common market, but also necessitates substantial changes in administrative law regulation, namely the introduction of European principles of transparency, accountability, and non-discrimination (Panasiuk, Oliinyk, Lytovchenko, 2024). Consequently, the processes of globalisation and European integration have given rise to a revitalised focus on research methodology, underscoring the imperative for comparative studies, the adoption of best practices, and the contemplation of supranational mechanisms for economic legal regulation.

The second significant challenge pertains to scientific and technological progress and digitalisation. The rapid development of information technology has given rise to new sectors of the economy (the digital economy, sharing platforms, cryptocurrencies, etc.) which are not yet fully addressed by traditional administrative law. In order to address the advent of electronic services, remote services, and large data sets, the state is obliged to formulate a response. Digital innovations have the potential to enhance the efficiency of public administration (for instance, via e-government and automation of administrative services), thereby providing economic benefits and satisfying society's demand for high-quality services. Conversely, these technologies give rise to novel legal issues, including personal data protection, cybersecurity, e-commerce regulation, and taxation of digital services. These issues necessitate the updating of legal norms and the development of new methods for their creation. Methodologically, this necessitates that scholars of administrative law collaborate with IT specialists, employ predictive methods, and engage in flexible rule-making capable of keeping pace with technological advances. Recent research in the field of public administration has indicated that digital platforms have the capacity to enhance transparency and accountability within administrative authorities. However, it is crucial to emphasise that the realisation of this potential is contingent upon the existence of adequate legal frameworks (Mernyk, Basaraba, 2024). Consequently, the digital economy poses both a challenge and an impetus for economic and legal research, as traditional regulatory models must adapt to these new realities.

The third trend is characterised by a shift in government priorities towards sustainable development and human-centred approaches. Contemporary public administration must focus not only on economic growth indicators but also on quality of life, environmental sustainability, and respect for human rights. This perspective is encapsulated in the notion of a "public service" state, wherein citizens are regarded as clients and the state is conceptualised as a purveyor of superior services (Omelian, 2020). In the context of administrative law, this philosophical shift signifies an augmentation of its ambit, encompassing, in addition to its conventional protective and regulatory functions, a service-oriented role, namely the provision of public services.

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, scholars advocated for the inclusion of the provision of services to citizens as a function of public administration (Slobodeniuk, 2020). It is evident that the doctrine has become a widely recognised concept, and it has been implemented in practice through a variety of mechanisms, including administrative service centres and e-government platforms. Methodologically, this shift necessitates research incorporating indicators of citizen satisfaction, service quality standards, and equitable resource allocation. In practice, economic concepts (e.g., efficiency, productivity and process optimisation) intersect with legal ones (e.g., accessibility of rights, equality before the law and due process). Consequently, the progression of administrative law reforms is presently evaluated not solely in legal terms (the quantity of laws enacted) but also in economic and social terms: enhancement in the ease of conducting business, the corruption perception index, and public confidence in governmental institutions.

Finally, it is important to emphasise the factors that contribute to crises and affect the relationship between economics and administrative law. Economic crises, the ongoing pandemic and full-scale warfare create extraordinary circumstances in which the state must rapidly adjust legal regulations, introduce emergency administrative law regimes and economic support programmes, and redistribute budget funds. Such situations expose the strengths and weaknesses of existing methodological approaches. They demonstrate the importance of scientifically grounded response models that are based on legal guarantees and economic calculations. In wartime, issues concerning the design of economic and legal mechanisms for compensation, sanctions and resource redistribution for defence purposes arise; these mechanisms must adhere to interdisciplinary principles (Mandrychenko, 2024). Therefore, contemporary challenges further emphasise the need to synthesise economic and legal sciences to ensure that implemented solutions are effective, lawful and legitimate.

4. Recommendations

The following recommendations for the further development of science and practice regarding the interrelation between economic science and administrative law can be proposed based on the analysis:

1. *Introduction of an interdisciplinary approach in research*. It is recommended that economists are actively involved in studies of administrative law, and that lawyers are involved in analyses of economic policy. Collaborative research projects and conferences at the intersection of law and economics will foster the development of a unified methodological framework, improving understanding of shared challenges in the process.

2. *Improvement of educational programmes*. Legal curricula should be updated to include courses on the fundamentals of economics, public finance and the economic analysis of law. Similarly, training

programmes for public administration specialists should incorporate constitutional and administrative law. This would provide the next generation of scholars and practitioners with a broader perspective and skillset.

3. *Development of methods of economic analysis in lawmaking*. The authorities responsible for drafting administrative legislation should conduct ongoing regulatory impact assessments. The methods for such assessments must be enhanced and clear criteria for regulatory effectiveness must be established (reducing administrative burdens on businesses, optimising budgetary expenditure and promoting competition). The outcomes of economic analyses should be a mandatory component of the justification for adopting administrative decisions.

4. *Focus on the human dimension and sustainable development*. When designing administrative law policies and reforms, it is recommended that the paradigm of sustainable development is followed, balancing economic efficiency with social justice and environmental constraints. In particular, implementing the principle of human-centredness means that the success of administrative reforms should also be measured by public welfare, accessibility of services, and citizens' trust in the authorities. Economic assessments should be supplemented by social audits and legal evaluations of the impact on citizens' rights.

5. *Harmonisation with international standards*. Ukraine should continue to actively adopt the best practices of economic regulation from EU countries and other developed states, adapting them to national contexts. The involvement of international experts in the evaluation of domestic reforms and their participation in global initiatives aimed at enhancing public administration will contribute to the updating of the methodological framework of Ukrainian administrative law science in accordance with global trends.

6. *Further study of the economic function of law*. It is recommended that the academic community conduct comprehensive research on the "economic function of administrative law" as discussed in recent works. It is therefore essential to clarify its definition, manifestations across sub-branches (administrative, economic, and financial law), and its relationship with the economic function of the state. The findings of this research will facilitate the systematisation of knowledge regarding the role of law in fostering economic development, thereby supporting the formulation of practical recommendations.

5. Conclusions

The relationship between economic science and administrative science has become increasingly relevant, as effective public administration requires both legal justification and economic rationality. The analysis demonstrates that this interrelation is multidimensional: law and economics influence each other philosophically, institutionally and practically. Administrative law, which is fundamental to public administration, fulfils an economic function by establishing legal conditions conducive to sustainable economic development and implementing the state's economic policy in accordance with the principles of legality and justice. Contemporary doctrine acknowledges the economic function as one of the general social functions of administrative law, emphasising the branch's integrative nature: it both incorporates economic content and shapes economic processes.

Concurrently, research conducted at the intersection of law and economics is confronted with methodological challenges. It is imperative to surmount the disparities between scientific approaches and to formulate consolidated criteria for evaluating the "effectiveness" of legal decisions, encompassing both legal rectitude and economic expediency. The scientific study of administrative law must integrate empirical methods, statistical analysis, and forecasting without compromising normative clarity and value foundations. Contemporary trends, including globalisation, digitalisation, and human-centredness, necessitate a versatile and exhaustive scientific approach. The contemporary globalised world poses novel challenges that extend beyond national borders, while the digital economy has the capacity to transcend traditional legal categories. This has given rise to the necessity for closer collaboration between economists and lawyers, as well as a need to reconsider established theoretical frameworks.

The effective interaction between economic science and administrative law carries both academic and practical significance. It facilitates the establishment of scientifically substantiated policies that are conducive to societal advancement, encompassing economic growth and the enhancement of public service quality. The ultimate objective is to establish a system of public administration in which law and economics complement each other harmoniously. In this system, legal norms are based on objective economic laws and serve the public good, while economic processes operate within a civilised legal framework that ensures fairness and stability.

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