Scientific and practical international conference:

Public Administration in the 21st Century: Problems and Development Prospects

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Decentralization reform in Ukraine: main directions and priorities

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Abstract. In this article the author aims to analyze the essence of the legal bases of decentralization reform in Ukraine on the basis of conceptualization of theoretical principles and determination of priority directions of decentralization of power. The author notes that decentralization is one of the priority principles of the organization and functioning of public power and acts as a strategically determined vector of modern state policy; it is one of the components of almost all sectoral reforms. The article emphasizes that decentralization issues attract the attention of researchers from completely different scientific fields. However, either in theory or in practice there is no single unified concept of decentralization and its individual components, types, models. In the study the author came to the conclusion that, despite the multidimensionality of the concept of decentralization, the breadth of classification of its types, forms, models, the essence and content of this process should, above all, put two main aspects. First, the separation of powers and responsibilities between central, regional and local government, and second, the empowerment of citizens to address political, economic and social problems. Analyzing the basic approaches to decentralization, the author made the following conclusions: the state can carry out decentralization of power in the interests of the population, on the basis of law, transferring part of the powers of executive bodies to local self-government bodies; decentralization of powers must take into account the principle of subsidiarity.

Decentralization is one of the priority principles for the organization and functioning of public authority. In addition, it is a strategically determined vector of modern state policy; is one of the components of almost all sectoral reforms. The issue of decentralization has attracted the attention of researchers from completely different scientific fields. However, neither in theory nor in practice there is no single unified concept of decentralization and its individual components, types, models. According to foreign experts on this issue, the choice of form and accents of decentralization is a matter of defining the national strategy of relations between public authorities and management at all levels of territorial structure.

In the current context, decentralization is one of the factors of political security, which today becomes more acute and debatable. In any case, the priority and strategic importance of the principle of decentralization in public policy, both internationally and domestically, are obvious. This is evidenced by the provisions of the key documents of institutional and legal support for the modern state policy of Ukraine, first of all, the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the other hand, the Sustainable Development Strategy Ukraine 2020, Coalition Agreement, Extraordinary Message from the President of Ukraine to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the Internal and External Situation of Ukraine, the Program of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. These documents reinforce the intention of the state and the desire of the society to modernize the public administration system and bring all its components in line with international legal standards.

Changing the governance model in Ukraine, with a clear focus on enhancing the role of local self-government in the development of territories of regions, and therefore the state, implies changes in the financial sphere and the administrative and territorial structure of the state. The main purpose of these reforms is to create capable local administrative and territorial units capable of effectively exercising local self-government, expanding their economic potential to fulfill their functions, as well as "educating" and strengthening local democracy.

In the first phase of the reform, through the instruments of decentralization of power, the separation of powers between state authorities and local self-government bodies has already begun, strengthening the financial capacity of regional self-government bodies and increasing the accountability of local authorities to communities. At present, some elements of administrative-territorial reform have been introduced, mechanisms for voluntary association of territorial communities have been activated, opportunities for

cooperation of territorial communities have been created, budget decentralization reform has been launched, and so on.

A functionally new political model should provide a more balanced mechanism of public administration and regional development, and create opportunities for completing the reform of the administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine. Economic initiatives for regional development should become one of the most important components of state policy for economic reform. Therefore, self-government bodies will carry out a whole range of measures that will stimulate the economic development of the territories: from state support of existing types of business to promotion of fundamentally new types of economic activity in the production and services sector.

The following scientists have devoted their problems to reforming local self-government and territorial organization of government in Ukraine, as well as to strengthening the financial base of local self-government bodies of the united territorial communities: V. Averianov, V. Kampo, Yu. Shemshuchenko, R. Bezsmertnyi, M. Dolishnii, P. Zhuk, Kh. Prykhodko, I. Storonianska, V. Kravtsiv, Yu. Bytiak, A. Tkachuk, A. Pelekhatyi. However, the current challenges of reforming local self-government and financial decentralization in Ukraine necessitate an in-depth study of the practical aspects of forming capable territorial communities. In the conditions of decentralization of the public finance system and implementation of the administrative-territorial reform in Ukraine, the outlined direction of the research has considerable potential.

The study focuses on public relations in the field of decentralization reform. The subject is scientific and theoretical developments, legal framework and legal principles of decentralization of power in Ukraine.

The author aims to analyze the essence of the legal foundations of decentralization reform in Ukraine on the basis of conceptualization of theoretical principles and determination of priority directions of decentralization of power.

The principle of decentralization as one of the priority principles of organization and functioning of public power, which is dictated by time and international experience, political maturity of Ukrainian society and obligations of Ukraine, becomes of utmost urgency and strategic importance in public policy. Having ratified the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand, Ukraine has thus obtained a benchmark for its transformations, which are reflected in the key documents of modern state policy of Ukraine. First of all, the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine 2020" [1] envisages the state's intention to modernize the public administration system and bring all its components in line with international legal standards.

In addition, decentralization serves not only as a strategically determined vector of modern state policy, but is one of the components of almost all sectoral reforms. Therefore, it is a prerequisite for the modernization of public administration, the social development of regions, an important factor in the successful implementation of which is a clear understanding of the essence, models and principles of decentralization of power and governance, which actualizes the topic of this research [2, 79].

Decentralization is a way of territorial organization of power in which the state transfers the right to make decisions on certain issues or in a certain sphere to structures of local or regional level, which are not part of the executive power system and are relatively independent from it. Decentralization is often understood as a redistribution of powers and competences between the central and local levels of public authority organization, with a shift in focus to the local level in terms of the implementation of functions defined in advance and guaranteed by the state [3, 7]. In general, it is a complex and multidimensional concept, so there are different interpretations of it.

Generalizations of theoretical achievements of foreign and domestic specialists in this field of knowledge [4, 19] give a good reason to argue that decentralization is a way of organizing public power, such a system of government, under which the state transfers the right to make decisions on certain issues or in a particular field local or regional level structures; it is a way of defining and differentiating tasks and functions, redistributing powers and levels of competence between different levels of government, most of which are transferred from the level of central government to the level of the lower and become their own task and powers.

At the same time, considering that "local affairs management can be exercised by both top-down officials of the state apparatus operating on the ground (local government) and on the basis of self-government of the population of administrative territorial units (local self-government)" [4, 20], some scholars consider the decentralization as the expansion and strengthening of the rights of territorial communities to independently resolve issues of local importance and to carry out their tasks within the limits established by law and under the responsibility of bodies and officials [5, 113], the granting of a wider range of powers and management functions to bodies that are not part of the executive power system and are relatively independent of it [6, 167], in fact local governments [7, 6], others adhere to the view that decentralization implies the extension of the competence of local administrative bodies, the transfer of powers and responsibilities for the exercise of state functions from the central government to the subordinate bodies of the local level [2, 79].

Therefore, there is an opinion in the scientific literature about the existence of two types of decentralization: administrative (bureaucratic), which means the extension of the competence of local administrative bodies, which are entitled to independent activity against the central government, though appointed by the central government, and democratic, which implies the creation of an overblown system of local self-government in which the resolution of local affairs rests not on the representatives of the central government but on persons elected by the population of the relevant communities or regions [5, 7].

It is known that decentralization is defined as one of the key principles of democracy development in the Member States of the European Union (hereinafter - the EU) and the Council of Europe (hereinafter the CoE), the basis of their regional policy, along with the principles of subsidiarity, concentration, complementarity, partnership, programmatic approach. This principle is enshrined in the European Charter of Local Self-Government, the Draft European Charter for Regional Democracy, which refers to the redistribution of powers to regions in order to effectively use internal potential, to promote regional initiatives and to differentiate functions and powers between different levels of authorities [8].

Decentralization is a prerequisite for EU candidate countries and is based on all sectoral policies that are developed and implemented within the EU. In the 1996 Constitution, decentralization is associated not with the state executive power, but with the state power in general, the territorial aspect of its implementation (Articles 1, 2, 5, 7, 132). When carrying out decentralization, it is necessary to distinguish the levels of public authorities - central and local, intermediate regional. Each is characterized by the area of exclusive authority and competence, a system of guarantees against unauthorized interference of other levels in the legitimate implementation of this sphere. Among the subjects of decentralization of power there are people, state bodies, local and regional authorities, territorial communities of cities, towns, villages, and others. The practice of foreign countries shows that the model of their relationship should be based on the principles of decentralization, partnership and concerted action, regardless of the form of government [9]. The consideration of the subjects of decentralization is related to its objects - the statutory scope of powers and competencies of the respective state authorities. Components of this process are also the responsibility of public authorities, harmonization of actions of the subjects of power relations, availability of appropriate guarantees of their activity [10].

The issue of decentralization has attracted the attention of researchers from completely different scientific fields. However, either in theory or in practice there is no single unified (universal) concept of decentralization and its individual components, types, models. As foreign experts in this field point out, the choice of form and accents of decentralization is a matter of defining a national strategy of relations between public authorities and management at all levels of the territorial system. In the current context, decentralization is one of the factors of political security, which today becomes more acute and debatable. In any case, the priority and strategic importance of the principle of decentralization in public policy - both internationally and domestically - are obvious [11, 74].

In its turn, the study of the dynamics of political and legal reforms in different countries shows that the experience of each of them is peculiar, which should not be copied, but adapted according to the conditions and traditions of a particular society. Based on the analysis of foreign experience, it is possible to identify the main directions and priorities of implementing the relevant reforms in order to decentralize power in Ukraine:

- creation of conditions for efficient, coordinated and responsible activity of all branches of government, separation of powers and balancing of responsibilities of different levels of government, and limitation of interference in those areas where it is inappropriate;
- existence of special bodies of authority, first of all executive and / or in the system of local self-government, which would provide citizens with quality and accessible services (local and regional ombudsmen, municipal police, etc.);
- implementation of effective regional policy, state policy in the field of local self-government, which would ensure uniformity of local and regional development;
- development of the institution of regional self-government, giving it effective mechanisms of functioning;
- representing political, socio-economic and cultural interests of communities at the central level;
- combination of administrative and territorial reform and ensuring the integrity of the state;
- implementation of land, budget and other reforms, taking into account national and local interests;
- updating of the human resources potential, the administrative elite through the reform of the civil service and the service in local self-government bodies, etc. [10].

The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 1, 2014 No. 333-p "On Approving the Concept of Reforming Local Self-Government and Territorial Organization of Government in Ukraine" [12] defines the following tasks of reform implementation:

- ensuring the accessibility and quality of public services;
- achieving optimal distribution of powers between local self-government bodies and executive authorities;

- defining a sound territorial basis for the activities of local self-government bodies and executive authorities in order to ensure the accessibility and proper quality of public services provided by such bodies;
- Creation of adequate material, financial and organizational conditions to ensure the implementation of local and local authorities' own and delegated powers.

Decentralization, therefore, is the transfer of powers and budgetary revenues from governmental bodies to local governments.

The author has come to the conclusion that, despite the multidimensionality of the concept of decentralization, the breadth of classification of its types, forms, models, the essence and content of this process should, above all, invest two main aspects. First, the separation of powers and responsibilities between central, regional and local government, and second, the empowerment of citizens to address political, economic and social problems.

The implementation of decentralization phenomena in the system of state management of social development of regions should be carried out in four main directions: improvement of the organizational structure of state management of social development of regions; identifying and differentiating the functions and powers of all management entities; modernization of the social services sector; improvement of financial mechanisms of realization of tasks of ensuring social development of territories.

An important factor in this process is the clearly defined choice of type of decentralization. It is important not only to state the course of "radical decentralization of power" chosen by Ukraine as one of the conditions for modernization and optimization of territorial and administrative bases of public services provision to the public, but also to specify the type / model of decentralization at the constitutional and legislative levels.

Moreover, given the European integration course of proclaimed reforms, European understanding of the essence of decentralization is of particular importance. Therefore, further studies need to examine the experience of European countries in implementing decentralization of power and the mechanisms of decentralization of governance tested by foreign systems in the context of their implementation in national practice of public administration.

Analyzing the international experience of decentralization, we observe tendencies to increase the efficiency of self-government, which requires an optimal model of the administrative-territorial structure of the state. Therefore, reforms are taking place not only in post-socialist countries, such as Poland, but also in advanced European democracies, in particular, France and Sweden. Reforming the administrative and territorial system in the states of Europe is aimed primarily at enhancing the basic level of the administrative and territorial system - the community.

Analyzing the basic approaches to decentralization, the author made the following conclusions: the state can carry out decentralization of power in the interests of the population, on the basis of law, transferring part of the powers of executive bodies to local self-government bodies; decentralization of powers must take into account the principle of subsidiarity, ie in such a way as to delegate powers to the level of government closest to the citizen, which is able to fulfill this authority more effectively than other bodies; by transferring powers from the executive or local self-government bodies to a higher level of territorial structure to a lower level, the necessary resources should be transferred and the right of the local self-government authority should be allowed to decide on the delegated powers based on local peculiarities.

Summarizing the initial stage of decentralization of power, one can point to a number of strategic and tactical defects in the current model of self-government reform in Ukraine. The strategic plan remains unclear in terms of achieving the following priorities: "de-oligarchization" of regional development and ensuring territorial integrity in the face of external threats and risks of increasing centrifugal trends at the central and regional levels. Tactically, we can point to a lack of effort to support and encourage self-governing reform. These problems include: limitations of authority and unclear division of functions between the center and regions, uncertainty of the scope of responsibilities and responsibilities of local state administrations; high level of budgetary and financial dependence of local budgets on the center; unresolved issues related to land management, land registration at the local level, etc; obsolete administrative and territorial structure in Ukraine, which does not meet the requirements of time and current challenges.

In general, it should be noted that the years 2015-2018 have been effective and successful in the context of decentralization, since the creation of territorial communities through a mechanism of voluntary association, the transfer of significant powers and financial resources from public authorities to local governments - are perhaps the main principles of reform decentralization in Ukraine. In total, during the active phase of the decentralization reform, 850 organized territorial comunities with 8,551,692 residents were created.

It should be noted that during 2014-2018 a number of laws were enacted to create an adequate legal framework for effective decentralization of power, as well as for enhancing the ability of local governments to represent the interests of territorial communities. Such laws were: "the Law on the Cooperation of Territorial Communities", "the Law on the Principles of State Regional Policy", "the Law on the Voluntary

Association of Territorial Communities", "the Law on Amendments to the Budget Code of Ukraine on Intergovernmental Relations Reform", and "on the Introduction amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and some legislative acts of Ukraine on tax reform", "On military-civil administrations''.

A special place in the system of legal regulation of the decentralization reform is the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine 2020". It is stated in this document that the main purpose of decentralization policy is to move away from the centralized model of government in the country, to ensure the capacity of local self-government and to build an effective system of territorial organization of power in Ukraine, to fully implement the provisions of the European Charter of Local Self-Government, the principles of subsidiarity and financial self-sufficiency of local self-government.

It is worth noting, in order to accelerate the decentralization processes, on December 6, 2018, the President of Ukraine signed the Decree "On additional measures to ensure the reforms on decentralization of power". As a consequence of the issued Decree, in the near future a bill on improving the legislation on local elections in connection with the formation of united territorial communities should be submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; measures have been developed to provide state support for the completion and formation of capable territorial communities throughout Ukraine by 2020; a plan of measures was developed to strengthen the capacity of local communities, as well as to promote the development of rural areas, in particular by increasing the volume of financial support to local governments.

We consider it necessary to emphasize the process of budgetary decentralization. The author concludes that the amendments to the Tax and Budget Codes have significantly increased the financial capacity of local governments, and in the future allow to make economically self-sufficient and capable new united communities.

The united communities have received the full range of powers and financial resources that are currently held by regional cities, including 60% of PITs allocated for their own powers, direct intergovernmental relations with the state budget, state subsidies.

Since 2015, local budget replenishment sources have been expanded by transferring from the state budget to a range of taxes, as well as introducing new fees. In particular, the local government now collects 100% of the administration fees, 100% of the state duty, 10% of the corporate income tax. However, local budgets receive fees for retail sales of excise goods (beer, alcohol, tobacco, petroleum products) at a rate of 5% of the value of goods sold. In addition, their income is replenished with real estate tax, which is now taxed on commercial (non-residential) property, with a large engine car tax, 80% environmental tax (instead of 35%) and 25% of subsoil payments.

It is important to emphasize that the implementation of decentralization reform in Ukraine has several stages. The first stage involved the transfer of part of the state's powers to the lowest administrative-territorial level - to newly created united territorial communities. The first stage of reform is aimed at reorganizing village councils into united territorial communities and eliminating areas. The second stage of the reform involves the formation of the second level of the administrative and territorial structure of the country – areas that will be much larger than now. The beginning of the third stage will mean amending the Constitution of Ukraine. The purpose of the proposed changes is to streamline local governments and the executive power, to build an effective system of territorial organization of government in Ukraine. Viewing the number of regions is not expected. Accordingly, it is significant that multilevel territorial governance in general can be considered as an activity carried out by public administration and non-governmental structures at all levels in relation to a certain territory with the purpose of securing the rights and freedoms of its citizens, organizing the production, location and development of productive forces, harmonization of different interest groups, ensuring socio-economic development, etc.

It should be noted that the new proposed project of administrative-territorial reform is based on the common theory of local self-government and provides for deep decentralization of public administration. In particular, the draft Law "On the Territorial Structure of Ukraine" proposes to liquidate district state administrations and to leave oversight functions for regional state administrations. Instead, it should give the executive committees of the local councils the authority to manage the territories.

The argument "for" decentralization of governance is the improvement of quality of public services and their approximation to the consumer, as well as the example of developed decentralized states. Indeed, the global experience of regional governance is in favor of a decentralized model of territorial development, at which the maximum of authority in this area is transferred to local authorities, in particular local governments.

Summarizing, the recognition of the need to increase the political and legal activity of civil society institutions, in particular territorial communities, assistance from, first of all, state authorities to their involvement and direct involvement in the process of solving local, and as a consequence, regional importance, is dictated by time, world experience, political maturity of Ukrainian society and Ukraine's international commitments.

Therefore, the search for effective ways to ensure the financial capacity of the united territorial communities should be based on the realization of their own financial potential and diversification of local

budget revenues. This is seen as a prerequisite for sustainable socio-economic development of territorial communities and the implementation in Ukraine of local government reform and territorial organization of government.

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1. Regulation of integration processes of agricultural education, science and industry

Viktor Sychenko, Andrey Pugach, Nataliia Shportiuk, Maiya Khytko

It has been outlined the need for the priority development of integrating education, science and industry . The main shortcomings of a new system's implementation of innovative development in the agrarian sector of the economy, built upon the integrative principles of education, science, and industry, were outlined here. Practical recommendations for improving system's state regulation mechanisms have been developed. The need for a transition from bilateral integration is identified, where priority is given to selecting a partner for integration (education, science or production) to a tripartite integration, involving interaction among its participants (representatives of education, science or industry initiate the creation of trilateral treaties, laboratories, joint centers or work together in the research and educational complex). The main problems towards the creation of university complexes are analyzed and solutions for overcoming these challenges are offered.

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2. Public administration of ensuring environmental safety as a component of the national security of the country

Oksana Kyrychenko; Oleksandr Diadiushenko; Vitalii Nuianzin; Artem Maiboroda

Environmental threats have an impact on the political, socio-economic, demographic situation at the global and regional levels and become a political factor, affect the national interests of states and determine the emergence of new national priorities. Revealing the patterns and specifics of national interests, including in the environmental field, substantiating the main directions in the implementation of national priorities are among the most important and urgent problems. It is noted that the strategic goals of ensuring environmental safety and rational use of natural resources are: preservation and restoration of natural systems, ensuring the quality of the environment necessary for human life and sustainable economic development; elimination of environmental damage from economic activities in the context of increasing economic activity and global climate change. The achievement of the strategic goals of environmental safety and rational use of natural resources is carried out through the formation and implementation of a long-term state policy.

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3. Formation of a matrix of financial and credit benefits in the system of state support of strategic priorities of innovative development of the country

Valeriy Vorotin; Nataliia Vorotina; Olena Antyptseva; Kyrylo Husarov

The article is devoted to the solution of the problem of creation of uniform methodical base of definition of structure and rationing of size of financial - credit privileges in system of economic stimulation of realization of strategic priorities of innovative development of the country. For the approved state strategic directions of innovative

development taking into account the degree of their relative importance in the general system of priorities within the chosen time horizon and the provided scales of their indirect government support the procedure of selection of the corresponding list of financial and credit privileges is formed taking into account budgetary restrictions. The proposed algorithm for the formation of the matrix of benefits prevents the dispersion of benefits between many priority areas in small amounts and is focused on creating an effective system of state incentives for innovation and technological activity. An organic combination of heuristic and formal methods of decision-making during the implementation of the developed procedure in practice will counteract departmental interests and subjectivity in choosing the composition and rationing of financial and credit benefits and will redistribute resources in favor of those areas that can provide positive technological change. national economy.

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4. Public administration issues in the field of fire safety

Volodymyr Lypovyi; Nataliia Korovnikova; Volodymyr Oliinik; Serhii Harbuz

Ensuring fire safety within the framework of public administration, like any other activity, has its own scientific basis. It includes various theories that study and investigate individual aspects of this activity, are in specific relationships, relationships and dependencies. Among them are the issues of organizing the fire department and managing its forces. The main content of organizational activity is the practical leadership of people - the coordination of joint actions and their regulation at all stages of the management process. From the standpoint of the process approach, organizational activity is viewed not as a one-time action, but as a series of continuous interrelated actions, that is, a process. And from the point of view of the above approaches, management is, first of all, the art of a leader to understand the situation, reveal its features and choose the optimal solution from a variety of possible ones, and then follow scientific recommendations in the field of management, which are general and universal in nature. Therefore, the fire safety system will be considered from a managerial position - as the organization of its activities to ensure fire safety and from organizational and structural - as a structure designed to implement organizational decisions in the field of fire safety.

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5. State policy regarding the psychological adaptation of internally displaced persons from the eastern regions of Ukraine

Oleksandr Timchenko; Ihor Prykhodko; Vitalii Khrystenko; Eduard Mykhluk

The article examines aspects of the state policy of Ukraine in the psychological adaptation of temporarily displaced persons who fled in 2014 from the areas of hostilities in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions of Ukraine. The analysis of the legal framework of Ukraine regarding the psychological adaptation of temporarily displaced persons after their arrival at a new place of residence is carried out. Revealed the attitude of temporarily displaced persons to government bodies. The

main directions of improvement of state mechanisms of psychological adaptation of temporarily displaced persons in Ukraine are proposed.
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6. Ways of development of institutional system of public administration of social security of Ukrainian regions

Nina Didenko; Alina Pomaza-Ponomarenko; Stanislav Poroka; Oleksiy Verbitski

The paper offers a solution to the scientific problem in the field of science of public management and administration – the substantiation of directions of the development of institutional system of the public social security administration of Ukrainian regions. The present-day institutional system of the public social security administration of Ukrainian regions in the context of its main organizational and functional components were analyzed. With the help of content analysis of the legal base of implementation of these mechanisms of public administration, the scientific approaches to assessment of their effectiveness (typical, methodical, technological) were presented. Using these approaches, it was possible to reveal the range of disadvantages of fundamental laws and regulations in this field. In this regard, the functionality and approaches to the assessment of institutional system of the public social security administration of Ukrainian regions were improved.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274598

7. Efficiency of functioning of the system of public administration

Iryna Gryshchenko; Oleksandra Vasylieva; Sergii Prylipko

The functioning of the system of public administration in the unity of the main components is considered: the development of the system of the state executive bodies and the system of local self-government which form the goals of state development and ensure their achievement; self-development of public authorities through interaction with civil society and other agents influencing decision-making in public administration. The dependence of the efficiency of functioning of the public administration system on the capacity of the system of state executive bodies and the system of local self-government and their ability to analyze and summarize the needs of society, formulate realistic goals, achieve a definite result within the set deadlines with observance of evaluation criteria.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274658

8. Information Security of Ukraine at the Present Stage of State Development

Nataliia Hrabar; Andriy Titarenko; Volodymyr Sadkoviy; Nadiya Karpeko

The article explores problems related to the directions of public policy in the field development of information security. Based on analysis of scientific literature in the work stated that information security is state of protection of the individual, society, against harmful or unlawful information from information that has a negative impact on the consciousness of the individual, impedes sustainable development of the

individual, society and state. Information security is a state of security of information infrastructure, including computers and information and telecommunications infrastructure and the information they have, which also ensures the sustainable development of the individual, society and the state. Legal the database does not cover all the basic elements needed to effectively counteract the information threats to some extent obsolete because the latest political trends are shaping political realities that bring information security issues to the fore.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274689

9. Political Parties as Subject of Public-Administrative Relations in Political Governance System

Oleksii Kriukov

The paper considers political parties as political governance subject. The mechanisms of political parties' functioning under the parliamentary democracy conditions are analyzed. The role of electoral systems within the system of public administration is emphasized. Keywords: political parties, parliamentary democracy, political governance, electoral systems.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274697

10. The problem of ensuring the rights to represent the common interests of the territorial communities in Ukraine in the context of changes in the electoral system

Boyko Olena; Vasylyeva Nataliya; Deydey Daryna

The article explores the problems of ensuring the rights to represent the common interests of the territorial communities in Ukraine in the context of changing the electoral system in the local elections. The practical results of the 2015 local elections in Ukraine in terms of representation in the regional and district councils are analyzed. A number of problems were identified, including: lack of representation in separate districts, lack of representation of the individual communities in the district and regional councils, which is inconsistent with Article 140 of the Constitution of Ukraine, where it is determined that the local self-government bodies representing the common interests of the territorial communities of the villages, towns and cities are the district and region councils.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274704

11. Legal and moral basis of nature management control and nature protection activity

Olena Ryabinina; Lyubov Yurchenko; Tamara Prykhodko; Lyudmyla Gontarenko

The legal basis of nature management and nature protection activities were studied and generalized. The ecological character of the state is manifested in the role of law in regulating the interaction between nature and society. The most essential rules of

such behavior are enshrined in law by the state and become mandatory for the implementation. Special attention is paid to the formation of the ecological network in Ukraine, which is an important administrative act aimed at ensuring real basic human rights, in particular the right of every citizen to a favorable environment for life. The process of creation and development of the ecological network contributes to the further integration of Ukraine into the European reality. In the context of modern ecological culture, the following basic principles of nature management are outlined: the priority of the ecological paradigm in the general state policy as well as in the state budget; approximation of technological cycles to the requirements of biosphere compatibility (inclusion of waste to natural biogeochemical cycles without violation); change of a person and the understanding of ecological values. The main tools for optimizing the interaction of society with the natural environment, creation of environmental safety and environmental beliefs are considered.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274712

12. State Environmental Policy in the Context of Environmental Management

Lyubov Yurchenko; Andriy Minosyan; Alexander Khoroshev; Sergey Karikov

The article analyses the shift dynamics of the leading paradigms of the political predicates at different stages of social development. Addressing to the real world and the roots that go back to tradition makes it possible to recognize a new paradigm, which the 21st century is interested in viz. the paradigm of environmental protection. To develop a long-term policy of creating an environmental management system, it is crucial to determine the stages of its implementation in close connection with the socio-economic development. It is believed that at the first stage, in economic turmoil, when there is a recession and a shortage of basic necessities, "do no harm" should be the underlying principle of the environmental policy. It is important at least to stop further destruction of natural complexes.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274720

13. Privatization of state tasks in the field of public security and order: a doctrinal aspect

Oleksii Pronevych; Tetiana Koliada; Olena Kozyrieva; Tetiana Krasiuk

Article is devoted to the doctrinal understanding of the upward social and legal trend of privatization of state tasks in the field of public security and order. Particular attention is paid to establishing the basic provisions of the theory of public tasks privatization, the characterization of certain definitions of governmental nature, the elucidation of the features of the administrative and legal nature of the subjects of delegated authority, the definition of specifics of the police administrative personality as a key subject of public administration, identification of strategic directions of individual police tasks privatization, as well as the ways of innovating domestic legislation and modernizing mechanisms detecting and eliminating threats to the protected state common good.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274724

14. Management of communicative space of students in the higher education system

Olga Skorinina-Pogrebnaya; Kateryna Naumik-Gladka; Tatyana Selyukova

At the present stage of social development, the education system is undergoing a global transformation due to the increasing complexity of requirements for competitive professionals. The essence and peculiarities of communicative space of student youth are revealed in the article. The communicative space includes the communicative roles, the communicative sphere, the communicative situation and the communicative settings.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274746

15. Public Law Concept of the "Pharmaceutical Safety" : articulation problems

Oleksii Pronevych; Tetiana Koliada; Viktoria Palchenkova; Nataliia Gliebova

The article is devoted to comprehension of the articulation problem of the public law concept of the "pharmaceutical safety". Authors substantiated the need to distinguish pharmaceutical safety as a component of national security and security studies. It is established that the concept of "pharmaceutical safety" is not enshrined in national legislation, although some aspects of this problem are articulated at the level of by-laws. The absence of a consolidated doctrinal vision of the essence of pharmaceutical safety and its correlation with other types of national security has led to the widespread use by scientists of numerous related categories such as "pharmaceutical safety", "economic security of the pharmaceutical industry (enterprises, organizations)", "biological safety for pharmaceutical equipment", "pharmaceutical product safety", etc. It is proposed to define pharmaceutical safety as a state of maximum protection of legitimate interests of the population / patients, society, pharmaceutical and medical organizations guaranteed by the state against real and potential existential threats in the field of health care, which occur at all stages of production and circulation of medication or are determined by its inaccessibility, poor quality and / or infringement.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274754

16. Safety culture as a factor of national and governmental relations

Yuriy Dreval; Olena Sharovatova; Bohdan Tsymbal; Sergey Artemiev

It was considered the issue of importance of socio-cultural dynamics in the process of forming and realization of state policy for social and national safety. The basis for the analysis is the thesis about management measures. In the field of safety they are based on the principle of the priority of life and human health as the highest social value as well as the principle of systemic. In accordance with the main direction of safety ensuring are inseparable and harmoniously concerted integrity. In view of the above the thesis that culture is one of the important factors for ensuring safety at all levels of

society is filled with concrete content. It was formulated and substantiated position that social, state-political, corporate and personal levels of social relations should be the main structural components of maintaining a proper state and development of a safety culture. Depending on these levels state policy should be specified and state-administrative activity should be adjusted in the field of social and national safety.

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17. Current strategy of personnel policy formation in public administration

Serhiy Tarasov; Kyrylo Pasynchuk; Iuliia Panimash; Yuriy Horbachenko

The article deals with the peculiarities of the current strategy of personnel policy formation in public administration, defines the innovation concept, the components of the innovation process in the public administration system. The basic indicators of the current innovative concept of personnel policy formation in the market economy conditions are highlighted, stemming from the following ideas: flexibility and adaptability of human resource development strategy, putting together people and their property and power, which ensures every person's freedom for occupation, active participation in personnel policy decision and its further implementation at the state, region and enterprise levels, flexibility and novel technologies of HR management activities.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274896

18. Areas of improvement of public administration organizational arrangement of regional personnel policy formation

Serhiy Tarasov; Tetiana Kryshtal; Olha Krichker; Vasyl' Rotar

Topical issues of public administration of personnel policy formation are summarized in the article. Foreign experience of the public administration organizational arrangement of personnel policy formation is analyzed. Taking into account international practices, the main public administration areas of forming active personnel policy have been summed up. Key elements of regional personnel policy have been generalized. Ways of improvement of the public administration organizational arrangement of personnel policy formation have been offered.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274902

19. Institutional Changes in the Ukrainian Education Industry: Problems and Solutions

Mikhaylo Ivashov; Nadiia Datsii; Olga Martynenko; Vyacheslav Shynkarenko

This paper highlights the main directions of reforming the educational sector in Ukraine. Objective and subjective factors of reforming at all levels of educational services are revealed. The authors critically evaluate the current state, results and

consequences of institutional changes in education. The necessity and advantages of introduction of innovations in educational process are substantiated in the work. The authors identified the main institutional threats from the implementation of "mechanical monkey" of the world-recognized educational standards without a systematic approach and adequate financial and logistical support. The peculiarities of the emergence of institutional pathologies due to inefficient management decisions in the field of education and their influence on the formation of the institutional environment and socio-demographic situation in the country are revealed. It is substantiated that the basis for the implementation of reasonable, understandable and achievable institutional changes is the search for effective growth points of the reform of the educational sector. The authors identify key areas for institutional change to ensure the success of education reform in Ukraine.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274911

20. Problems of adaptation of the legislation of Ukraine in the sphere of ensuring the human right to safe working conditions to international and European standards

Oleksander Malko; Oleksiy Ilinskiy; Maryna Sarapina; Kateryna Zakomorna

The provisions of international and European standards that are not properly reflected in the national regulatory framework for labor protection have been identified. International and European standards of safety and hygiene has been systematized, also their content, state of development and implementation in the field of occupational safety have been clarified. The types of EU occupational safety and health regulation documents adopted on the basis of Directive 89/391 / EEC and the general principles of occupational safety and health have been identified. The list of issues that need to be finalized and implemented in the National NEAP has been compiled and the factors that impede this process have been identified.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274916

21. Improvement of the Civil Service Legislation in the Conditions of Power Restart in Ukraine: innovations and risks

Natalia Goncharuk; Lesia Prudius

The article is devoted to the study of innovations and risks of the amendments to the legislation on the civil service in the conditions of restarting power in Ukraine. It is established that the innovations relate to the scope of the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service", legal bases of the civil service, management of the civil service, entry into the civil service, its passage and suspension. In order to evaluate these innovations of the current Law on Civil Service of Ukraine, the method of SWOT analysis was applied.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274918

22. Methodological and Technological Aspects of Regional Development Strategy's Design and Implementation: A Case of Dnipropetrovs'k Region Strategy 2027

Iryna Chykarenko; Olga Kirieieva

The article highlights particular results of the research carried out in May-December 2019 in the framework of the Dnipropetrovs'k region strategy – 2027 draft's development. Integrated results from the amalgamated territorial communities' development strategies have been used to identify the main problems for the region development and to build a system of strategic priorities. According to the results of the questioning and expert evaluation, the Dnipropetrovs'k region key problems were identified. The results of sociological research and the analysis of the situation in the region determined the strategic choice of Dnipropetrovs'k region on the basis of an optimistic scenario, which is reflected in its mission and strategic vision.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274920

23. Digital Transformation as one of the Local Strategic Development Drivers: A Case of Dnipropetrovs'k Region

Tetiana Mamatova; Olexiy Chykarenko

The article highlights particular results of the research carried out in May-June 2019 in the framework of the regional Program of informatization "Electronic Dnipropetrovs'k region" for 2020-2022 development. The integrated digital readiness assessment of 59 amalgamated territorial communities and 11 cities of Dnipropetrovs'k region was obtained by expert method. On the basis of this assessment, as well as the processing of these territorial communities' residents, representatives of business structures and local self-government bodies questionnaire survey results, the results of a comprehensive study of digital technologies implementation and Dnipropetrovs'k region subregions' digital inequality were determined.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274926

24. Risk of Ukraine's human capital loss and the means of its warning

Valentyna Molokanova; Ella Sergienko

The impact of emigration processes in Ukraine on the decline of human capital potential is indicative as a set of unfavourable domestic conditions that are pushing the population out of their home country. In today's environment, the role of the individual as a special resource for economic development is increasing. Analysis of real processes of economy and society development in modern conditions has led to the establishment of human capital as the main productive and social factor. The preservation and development of human capital is a prerequisite for the effective growth of the national economy. The article examines statistics on labour migration in Ukraine, identifies the positive and negative consequences of labour migration. Special attention is paid to intellectual migrants as a major human capital resource.

The results present as the spectrum of motivational values changes in different segments of the population. The main result of the study is a deepening of the theoretical framework for managing the risk of human capital loss. Recommendations for the careful regulation of intellectual migration have provided to stimulate the development of the national economy, improve the quality of human capital and increase the income level of the population.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274933

25. The System of Administrative Services at Level of Territorial Communities: Dynamics of Development (2009-2019 years)

Tetiana Serohina

The article describes the dynamic of the Administrative Service Centres (ASC) network development in Ukraine from 2009 to 2019. The reform of administrative services is one of the most systematic and consistent in Ukraine due to the consistent implementation of a set of state measures and the expansion of the role of international technical assistance projects. Studies of the quality of administrative services confirm the positive changes. Analysis of the growth dynamics of the ASC number showed that this process is heterogeneous, with almost no centers being created until 2012, and in 2013 and 2014 (457 and 111 ASC, respectively) this process was most active. From 2015 to 2019, the growth of ASC was slower, and no centers were established in 1 quarter 2020. Recent trends suggest that, at the current stage of decentralization, the existing network is able to provide citizens with proper administrative services. The main focus of the experts is on solving the problematic issues that arise in the existing centers. Such problems include the existence of "formal" ASC when there is no systematic vision for the appointment of the center, ASC of district state administrations, in the period when the latter is planned to be eliminated in the near future, obstacles to the decentralization of services (services of registration of civil acts, registration of vehicles, etc.), require special attention.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274937

26. The ways of improvement of the implementation of social mechanism in the field of state administration of social risks in Ukraine

Tetyana Kravchenko; Kateryna Naboka

In the article, the problem of the use of the social mechanism is selected as an effective instrument of public social policy. The scientific and practical approach is offered concerning the improvement of social mechanism, which improves the active implementation of the social dialog of public, local self-government and territorial communities in the field of management social risks on principles of construction of structural connections and relations in society, complexity and combination with the existent forms of realization of social policy. It is well-proven that implementation of social mechanism enables to correct the public policy concerning leveling of social risks leaning on withstand social norms. This mechanism allows raising the level of viability of the social system, modernizing the infrastructure of educational

establishments and improving staffing and financial support of social services. The scientific ground of implementation of the social mechanism of management social risks is directed on the achievement of strategic priorities of receiving society's social safety. Based on the noted approach the practical ways of development of social mechanisms are proposed.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274941

27. Higher education quality as a determinant to ensure state security of Ukraine

Volodymyr Moroz; Svitlana Moroz

The article offers the authors' view on the place and role of higher education quality within the system of state safety ensuring. There is generalized the content of main approaches concerning the direct and indirect connection between a state's education system and that of security; also, there are established the directions in their contents correlation within the procedures of control system potential formation. There is established the unity and counter-apposition of interaction between the phenomena of higher education quality and state security.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4274943

28. Problematic issues of the State governance of the organization of Civil-Military Cooperation in some areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine

Serhii Bielai; Oleksandr Mynko; Eduard Poltavskyi

The history of CIMIC development has been analyzed. It has been established that the term "civilian-military cooperation (CIMIC)" was initiated in the NATO countries. The essence of CIMIC and the process of its beginning in certain regions of Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine since 2014 have been researched. An expert survey was conducted to study the current status of the organization of CIMIC in Ukraine. According to the results of the poll, the problems of public administration of the organization of CIMIC in certain regions of Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine were identified. The analysis of the identified problematic issues for their further solution was conducted.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4277829

29. Decentralization reform in Ukraine: main directions and priorities

Vasylyeva Nataliya; Vasylieva Oleksandra; Chubina Anastasiia

In this article the author aims to analyze the essence of the legal bases of decentralization reform in Ukraine on the basis of conceptualization of theoretical principles and determination of priority directions of decentralization of power. The author notes that decentralization is one of the priority principles of the organization and functioning of public power and acts as a strategically determined vector of

modern state policy; it is one of the components of almost all sectoral reforms. The article emphasizes that decentralization issues attract the attention of researchers from completely different scientific fields.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4277845

30. The current problems of the state policy on the financial support of the Ukraine's security forces

Serhii Pavlenko; Oleksandr Bondarenko; Serhii Bielai; Ihor Yevtushenko

The current problems of the state policy regarding the financial security of the state security forces are highlighted. The factors (codes of the programme classification of expenditures and crediting of the state budget), which influence the formation of opportunities, effectiveness of actions and existence of a certain security force of the state, are identified; the estimation of their importance with an a priori ranking method is offered and the approach to identification of the most important factors (codes of the programme classification of expenditures and crediting of the state budget) is justified. The obtaining of an instrument by which an institution which implements a state policy on the financial security of the security forces can use the scientific approach to estimate and separate the most important factors which influence the formation of capabilities, the effectiveness of actions and the existence of a certain security force.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4277853

31. The economic justification of the public administration decisions in the area of the national security and defence

Oleksandr Bondarenko; Valerii Vasilenko; Stanislav Osipenko; Artem Zozulia

The study develops the toolkit to make economically justified the public administration decisions in the area of the national security and defense, which fundamentally aims to maximize the impact of activities on the public administration of the security and defense sector due to minimizing or optimizing the expenditures of their operation and their relevant tasks. by appointment. The authors suggest applying the approaches, principles and methods of military-economic analysis to the decision-making process of the public administration in the mentioned area. Such toolkit is structured according to the relevant stages of the decision-making process and the estimation of its effectiveness by the certain criterion and indicators at each of the identified stages.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4277864

32. Investment in development of enterprises innovative activities

Olena Iastremska; Hanna Strokovych

The aim of the paper is to determine the internal and external innovativeness of investment projects of enterprises, investment strategies of innovative activity,

strategic gap. The activity of 19 enterprises of Kharkiv region during the period of 2014-2019 using multivariate analysis has been analysed. As the result, 3 enterprises engaged in innovation were selected. Their innovative projects were examined. 10 experts from each enterprise were interviewed. Participants were asked about innovation implementation, project changes, the need for organizational transformation, the complexity of integrating current knowledge, the level of impact, the scale of impact, and the scale of impact of the innovation project. These activities allowed to determine the internal and external innovativeness of investment projects of enterprises. On the basis of innovativeness of investment projects and investment attractiveness of enterprises certain investment strategies of innovative activity of enterprises have been substantiated.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4277867

33. Formation of an innovative model of human resources management in public service in Ukraine

Natalia Goncharuk; Yuliia Pyrohova

The article is devoted to the research of the modern system of personnel management in state and local self-government bodies and creation of an innovative model of human resources management in the public service in Ukraine. It has been established that the modernization of personnel services into personnel management services started in the public authorities after the approval of the Strategy of the state personnel policy for 2012-2020, the Strategy of reforming the public administration of Ukraine for the period up to 2021 and the adoption of the new Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service" and continues today. Analysis of the existing personnel management system in state bodies and bodies of local self-government, its strengths and weaknesses has identified a number of systemic problems, and also, that today in Ukraine there is no single, legally regulated system of personnel management in the public service in general and of the personnel management system in the sphere of state service and service in bodies of local self-government in particular.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4277879

34. Education reform in Ukraine: unique possibilities and serious risks

Lidiya Tikhonova; Olena Turuta; Oksana Zhydkova

Nowadays the national education system is undergoing the crucial period of its development. The state policy in the education sphere is obtaining of the quality education by every citizen throughout his life with further confirmation of its national character. Furthermore, one of the components of the higher education reform is to ensure the advanced innovation-driven development of education, as well as to integrate it into the global education system, taking into consideration the worldwide trends.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4277888

35. Professional competence of staff of state authorities: professional destruction and prevention methods

Valentyna Shtanko; Tetiana Korobkina; Natalia Dashenkova; Iryna Ushakova

The article offers a brief analysis of the current state of the problem of studying the concept of professional competence of public administration personnel. The relationship of the concepts of professional competence and the concepts of professional deformation and destruction, their representation in Ukrainian and foreign scientific literature, as well as the availability of scientifically sound and practically justified recommendations and instructions for their prevention and overcoming is investigated.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4277897

36. The phenomenon of professional burn-out of civil servants (the case study of the executive authorities of the Mykolaiv region)

Oleksandr Shtyrev; Sergey Tymofeev

The aim of the paper is to determine the phenomenon of professional burn-out of civil servants. The study involved civil servants of various ranks and positions from the regional justice bodies, the Pension Fund, Mykolaiv Regional State Administration and District State Administrations of the Mykolaiv region (Ukraine). The study was planned and carried out with the theoretical assumption that those people who have been working in the organization for more than three years may experience professional burnout. Therefore, the pilot research included people who have been working in an organization from three to twenty-five years. In total 300 people took part in the research: civil servants of executive authorities of the Mykolaiv region (171 females and 129 males) from 25 to 55 years of age.

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37. Preliminary information as an effective mechanism of customs control and customs security of State

Ljudmila Ivashova; Oleksandr Datsii; Tatiana Totska; Olena Kritenko

This paper highlights the main advantages and algorithm of using preliminary information in customs. The authors argue that preliminary information is an important component of customs security. The main advantages of customs information are the improvement of the quality of customs control through the use of risk management methods. The authors presented an algorithm for implementing the system of preliminary information in the practical activity of the customs authorities of Ukraine in the form of a structural and logical scheme. The authors reveal the experience of prior information in international practice and identify the main directions of its widespread implementation in Ukraine. The paper states that prior information is effective only if information technologies are used and an automated risk analysis and management system is used. The authors propose the use of a Passenger Information System (APIS), first developed and implemented in the United

States, to address drug trafficking and national security threats. To implement the APIS system, it is proposed to introduce a digital version of the advance declaration for passengers within the concept of customs digitization.

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38. Risk management in the event of emergencies of the state and local levels (on the example of Kharkov region)

Hryhorii Ivanets; Ihor Tolkunov; Ivan Popov

Comparative assessments of hazardous factors in different regions of Ukraine differ significantly, due to the development of their industrial complex, as well as natural resource potential, social and environmental situation. Each region of Ukraine has its own territory with an appropriate population, its own levels of man-made and natural hazards, which must be taken into account to prevent emergencies and adequately respond to them. The study of risk factors for the territory and population on the example of Kharkov region, risk management in case of emergencies, the level of danger for the territory and population of the region. The usefulness and expediency of research is due to the fact that such an analysis is the basis for substantiation of organizational and technical measures to prevent and adequately respond to emergencies in the region, taking into account potential dangers in this area and throughout the country as a whole.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4277924

39. National security and human rights: dialectics of interconnection

Oleksandr Dzoban; Oleksandr Panfilov; Petro Kvitkin; Iryna Diatlova

The article reveals the relationship between the problems of national security and the problem of human rights, world experience and the peculiarities of the national approach to solving the problem in Ukrainian society. It is shown that national security and human rights are organically interconnected, but the real interdependence of the phenomena of national security and human rights is often contradictory due to the division between the interests, values and goals of individuals and their associations, on the one hand, and the interests of large human communities of which they are a part, on the other. It is substantiated that the problem of interdependence of national security and human rights is a problem of compromise between ensuring national security and respect for human rights, between the realization of human rights and the protection of national security.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4277943

40. The influence of political advertising on social and economic security in Ukraine

Olena Akhmedova; Yuliia Kharlamova; Kyrylo Husarov; Viktoriia Shvedun

The influence of political advertising on social and economic security in Ukraine is investigated in the article. In particular, the research of general characteristics of political advertizing as a key factor of social and economic security is carried out. The analysis of advertizing expenses of political parties concerning the impact of political advertising expenses on the state budget is carried out and the grouping of political parties on advertizing expenses is made. It is shown that political advertising has a negative influence on social and economic security as a result of massive psychological impact on citizens and overload of spending of budgetary funds. The following measures are proposed for increasing of the level of social and economic security of political advertising: adaptation of political advertising technologies to contemporary social attitudes in society; reducing of budgetary expenses on political advertising and attraction more financial resources from commercial entities; using less aggressive methods of psychological influence in political advertising.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4277960

41. Theoretical and methodological bases public management and administration

Serhii Maistro; Vitalii Kropyvnytskyi

The differences between the scientific definitions of "governance", "public management" and "public administration" are defined. The author's definition of the concept of "public management and administration" is given. A methodological approach to assessing the effectiveness of public management and administration is proposed.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4278040

42. Ensuring safety of the commercial air transport industry under tight budget constraints

Olha Ivanytska; Maryna Vysotska; Svitlana Dombrovska; Oleksandr Yevsyukov

The article identifies the problems associated with ensuring the safe operation of air transport in the countries that have tight budget opportunities from the state's industry support. A number of factors that have a significant impact on the creation of an air safety system are outlined. Financial and non-financial measures for overcoming the obstacles to access the financial resources by national carriers and for directing the funds raised to improve the transport safety have been proposed.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4278052

43. Actual problems of the management of research activities of students of higher educational institutions

Viktor Paliukh; Oleg Semkiv; Viktoriia Shvedun; Viktor Pokalyuk

This article discusses the problems of managing the research activities of university students showed that the study of its theoretical and practical aspects. In my opinion,

this development can occur by constructing and using the structural-functional model of managing the research activities of university students.

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4278070

44. The economic policy of Ukraine: realities and prospects

Yuriy Batyr; Oleg Nazarov

The article examines the state of economic development of Ukraine over the years of independece. After independence, Ukraine experienced a large decline in production. For the first ten years in a row, there was a drop in GDP and a decrease in investment in fixed assets. For all 30 years of independence in terms of GDP, Ukraine belongs to the poorest countries in Europe, the standard of living is lower than in Georgia, Turkmenistan, Belarus. The highest GDP per capita was achieved in 2008. However, the crises of 2009 and 2014. the economy was rolled back, therefore, even with an increase of 3.5-4%, the level of 2008 will be reached only until 2032. According to the results of 2019, the figures are good - GDP is growing by 3.3%, inflation is declining, and the hryvnia has broken all record highs (appreciation against the dollar by 15.5%), but production fell by 15%. Exports of agricultural raw materials and products continue to increase in exports, sales of metal, paper products and industrial wood exported under the guise of firewood are increasing, and the volume of high-tech products is steadily decreasing.

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