

ISSN: 2733-2713; E-ISSN: 2733-2721

DOI: 10.36962/SWD

© THE BALTIC SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

SOCIOWORLD

SOCIAL RESEARCH & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

REFEREED & REVIEWED JOURNAL

VOLUME 06 ISSUE 04 (02) 2021

<https://scia.website/index.php/swd>



ISSN: 2733-2713; E-ISSN: 2733-2721

DOI: 10.36962/SWD



© THE BALTIC SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

SOCIOWORLD

REFEREED & REVIEWED JOURNAL

SOCIAL RESEARCH & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

VOLUME 06 ISSUE 04 (02) 2021

<https://scia.website/index.php/swd>

ESTONIA, TALLINN 2021



©**Publisher:** LEPL, Sokhumi State University. R/C 405282260.

Rector: Zurab Khonelidze, Professor, Doctor of Political Sciences.

Technical and reviewer team manager: Larisa Takalandze, Professor, PhD in Economics.

Registered address: 61, Politkovskaya street. 0186 Tbilisi, Georgia.

©**Publisher:** Chernihiv Polytechnic National University. R/C 054607925261

Rector: Oleg Novomlynets, Professor, Doctor in Technical Sciences.

Technical and reviewer team manager: Olha Rudenko, Professor, Doctor in Public Administration Science.

Registered address: 95, Shevchenko street, 14035, Chernihiv, Ukraine.

©**Publisher:** All Ukrainian Institute of Eurasian Research And Eastern Science. R\C 39783993

Registered address: 3B, Petra Hryhorenka Avenue, office 111, Kyiv, 02068, Ukraine

Director and Founder: Olha Rudenko, Professor, Doctor in Public Administration Science.

©**Publisher:** NGO International Center for Research, Education & Training.

MTÜ Rahvusvaheline Teadus-, Haridus- ja Koolituskeskus.

Management Board Member: Seyfulla Isayev.

©**Editorial office:** Narva mnt 5, 10117 Tallinn, Estonia.

©**Typography:** NGO International Center for Research, Education & Training. R/C 80550594

Registered address: Narva mnt 5, 10117 Tallinn, Estonia.

Telephones: +994 55 241 70 12; +994518648894.

E-mail: sc.mediagroup2017@gmail.com, socioworldbsj@gmail.com

Websites: <https://scia.website/index.php/swd>; <https://scia.website/index.php/swd>

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES-COORDINATORS

Isazade Namig (EU, Azerbaijan)

+ 994 552 41 70 12

Rudenko Olha (EU, Ukraine)

+ 380 674 08 20 28

Takalandze Larisa (EU, Georgia)

+995 577 17 07 89

ISSN: 2733-2713; E-ISSN: 2733-2721; DOI: 10.36962/SWD

SOCIOWORLD-SOCIAL RESEARCH & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

Accepted for publication in this edition 25.11.2021

©**LLC CPNU, ©NGO AUIERES, ©NGO SSU, ©MTÜ ICRET.**

The Baltic Scientific Journals. All rights reserved. Reproduction, store in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form, electronic of any publishing of the journal permitted only with the agreement of the publishers. The editorial board does not bear any responsibility for the contents of advertisements and papers. The editorial board's views can differ from the author's opinion. The journal published and issued by The Southern Caucasus Media Group.


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pavol Petriček, Martin Kelemen MANAGEMENT OF PERMANENT LANDING AND TAKE-OFF AREAS NETWORK FOR HELICOPTER EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND NATIONAL CRISIS MANAGEMENT	05
Nataliia Grynchuk, Volodymyr Vakulenko PARTICIPATORY BUDGET: REVIEWING AREAS OF MODEL CHANGES	13
Olha Berdanova, Hryhorii Borshch, Oleksandr Tytarenko LOCAL POLICY OF EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF DECENTRALIZATION OF POWER IN UKRAINE	22
Natalia Pryimak CURRENT ISSUES OF FORMATION THE MANAGEMENT REPORT ON FINANCIAL LOANING INSTRUMENTS	32
Yuliia Remyha GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT UNDER MARKET UNCERTAINTY	40
Maryna Kanavets, Yuliia Lykhach APPLICATION OF THE GRADING SYSTEM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND BEST PRACTICES	48
Tetiana Shestakovska, Liudmyla Yushchenko, Igor Venger INNOVATIVE MODEL OF HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT REGULATION	53
Oksana Lytvynchuk THE INFLUENCE OF THE LANGUAGE FACTOR ON THE NATIONAL IDENTITY FORMATION	59
Valentyn Ovrामets CONCEPT OF INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT OF UKRAINE	67
Vadym Slyusar, Vladyslav Savitskyi, Zhanna Prokopenko PR ACTIVITY OF AUTHORITIES IN MODERN INFORMATION SOCIETY	74
Oleksandr Yevchenko OVERVIEW OF GENDER APPROACH APPLICATION IN THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	81



Yuliia Kondratiuk CHURCH DOCUMENTS AS IMPORTANT SOURCES OF GENEALOGY CHURCH DOCUMENTS AS IMPORTANT SOURCES OF GENEALOGY	91
Olha Hordiichuk THE MENTALITY ASPECTS OF UKRAINE'S EUROPEAN INTEGRATION	102
Iryna Suprunova, Tetiana Trosteniuk, Iryna Pavlichenko ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF TINIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF DETINIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AS A STRUCTURAL COMPONENT OF THE STATE	110
Mykhailo Psiuk, Ivan Novosolov, Maxim Ostapchuk THE ROLE OF SPACE AGENCIES IN THE FORMATION OF AN EFFECTIVE STATE POLICY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPACE INDUSTRY	120
Anatolii Dykyi, Olena Dyka, Kateryna Naumchuk ANALYSIS OF CURRENT THREATS TO THE INFORMATION SECURITY OF THE STATE	130
Andrii Antonov, Maksym Samchyk, Alla Avtomeyenko BALANCED SCORECARD TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH OUTCOMES	139
Viktor Ievdokymov, Oleksandr Dziubenko, Eduard Skubak STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	144
Serhii Petryk, Oksana Oliinyk, Galyna Shpytalenko DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH CARE	149
Dymytrii Grytsyshen, Tatyana Baranovska, Sergey Sych MECHANISMS FOR PREVENTING AND COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME	156



MANAGEMENT OF PERMANENT LANDING AND TAKE-OFF AREAS NETWORK FOR HELICOPTER EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND NATIONAL CRISIS MANAGEMENT

¹Pavol Petriček, ²Martin Kelemen

¹Doctor of Philosophy, Captain of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services, Air - Transport Europe, Ltd., Poprad, Slovakia. e-mail: palo.petricek@gmail.com, Scopus ID 57205473586

²PhD. student, Master of Science, Technical University of Kosice, Slovakia. e-mail: martin.kelemen@tuke.sk <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1015-1112>

ABSTRACT

The aim of the article is to identify and describe the praxeological problem that for primary flights of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services and for fulfilling tasks within the national crisis management in emergency situations, we need to have a professionally managed and technologically secured network of permanent landing and take-off areas for helicopters, in the field and at the permanent centers of HEMS (or permanent airports). Technologies on these terrain landing areas are intended to improve the level of information security of helicopter flight crews, especially meteorological information for flights to "ad hoc" primary flight sites, or to use permanent terrain areas to bring a rescue team closer to the emergency operation site.

The mentioned network is important for rescue helicopters, police, and air force helicopters for intervention in the field, in case of natural disasters, industrial accidents, or in solving the supervision of migratory waves, pandemic management in the region, etc. At the same time, these landing areas will guarantee the requirements for safe air traffic and the quality of the air services provided. The administration of the network of permanent landing areas for helicopters in the field can be co-financed in several sources, within the budget of the components of the integrated rescue system and crisis management of the state up to the share of funds from compulsory vehicle insurance in the relevant year, etc.

Keywords: management, helicopters, medical services, crisis management.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. Based on previous flight practice and scientific research work in the field of increasing the safety and effectiveness of the use of personal rescue equipment in the event of a health threat, we can indicate model solutions with real use in aviation practice.

In connection with this, several issues arise that have not been resolved in Slovakia for a long time and have a direct impact on time benefits, operational safety, as well as direct availability of helicopter assistance included in national crisis management processes and helicopter emergency medical services (HEMS). Experiences can be shared with other countries. The object of research are areas for landings and take-offs of helicopters. The subject of the research is the infrastructure of areas for landing and take-offs of helicopters in the field, outside the permanent HEMS centers and permanent airports, as a managerial and technological challenge.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The rich history of the Air Rescue Service (ARS) in the former Czechoslovakia is a source of knowledge for us and has shown the urgency of developing this important service for citizens.



Statistics show that two thirds of severely injured people die within the first 25 minutes of the accident. With waiting 28 minutes or more, further complications occurred, including death in up to 80% of cases. For this reason, a new, faster way of transporting medical care to the injured was sought, as well as the subsequent rapid transport of injured persons to the hospital facility. The ARS helicopters began to be deployed to ensure a time range of 18-22 minutes from the acceptance of the call, which in a real indicator determined a radius of 70 km from the ARS center. The classic ground transport began to be supplemented by air transport / by ARS helicopters. Subsequent statistics showed that in the case of transport of the injured by air, the number of deaths decreased by up to 50% compared to land vehicles.

The distribution of rescue flights was as follows:

1. Primary flights - accidents in car accidents, accidents in sports, work accidents, accidents in alpine terrain and sudden deterioration of health. After receiving the call, the ARS crew immediately departs to the scene. After reaching the patient, his treatment and stabilization of basic functions, the patient is transported to the nearest suitably equipped hospital.
2. Secondary flights - transport of patients with spinal injuries, burns, premature babies and more. Flights are mostly made from lower workplaces to hospitals with higher workplaces or to hospital terminals.

The call sign "Krištof" has become established for ARS helicopters. The trial operation of the first ARS center, under the name Krištof 01, was started on April 1, 1987, in Prague. It is interesting that on the same day, the operation of ARS was launched in the United Kingdom. In the same year, two more centers were established, Krištof 02 Banská Bystrica and Krištof 03 Poprad-Tatry. The following year, the Krištof 04 Brno center was opened. In 1989, the Krištof 05 Ostrava center started operating. In 1990, 6 centers started operating: Krištof 06 Hradec Králové, Krištof 07 Planá u Mariánských Lázní, Krištof 08 Košice, Krištof 09 Olomouc, Krištof 10 Nové Zámky, Krištof 11 Bratislava. In 1991, another 4 centers followed: Krištof 12 Jihlava, Krištof 13 České Budějovice, Krištof 14 Žilina, Krištof 15 Ústí nad Labem. In 1991, the Krištof 07 Planá resort near Mariánské Lázně was moved to Pilsen-Lín. In 1992, three other centers started operations: Krištof 16 Trenčín, Krištof 17 Havlíčkův Brod, Krištof 18 Liberec.

A specific area in which the deployment of rescue helicopters was very helpful in rescue operations was the mountain and alpine environment.

At present, there are 7 ARS / HEMS centers in the Slovak Republic (Figure 1). All 7 centers are operated 24 hours a day. These resorts are: Krištof 01 Bratislava, Krištof 02 Banská Bystrica, Krištof 03 Poprad-Tatry, Krištof 04 Košice, Krištof 05 Nitra, Krištof 06 Žilina and Krištof 07 Trenčín. Two types of helicopters are used, Agusta A109 K-2 and Bell-429 GlobalRanger.

In the previous period up to the present, a fundamental change has been made in the field of aircraft used to ensure the performance of ARS tasks and we can say that the currently used equipment can provide an adequate response to operational requirements, including special rescue operations. The trend in development and operational requirements indicates an assumption in the future parameters of helicopters that will operate in our region. By correct analysis of these data, it is possible to provide relevant information for the decision-making process of construction of new or reconstruction of existing landing and take-off areas used by HEMS, police helicopters and the air force in Slovakia.

Other partial solutions have been the subject of research, the results of which have been published in articles by authors, such as:



Figure 1. Permanent HEMS centres in Slovakia

Source: ATE Poprad [1],

<https://www.ate.sk/sk/vzss/strediska/>

Concept and methodology for addressing the problem of the network of helicopter landing areas in the GIS environment (SGEM) [2],

Activities of the air rescue service in the territory of the Slovak Republic (Kosice) [3],

Pre-Research of Updated Criteria for Failures of Integrated Flight Preparation and Training (MOSATT Modern Safety Technologies in Transportation) [4],

Mobile Technology Platform Project for Monitoring and Border Surveillance of Illegal Migration and Smuggling of Goods (MOSATT Modern Safety Technologies in Transportation) [5],

Pre-Research of Updated Criteria for Recovery State Processes within Integrated Flight Preparation and Training (MOSATT Modern Safety Technologies in Transportation) [6],

Methodology for the problem-solving of the meteorological support of general aviation airports and Integrated Rescue System components (9th International scientific conference of doctoral students) [7],

The Research Methodology of the Impact of Self-regulatory Methods on Pilot's Performance - Partial Results (5th International Conference on Smart and Sustainable Technologies) [8],

Applied research and development of a working substance for decontamination, disinfection, and deactivation, applied to cold plasma at atmospheric pressure, for transport services [9],

Model of Evaluation and Selection of Expert Group Members for Smart Cities, Green Transportation and Mobility: From Safe Times to Pandemic Times [10], etc.

The purpose of the article is to identify and describe the praxeological problem that for primary flights of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services and for fulfilling tasks within the national crisis management in emergency situations, we need to have a professionally managed and technologically secured network of permanent landing and take-off areas for helicopters, in the



field and at the permanent centers of HEMS (or permanent airports). Technologies on these areas are intended to improve the level of information security of helicopter flight crews, especially meteorological information for flights to "ad hoc" primary flight sites, or to use permanent terrain areas to bring a rescue team closer to the emergency operation site.

Presenting main material. As is clear from the previous section, compared to the beginning of ARS/HEMS in our territory, there has been great technical progress in the type of aircraft used and in the method of providing rescue methods performed by basic landing in terrain on a limited area, using a winch, special rescue activities as well as other activities.

For the landing of ARS / HEMS helicopters, there is a network of permanent landing and take-off areas of various levels in Slovakia, in terms of infrastructure construction. The level of construction has a direct impact on the time aspect of transferring the patient to the medical facility, his discomfort when transferring from individual means of transport, as well as the load of the comprehensive emergency medical service system in the number of deployed and man hours to ensure completion of patient transport.

The analysis of the security of operation on the "heliport" should make it possible to identify the sources of security risks and threats from the point of view of operation using the given environment and the possibility of obtaining suitable information for fluency, security, and availability of areas for all authorized operators: a). Physical protection of surfaces;. b). Camera security system;. c). Mechanical barriers;. d). Radio controlled light technical lighting system of the heliport; e). Fire safety in case of an emergency; f). Collection and distribution of data on the current situation at and in the immediate vicinity of the heliport; g) Collection and distribution of current meteorological information in the immediate vicinity of the heliport.

In accordance with aviation regulations, heliports are a network of completely built ground areas designed for day and night operation 24/7. Heliports for obtaining an operating permit meet the requirements in accordance with regulation L-14 (Annex 14), and other applicable operating standards. Heliports intended for medical purposes are located due to their nature in the immediate vicinity of hospital facilities. In essence, their location in the wider city center results. Due to this specificity, helicopters operating in these areas must comply with the requirements for Category A operations, first performance class, in accordance with the requirements of the European Union Aviation Safety Agency.

Data and information acquired during 24/7 operations at heliports should be distributed for the purpose of comprehensive information of flight crews intervening during standard intervention, or even during emergency situations that require the deployment of forces and resources within the National Crisis Management. At present, however, no data line has been built for the collection and distribution of data from heliport sites in Slovakia, a unified workplace for the evaluation of acquired data and their republishing into the network for the needs of users. At present, the information flow on possible changes affecting the fluidity and safety of air traffic is ensured through the transfer of information between the crews of rescue helicopters of the ARS / HEMS operator in the Slovak Republic, while this information is not available for other operators such as helicopters operated by the Ministry of Interior helicopters and helicopters operated by the Slovak Air Force.

The analysis of the security of operation on the "helipad" should make it possible to identify the sources of security risks and threats from the point of view of operation when using the given environment and the possibility of using information from the environment of dislocation of a specific area: a). Area occupancy; b). Operating restrictions for the entire user network; c).



Absence of visual aids; d). Absence of meteorological information; e). Ensuring the operability of the area in the winter months; f). Personnel provision of helipad operation 24/7.

From the point of view of helicopter safety, helipads are the most acceptable for take-off and landing, as due to their location, the problem of wind vortex flow from the surrounding buildings, as is the case with the ground, naturally disappears. Due to their elevated position on the roofs of buildings, the problem of unauthorized access to the area disappears, the transport of the patient is accelerated, which after landing the helicopter is transferred to a means of transport and transported to the hospital facility accompanied by ARS / HEMS personnel.

The analysis identified a lack of advantage of placing the helipad on an elevated site, which allows a view of the key directions of arrival and departure corridors for visual observation to identify suitable or unsuitable weather conditions, as well as using the correct visibility methodology to obtain information for the decision-making process. in the shortest possible time. With their construction and equipment, they are adapted for continuous day and night operation.

Area analysis so-called „areas in the public interest“ which are the most widespread in our territory, represents the identification of risks arising from operation in the areas, the complexity of ensuring the safety of persons in operation and suitability in terms of patient transport: a). Outdated information about the current state of the desktop; b). non-existent data on weather conditions in the given place and area; c). To complete the transport from most areas, the need for cooperation with the crew and the RLP vehicle; d). Lack of light technical means for night flights; e). Physical protection of areas, the need to secure the landing area by a police or city police unit; f). Camera security system; g). Mechanical barriers; h). Fire safety in case of an emergency; i). Collection and distribution of data on the current situation at and in the immediate vicinity of the helipad; j). Collection and distribution of current meteorological information; k). Uncomfortable translation and manipulation of the patient; l). Failure to mark the „areas in the public interest“ used for ARS / HEMS flights.

Areas in the public interest are divided according to their surface into paved and unpaved. Paved areas with a built access road allow, after transferring the patient to the means of transport, to transfer him to the deck of the ambulance and subsequent transport in most cases up to 100 m from the hospital facility. The most common barriers in the form of curbs, barriers, sidewalks with a significantly damaged surface structure are an obstacle to the completion of transport by a transport trolley without the need to use an ambulance.

The patient's transport in the helicopter is on solid stretchers that are part of the helicopter equipment, their size does not allow them to be fixed in the stretcher structure of ambulances and therefore it is necessary to transfer the patient from one type to another, which is part of the ambulance. The transfer of the patient involves his complete removal from insulation, clothing, medical equipment and on the basic tarpaulin being transferred on the ground to the second stretcher in all weather conditions. Associated with this part of the transport is a considerable thermal discomfort of the patient, from the ethical point of view the inconvenience associated with accidental onlookers attracted by the landing helicopter and their effort to record this moment on their mobile and other recording devices.

As a very significant part of the patient's discomfort, we can consider the replacement of fixation means that the patient has in the helicopter during transport, because when transferring to the ambulance, the helicopter means remain in the helicopter and subsequently in terms of pain and time delay of patient transfer.



To ensure the arrival of one helicopter, a police unit with a vehicle, an ambulance with a three-member crew and the ARS / HEMS crew themselves are needed to secure the area. In total, there are at least 8 people who are directly involved in completing the transport of the patient after landing on an area in the public interest, near the hospital facility. Most of the time, it is necessary to cover 50-100 m to complete the transport. The areas themselves are most often under the administration of individual municipalities, or the hospitals themselves, which do not have free financial resources for the necessary modification of the area, or the completion of suitable access roads. The system of financing medical facilities based on payments for performance predestines areas in the public interest to the margins of managers (persons with responsibility), as the hospital facility has no payment associated with the operation of areas in the public interest. Therefore, the way in which a patient is transported to their facility is not given sufficient attention in their area. For the most part, we encounter the opinion that the care of the area itself in the public interest should be taken over by someone else, while the specific measure is not specified in more detail. The ARS / HEMS operator has no justification for investing funds in areas of public interest, as it has a contract for the operation of ARS / HEMS flights and, under specified conditions, the financing of its activities, which does not include funding for the management and maintenance of the areas for helicopter take-offs and landings.

Another problem is the ignorance of the operation of ARS / HEMS flights and the associated flights of helicopters deployed in natural, industrial, or other emergencies that require the deployment of a larger number of helicopters in the national crisis management. As the recent situation after the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic and the subsequently declared emergency throughout Slovakia showed, hospital facilities were implementing measures to early diagnosis and reduce the spread of the disease. For the purposes of these measures, sampling points have been set up near hospital facilities. A specific case from the area in the unnamed hospital, where the collection point and the associated construction of collection tents was carried out in the immediate vicinity of the area in the public interest for the landing of ARS / HEMS helicopters. Although the sampling tents did not directly encroach on the area of the landing and take-off area, the possible influence of the construction of the tents by the swirling air flow from the landing helicopters, was not considered, etc.

Analysis of areas in the field with regular use of ARS / HEMS helicopters for landing and operation in the mode of stopped engines and standing rotors, or occasionally in a national crisis management operation, etc.: a). Non-existent information on current meteorological conditions; b). Non-existent visual information from the desktop; c). Failure to mark the area for information on the nature of the area; d). Failure to mark the area around areas restricting or prohibiting the use of drones; e). Unpaved surfaces, non-construction of surfaces for helicopter landings; f). Impossibility to identify current obstacles during the decision-making process.

Regularly used areas for landing ARS / HEMS helicopters are most often located in tourist-intensive places throughout Slovakia. A specific area of these places can be considered places in the mountains. Due to the nature of the terrain, it is not possible to make a landing in a nearby suitable place as in the lowland parts of Slovakia, but for exposed rocky terrain there is often only one suitable area for landing.

Equally problematic is the analysis of areas in localities where hospital facilities do not have an area in the public interest directly in the hospital premises, or in the immediate vicinity. Areas of car parks are used which do not bear any elements of the designation for which purpose they are used, and they are often occupied mainly by transit freight transport. Due to the nature of the



areas, which are largely used for landing at night, the crew of the intervening helicopter does not have the opportunity to obtain information about the current state of the area before arrival to the area. Especially during NVIS (Night Vision Imaging System) flights, it is not possible to identify modern obstacles in time in the form of stretched interconnection networks from individual blocks of apartment buildings. From the analysis of these areas, this fact has the greatest threat to flight safety. Crews who fly regularly and perform tasks from these areas have up-to-date information on the condition and restrictions for each specific area, but in the case of flight by a crew who has not visited the area for a long time, the risk of a dangerous situation directly endangering the lives of the crew is very high. In the case of deployment of helicopters of the former USSR, etc. The out-of-date information flow on the condition of the areas will not allow to perform pre-flight preparation at the necessary level to ensure the required level of flight safety.

Another category of areas are areas that are not classified as the areas in public interests, but are built for other purposes (located on the roof of the building of the National Bank of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava), etc.

CONCLUSION

We perceive the management of the permanent take-off and landing areas for HEMS helicopters and within the framework of national crisis management operations as a current and permanent managerial and technological challenge in Slovakia.

We see a key solution in establishing a national authority that will professionally and technologically manage a network of permanent landing and take-off areas (heliports, helipads, and the areas of public interest near the HEMS centers and in the terrain), for fulfilling the mission of ARS / HEMS helicopters, police, and air force helicopters, for daily work, as also within national crisis management.

The management and operation of the ARS / HEMS area network is crucial, but only one of the necessary parts of a functional set for the execution of flights. The previous analysis shows the need to unify:

- the available meteorological information in the Slovak Republic,
- from the areas for take-offs and landings for helicopter operators eligible for ARS / HEMS and the use of tasks of national crisis management operations,
- maintain an up-to-date database of areas and operating restrictions resulting from the current situation in the immediate vicinity of helicopter take-off and landing areas, etc.

The administration of the network of permanent landing areas for helicopters in the field can be co-financed in several sources, within the budget of the components of the integrated rescue system and crisis management of the state up to the share of funds from compulsory vehicle insurance in the relevant year, etc.

„This work was supported by the Slovak Research and Development Agency under the Contract no. PP-COVID-20-0002“.

REFERENCES

1. Permanent HEMS centres in Slovakia. ATE Poprad, 2021.
URL: <https://www.ate.sk/sk/vzss/strediska/>
2. Petricek Pavol, Choma Ladislav, Jevcak, Jaroslav, Nemethova Helia, Kelemen Martin. Concept and methodology for addressing the problem of the network of helicopter landing areas in the GIS environment. In Proceedings 20th International Multidisciplinary Scientific GeoConference

SGEM 2020, 18 - 24 August 2020, Vol. 20, Book number 2.1, p. 465-474. doi: 10.5593/sgem2020/2.1/s08.060

URL: <https://www.sgem.org/index.php/elibrary?view=publication&task=show&id=7021>

3. Petříček, Pavol, Kaľavský Peter. *Activities of the air rescue service in the territory of the Slovak Republic*. In *Airspace for all and air navigation services 2018*. Košice: TU, 2018. p. 250-253.

4. Petříček Pavol, Jevčák Jaroslav, Choma Ladislav, Némethová Hélia, Makó Sebastián, Pilát Marek, Balla Filip, Polishchuk, Volodymyr. *Pre-Research of Updated Criteria for Failures of Integrated Flight Preparation and Training*. In *MOSATT 2019: Modern Safety Technologies in Transportation*. Košice (Slovensko): Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. p. 126-129.

5. Jevčák Jaroslav, Choma Ladislav, Petříček Pavol, Némethová Hélia, Makó Sebastián, Pilát Marek, Straka Tibor, Polishchuk Volodymyr. *Mobile Technology Platform Project for Monitoring and Border Surveillance of Illegal Migration and Smuggling of Goods*. In *MOSATT 2019: Modern Safety Technologies in Transportation*. Košice (Slovensko): Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. p. 71-75.

6. Petříček Pavol, Némethová Hélia, Choma Ladislav, Jevčák Jaroslav, Makó Sebastián, Pilát Marek, Balla Filip, Polishchuk, Volodymyr. *Pre-Research of Updated Criteria for Recovery State Processes within Integrated Flight Preparation and Training*. In *MOSATT 2019: Modern Safety Technologies in Transportation*. Košice (Slovensko): Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. p. 130-133.

7. Choma Ladislav, Jevčák Jaroslav, Némethová Hélia, Petříček Pavol, Kelemen Martin. *Methodology for the problem-solving of the meteorological support of general aviation airports and IRS components*. In *Proceedings of 9th International scientific conference of doctoral students*. - Košice (Slovensko): Technická univerzita v Košiciach, 2019. p. 59-60.

8. Kaľavský Peter, Mikula Branko, Rozenberg Róbert, Antoško Matej, Sabo Jozef, Petříček Pavol, Vuković Danijel, Némethová Hélia. *The Research Methodology of the Impact of Self-regulatory Methods on Pilot's Performance -Partial Results*. In *5th International Conference on Smart and Sustainable Technologies*. New York (USA): Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. p. 1-4.

10. Kelemen Miroslav, Bova Štefan. *Applied research and development of a working substance for decontamination, disinfection, and deactivation, applied to cold plasma at atmospheric pressure, for transport services.: obligatory scheme and application*. PP-COVID-20-0002. Košice: TUKE, 2020. 20 p.

11. Kelemen Miroslav, Polishchuk Volodymyr, Gavurová Beáta, Rozenberg Róbert, Bartok Juraj, Gaál Ladislav, Gera Martin, Kelemen Martin Jr. *Model of Evaluation and Selection of Expert Group Members for Smart Cities, Green Transportation and Mobility: From Safe Times to Pandemic Times*. *Mathematics* 2021; 9(11):1287. <https://doi.org/10.3390/math9111287>



PARTICIPATORY BUDGET: REVIEWING AREAS OF MODEL CHANGES

¹Nataliia Grynychuk, ²Volodymyr Vakulenko

¹Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Regional Policy of the Educational and Scientific Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, e-mail: Grynychuknm@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8516-2417>

²Candidate of Science in Public Administration, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Regional Policy, Educational and Scientific Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, e-mail: vmvakulenko@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7097-6944>

ABSTRACT

The paper establishes the essence of participatory budget as an innovative mechanism for involving the public in solving local issues. The participatory budget means the involvement of territorial community members in the distribution of a certain amount of the expenditure side of the local budget by submitting and voting for project proposals, the procedure for which is regulated by local self-government separate regulatory act. Existing models of the participatory budget – power, public and mixed – are considered. The public model features implemented in Kyiv are considered in detail. The participatory budget, on the one hand, is considered to contribute to the intensification of territorial community members' activity and their unification around a problem or idea. On the other hand, it is a mechanism for direct influence on the process of making budget decisions by local authorities. Recommendations, concerning conceptual foundations (deliberation, inclusion, purposes, etc.) and changes to criteria (levels of participatory budget, topics, etc.), institutionalization and stakeholders, are developed to improve the participatory budget in Kyiv.

Key words: participatory budget, participatory budget of Kyiv, assessment, procedures, recommendations for improving the model.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. Decentralization has become the impetus that has contributed to the emergence of active and conscious residents who aim to contribute to fundamental changes through involvement in urban policy formation. Residents begin to more actively generate ideas for improving their community: city, village, rural community, district, street, etc. In addition, local authorities more actively start looking for ways to communicate with residents, mechanisms to improve the level of transparency of their activities and new tools to restore trust between the authorities and residents as a whole. The development of civil society and the model due to which local authorities received more powers lead to more active usage of existing instruments by territorial community members to influence local authorities, as well as the gradual formation of new mechanisms of participatory democracy. In this context, the participatory budget is gradually becoming popular among communities through its transparency, efficiency and, above all, effectiveness as a tool for solving problems and implementing ideas that in some cases remain unaddressed by local and regional authorities.

The participatory budget idea is to involve community residents in solving problems at the local



level, including those who do not want to deal with the authorities at all, through direct participation in the distribution of a certain part of the territorial community budget. Consequently, the implementation of this tool contributes to cooperation between residents and local self-government, increases territorial communities' ability to solve priority and problematic issues that arise.

Despite the fact that the participatory budget has been successfully implemented in some cities, villages and rural communities of Ukraine, and even in Poltava region, the model itself is still at the stage of "adaptation and testing", including Kyiv – the capital of Ukraine. Therefore, it requires a deeper study as an innovative tool for involving residents in solving urgent problems of the respective territorial communities, and its effectiveness can be increased in a number of practical steps.

Analysis of recent researches and published papers. Such researchers and experts as T. Andriichuk, Zh. Bondarenko, N. Buletsa, K. Ishcheikin, S. Loboiko, O. Perchuk. V. Pysarenko, O. Syzonenko and others dealt with the problem of participatory budgeting. However, since each participatory budget model is unique, its improvement requires detailed study, gaps identification and giving recommendations.

The aim of the article. The aim of the article is to clarify the participatory budget peculiarities and identify areas for improving the participatory budget model implemented in Kyiv.

Presenting main material. American political scientist Larry Diamond identifies a number of key elements that characterize democracy: - the rule of law and equality of citizens before the law; - a political system built on the principle of variability and electivity; - priority and adequate human rights protection; - participation of citizens in political and public life [24].

Thus, the analysis of the above mentioned elements states that public participation (participatory democracy) is one of the fundamental foundations of functioning and development of any democracy. Consequently, the development and improvement of the system of mechanisms for civic engagement by the authorities, regardless of its level, is a priority vector of democratic society development at both state, regional and local levels.

The most important argument in favor of the participatory democracy is its function of further democratization. C. Pateman argues that “the argument is about changes that will make our own social and political life more democratic, which will allow to participate in decision-making process in daily life, as well as in the wider political system. It’s all about democracy democratization” [16]. In such a democratized society, individuals or groups can not only pursue, but actually catch up of their interests, finally, “[securing] the means for a fairer and more rewarding society, but not a strategy to maintain the status quo” [2]. C. Pateman's principle “learn to participate by participating” ideally reflects the civic engagement in solving local issues through the application of the “participatory budget” tool.

Nowadays the participatory budget is considered an innovative tool for the development of dialogue between government and community, since in Ukraine it began to gain popularity only when the decentralization reform started. The participatory budget is seen as a democratic process of discussion and decision-making in which each resident has the opportunity to influence how and what exactly the budget funds of a particular community will be spent on. Hence, participatory budgeting is defined as a tool for channeling budget to solve primary problems of local importance [5]. For example, O. Perchuk notes that “participatory budget is an innovative form of budgeting that helps to engage citizens in solving the problems of territorial communities, local initiatives development as well as implements an innovative mechanism for civic



engagement in the distribution of funds, discussions by a certain territorial community members of areas for using local budget funds, including current and capital expenditures” [17, p.36]. K. Ishcheikin defines the participatory budget as a democratic innovation that has both democratic and deliberative democracy features [14].

M. Tsurkan believes that “the participatory budget is a simplified version of the municipality budget document that has informal language and accessible formats to make it easier for citizens to understand the budget, explain them local self-governments’ plans and actions during the budget year” [20, p. 69]. N. Bogatyr believes that “the participatory budget plays the role of a mechanism for civic engagement by the authorities as a kind of economic agents which endows them with the necessary additional knowledge and, as a result, forms a pool of active citizens” [4]. There is no single definition of the participatory budget in the domestic scientific literature. However, all scientists and experts share the opinion that it is a mechanism of direct democracy, a mechanism for directly involving residents in solving community development problems, a mechanism for increasing the financial and budgetary literacy of territorial community members. The participatory budget implementation contributes to the institutional strengthening of territorial communities, increases the society’s activity in solving local issues and in general improves the level of public services provision [5]. Involving territorial community members in the distribution of part of the budgetary funds through their own projects presentation and implementation is one of the examples of using the direct democracy norms.

The World Bank identifies the participatory budget implementation as one of its key objectives. According to the UN HABITAT program, “a participatory budget is considered an innovative mechanism aimed and designed at increasing the involvement of local authorities, the private sector and public in certain resources allocation” [18].

The Council of Europe defines the following features of the participatory budget: 1) communicates budgetary or financial aspects; 2) the mechanism involves certain types of stakeholders’ open communication; 3) the process of mechanism implementation is cyclical and constant; 4) a certain body, endowed with specific powers and resources, is involved in mechanism implementation; 5) certain decisions based on mechanism implementation can be made by deliberative bodies.

Other researchers identify a number of criteria that characterize the participatory budget, in particular: 1) budgeting or finance distribution issues should be resolved; 2) the implementation process should take place with the involvement of a certain specific representative body; 3) the cyclical nature of implementation process; 4) obligatory public discussion or other forms of public consultation; 5) the use of control and reporting mechanisms [1]; 6) public interest in using the mechanism.

The first step in the participatory budget legal regulation in Kyiv was the adoption of the Regulation on the Participatory Budget of Kyiv city on December 22, 2016 by Kyiv City Council, decision № 787/1791, which underwent editorial changes in 2017, 2018, 2020 and 2021. According to this document, the local self-government determines the public budget as the mechanism for local democracy development to change the city for the better by developing interaction between Kyiv City Council and the executive body of Kyiv City Council (Kyiv City State Administration) with the public, aimed at attracting participants in the public budget of Kyiv city to participate in budget process, the formation of public projects teams, the submission of projects by the teams, voting for projects, monitoring their implementation within the participatory budget criteria determined by Kyiv City Council [19]. This definition gives a clear



idea of what purpose the city authorities pursued by introducing this instrument, namely:

- a positive message to the public on authority's preparation towards progressive changes in Kyiv city;
- readiness for dialogue and public involvement in solving local issues;
- increasing the territorial community activity and the formation of active public organizations which should become an additional driving force for changes in the city.

By this decision, Kyiv City Council also introduces the concepts and requirements for the public project as a kind of "tender proposal". A public project is understood as a document that determines the necessity, expediency and usefulness of measure implementation within the framework of the public budget aimed at Kyiv city development. At the same time, a public project can be initiated only for movable or immovable property, intangible assets, services and events (activities) which will be publicly available and free of charge at all stages of the public budget.

In order to clearly determine the timing of the submission and implementation of projects, categories of projects, their minimum and maximum cost, etc, Kyiv City Council also introduced clear criteria and stages of participatory budget implementation: a calendar plan for the implementation of public budget stages, topics for project implementation; priority categories of projects; project maximum duration; the minimum and maximum project cost and the percentage of the required reserve in the project estimate; the minimum required number of support votes that a candidate organization must receive to participate in the Public Budget Commission; the number of support votes that the project must collect to be sent to the stage of public discussion and examination; the minimum required number of support votes which the project must collect to be included in the list of projects from which the winners are determined, etc.

In addition to the average legal regulation of the participatory budget, the amount of funds that Kyiv City Council allocated for the implementation of relevant projects also changed, in particular:

- 2016 - 50 million hryvnias
- 2017 - 150 million hryvnias
- 2018 - 150 million hryvnias
- 2019 - 160 million hryvnias
- 2020 - 170 million hryvnias
- 2021 - 200 million hryvnias
- 2022 - 220 million hryvnias.

The above mentioned figures reflect the amount of expenses from Kyiv city budget for the implementation of participatory projects for the next budget year.

In general, the amount allocated by Kyiv City Council for the implementation of residents' projects within the framework of the participatory budget was found to increase for more than four times over five years of implementation, and the number of voters for projects was found to increase for more than five times. This indicates that authorities and public representatives accepted this innovation and are ready to develop it further.

The procedure of participatory budget implementation in Kyiv city has the following stages:

- 1) public budget parameters approval;
- 2) formation of the Public Budget Commission;
- 3) the formation of the City working group on public budget personal composition and district working groups;



- 4) approval by the main budget holders of the person (persons) responsible for the work in electronic system;
- 5) an awareness campaign leading;
- 6) teams' formation and search for partners, project preparation;
- 7) projects' presentation and publication, collection of support votes;
- 8) public discussion, inspection, finalization of preliminary drafts, appeal of expert conclusions, formation of a list of projects for voting;
- 9) voting for projects, determining winning projects and working out projects that did not become winners;
- 10) planning the public budget projects' implementation;
- 11) implementation, reporting and result assessment.

Nowadays there are a number of models for participatory budget implementation taking into account the level of authorities and community's influence, in particular: authoritative or bureaucratic (the participatory budget process takes place under the local authorities' exclusive control); public (the participatory budget process takes place under the territorial community's control); mixed (combines authoritative and public).

A specific feature of the participatory budget in Kyiv is the so-called "public" model which gives the opportunity for territorial community members to join this process at all stages of its implementation: project development, project revision taking into account the inspection results, participation in the Public Budget Commission, and also direct control over the implementation of projects-winners.

Talking about public priorities in Kyiv in the context of participatory budget use, it is important to note key basic indicators. Analyzing the participatory budget trends in Kyiv city this year, it should be noted that in 2022 Kyiv City Council provides 200 million hryvnias for such projects. In general, 1429 projects from 813 team leaders were presented for the amount of more than 891 million hryvnias. This year projects were submitted in two categories: large, from 1 to 3 million hryvnias, and small projects - from 100 to 999 thousand hryvnias. Out of 200 million, 60% - 120 million hryvnias were allocated for large project implementation, 40% - 80 million hryvnias – for small projects. Speaking about the category of large projects, 238 (24.5%) projects were admitted to voting for the amount of more than 385 million hryvnias, which is 63.5% of the budget of projects admitted to voting and 3.2 times higher than the limit for large projects. What about the category of small projects, 720 (75.4%) projects worth over 221.2 million hryvnias were admitted to voting, which is 36.4% of the budget of projects admitted to voting and 2.7 times higher than the limit for small projects. In general, these figures testify to the steady interest of Kyiv city territorial community in such an instrument as the participatory budget [12].

According to the norms established by Kyiv City Council, the rating by which the winning projects will be determined, is introduced for each category and is formed according to the formula: the number of votes for the project divided by the amount of budget funds required for the project implementation. That is, depending on the estimate of the project, the number of votes for winning will also be determined: the more expensive the project, the more votes will be needed in order to get ahead of the competition.

Based on conducted analysis the following ways can be recommended to improve the participatory budget in Kyiv:

- Define clear participatory budget goals. Their mutual understanding by all stakeholders will make it possible to decrease the number of conflicts, better understand the amount of funds



needed to be allocated to the participatory budget to achieve set goals, and simplify the result assessment of introducing the participatory budget using clearer indicators.

- Change the attention from voting to project discussion. It's important to remember that the participatory budget isn't a project competition, it's a process of joint decision-making by residents to improve their life quality in the community. The project selection by voting used today leads rather to fierce competition in all categories. In the future, it is important to create more opportunities so that residents will be able to participate in the discussion of community development priorities and ideas for projects.

- Participatory budget differentiation by level, i.e. participatory budget distribution not only for small and large, but also for city and region. District city state administrations in Kyiv often act as the main budget holders for the implementation of specific winning projects, and are also involved in the inspection process. At the same time, as well as other main budget holders, they should interact with the City Working Group on Public Budget and the Public Budget Commission. In order to debureaucratize this process, it is advisable to provide separate regional participatory budgets with a greater degree of independence in decision-making. Such a step will shorten the distance from the official to the resident, which identifies the problem and proposes ways to solve it, and will create more favorable conditions for the work of project initiators and increase the number of authors in general, intensifying competition for the most rational or innovative solution models.

- Changing of public budget criteria in terms of determining the project topics submitted. As noted, nowadays in Kyiv there is a significant imbalance between specific projects on the topic, where educational projects and projects in housing and utilities sector play the leading role. At that time, such spheres as information technology (2 percent of the submitted projects to implement in 2022) or health and inclusion (from 3 to 4 percent of the submitted projects) are actually in the thrall of model consequences introduced in Kyiv. The existing model really united people around the problem, but united the existing social groups: parents of students, house residents, etc. Under such conditions, the participatory budget tool acquires static characteristics, has no prospects for development and does not contribute to creative ideas. So it would be appropriate to consider defining only one or at most two participatory budget topics annually, for example, ecology, urban planning, cultural heritage, etc. Such an approach would balance the city budget expenditures, would contribute to the formation of new social groups dealing with certain problems, and hence, an increase in the number of stakeholders in the public budget. In this context, the selection of annual topics can be based on, for example, the development strategy of Kyiv city or the global goals of sustainable development until 2030 proclaimed by the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 2015 № 70/1, especially in the context of such a goal as ensuring openness, safety, resilience and environmental sustainability of cities and other settlements.

- Introducing of school public budget. As it was mentioned, the education sector dominates in the participatory budget in Kyiv recently. There are often certain problems with project implementation in the education sector, as well as misunderstandings and discussions regarding their general availability. In such conditions, proposals are often arisen to prohibit the submission of school projects to the participatory budget at all. The introduction of school participatory budget will allow not only to minimize the above problems, but also to significantly expand the target audience: children will have a greater influence on the development of their schools, as well as at an early stage get knowledge in the financial sphere, project management, will learn how to



form and work in teams, develop student leadership.

- Giving opportunities for socially responsible business to provide project co-financing in public budget. It is proposed that at a certain stage (stages) of the public budget, representatives of socially responsible business will be able to contribute their own financial resources in support of a certain project, thereby reducing the number of votes needed to be collected in order to get ahead of competitors. This approach will allow, first of all, to deepen and strengthen interaction in the format of power - the public - business, and secondly, it will reduce the burden on the city budget and allow more projects to be implemented on priority issues for citizens.
- Handling accessibility that is still controversial. As an option, one can propose to consider this term as available for usage or consumption by all territorial community members or a certain part of it, taking into account the specific features of the subject of the project.
- Support for participatory budget constant development and flexibility through research and assessment. The participatory budget process assessment should remain an integral part of each new participatory budget stage and facilitate adaptation of the Regulation on the Participatory Budget to changes. It is also important to define a separate responsible structure that will be in charge of organizing or directly conducting the assessment. Assessment reports should be public and available on the official participatory budget portal.
- Make the results and impact of the participatory budget more visible. Most residents do not follow the supported projects. For instance, if a city resident voted for the project that became the winner, notifications about the project results and the possibility of participating in the project (for example, an invitation to participate in a festival, concert, etc.) are sent by mail or (if available) to Kyiv Digital.
- Expand the participation of civil society and research organizations in public budget process. This can be done through partnerships to organize joint events such as hackfests, local community forums or project writing marathons.
- Increase the attention of the awareness campaign to low-engaging population groups (people with disabilities, the elderly) and city areas with the lowest overall engagement rates.
- In order to ensure consistency and coordination of actions, a responsible structure should be determined for organizing and holding events with residents, conducting an annual process assessment, providing advice to participants and implementing an awareness campaign.
- Fix in regulatory acts of Kyiv City Council the participatory budget school issue that should optimize approaches in the sphere of increasing the budgetary and financial literacy of territorial community members. The participatory budget school has to evolve from the volunteer movement stage to a specific planned event.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the participatory budget evolution in Kyiv indicates the richness of events (in 6 years a path has been covered that could be equal to decades), the features of the participatory budget formation in the capital, in particular, the creation of Teams, the Public Budget Commission, City and district working groups, defining the algorithm of their formation and functions, etc. At the same time, changing of the procedures and methods of voting (the number of votes among the participants), the insufficient scale of educational and promotional activities, the fragmented assessment, response subjectivity to the emerging resistance to a certain extent made it impossible to have a systematic approach, to take into account dynamics and achieve consistency in understanding the residents' requirements, preparation of high-quality projects,



their inspection, etc. All of the above mentioned can be considered in favor of a conceptual revision and significant improvement of the Regulation on the Participatory Budget of Kyiv city. So the following are suggested: change the conceptual foundations to understanding the participatory budget, define the participatory budget goals clearly, increase the process inclusiveness and deliberation, change the attention from voting to project discussion, provide support for participatory budget constant development and flexibility through research and assessment; institutionalization of school participatory budget. A number of recommendations concern the participatory budget differentiation by level – its distribution for city and region; changing of public budget criteria in terms of determining the project topics submitted; introducing of school public budget; giving opportunities for socially responsible business to provide participatory budget project co-financing etc. The subject of further research is the development of methods to implement these steps.

REFERENCES

1. Бакуменко В., Попов С. Парадигма інноваційного розвитку суспільства: сучасні концепції реформування публічного управління Ефективність державного управління. 2015. №43 URL:http://www.lvivacademy.com/vidavnitstvo_1/edu_43/fail/4.pdf.
2. Барбер Б. Сильна демократія: політика учасницького типу. Демократія : антологія. Київ: Смолоскип, 2005. С. 254–262.
3. Белец Ж.А. Партиципаторне бюджетування як інноваційний демократичний інструмент участі громадян в управлінні справами територіальних громад. Теорія та практика державного управління і місцевого самоврядування. 2016. №1. URL: http://el-zbirn-du.at.ua/2016_1/19.pdf.
4. Богатырь Н.В. «Бюджет для граждан»: найти получателя. Экономическая социология. 2014. №5 URL <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/v/byudzhets-dlyagrazhdan-nayti-poluchatelya>.
5. Бондаренко А. Бюджетування знизу: бразильський подарунок усьому світові, веб-сайт. URL: <https://texty.org.ua/articles/25319/>
6. Булеца Н. В. Особливості процесу партисипативного бюджетування в Україні. Причорноморські економічні студії. Вип. 8. URL:http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/bses_2016_8_31.
7. Бюджет участі в містах України: регіональний розріз. Громадський простір: веб-сайт. URL:<https://www.prostir.ua/?news=byudzhets-uchasti-v-mistahukrajiny-rehionalnyj-rozriz>.
8. Вільна енциклопедія. Вікіпедія: веб-сайт. URL: <https://uk.wikipedia>.
9. Впровадження та удосконалення Громадського бюджету – практичні рекомендації: посібник URL: http://pleddg.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/PB_Guide.pdf.
10. Впровадження та вдосконалення Громадської моделі бюджету участі на місцевому рівні: навчальний методичний посібник. URL: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NYI8HKLfWBJtnyF5h_Ab5bTvM5wZJ8gg/view.
11. Глущенко Ю.А. Партиципаторний бюджет як інноваційний інструмент управління на місцевому рівні. Вісник НАДУ при Президентові України : зб. наук. праць. Київ, 2017 URL.: http://dspace.pdaa.edu.ua:8080/handle/1234_56789/793.
12. Громадський бюджет Києва. KyivSmart City: веб-сайт. URL: <https://gb.kyivcity.gov.ua/>.
13. Деніс О.В. Проблеми правового регулювання партиципаторних (громадських) бюджетів в Україні. Правові новели. 2018. №4. URL: http://www.legalnovels.in.ua/journal/4_2018/25.pdf.



14. Іщейкін К. Є. Політико-правові засади бюджету участі в системі демократичних практик: світовий досвід і Україна: монографія. Київ. Юридична думка. 2018. URL: http://idpnan.org.ua/files/2018/ishcheykin-k.e.-politiko-pravovi-zasadi-byudjetu-uchasti-v-sistemi-demokraticnih-praktik-_svitoviy-dosvid-i-ukrayina-_d_.pdf.
15. Лобойко С. Яка модель громадського бюджету потрібна Україні? URL: https://drive.google.com/file/d/15FImKDZ9YHЗесмоKiJULDz0wTjEp7q6_/view.
16. Пейтман К. Участие и демократическая теория. / К. Пейтман – М.: Аспект Пресс, 1999. 248 с.
17. Перчук О.В. Реалізація бюджету для громадян в системі управління публічними фінансами: дисертація. Електронний архів національного університету «Чернігівська політехніка» URL: <http://ir.stu.cn.ua/handle/123456789/17598>.
18. Плоский К., Донос Л. Упровадження та вдосконалення Громадського бюджету: практичні рекомендації / посібник. Київ. 2019 URL: https://decentralization.gov.ua/uploads/library/file/485/Public_Budget_2019.pdf.
19. Положення про Громадський бюджет Києва. /Київська міська рада: вебсайт. URL: <https://kmr.gov.ua/uk/provisions-public-budget>.
20. Цуркан М.В. Подходы к определению понятия «партисипаторное бюджетирование». Вестник ТвГУ. Серия «Экономика и управление». 2016. №1. С. 67–71. URL: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/74273682.pdf>.
21. Allegretti G, Antunes S. The Lisbon Participatory Budget: Results and perspectives on an experience in slow but continuous transformation. Field Actions Science Reports 2014; Special Issue 11. Available at: URL: <http://factsreports.revues.org/3363> (accessed November 2015)
22. Brian Wampler, Stephanie L. McNulty, Michael Touchton Participatory Budgeting in Global Perspective. Oxford University, 2021. 256 з.
23. Cabannes Y. The impact of participatory budgeting on basic services: municipal practices and evidence from the field. Environment & Urbanization. 2015. Vol. 27. № 1. P. 257-284. DOI: 10.1177/0956247815572297
24. Diamond, L. (2004): What is Democracy? URL: <http://www.standard.edu/~diamond/Iraq/whatsDemocracy012004.htm>
25. Khutkyu, D. Participatory budgeting: An empowering democratic institution. Eurozine. 31 October 2017. URL: <http://www.eurozine.com/participatory-budgeting-an-empowering-democratic-institution/>
26. Matios, A. (2017) New Online Guide to Participatory Budgeting Process The Engine Room. URL: <https://www.theengineroom.org/new-guide-to-participatory-budgeting-processes/>
27. Wampler, B. A Guide to Participatory Budgeting. Participatory Budgeting / Ed. Shah, A. 2007. P. 21-54. URL: <https://siteresources.worldbank.org/PSGLP/Resources/ParticipatoryBudgeting.pdf>



LOCAL POLICY OF EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF DECENTRALIZATION OF POWER IN UKRAINE

¹Olha Berdanova, ²Hryhorii Borshch, ³Oleksandr Tytarenko

¹Candidate of Science in Economy, Ph.D. in Economy, associate professor, Docent of the Department of Regional Policy, Educational and Scientific Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, e-mail: berdanovao@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0776-1868>

²Candidate of Science in Public Administration, Ph.D. in Public Administration, associate professor, Docent of the Department of Regional Policy, Educational and Scientific Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, e-mail: Hryhorii.Borshch@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3298-5556>

³Candidate of Science in Public Administration, Ph.D. in Public Administration, associate professor, Docent of the Department of Regional Policy, Educational and Scientific Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, e-mail: oleks.tytarenko@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6437-8171>

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the regulatory and legal provision of local policies on the education development in Ukraine and the practice of its implementation. The study reveals the peculiarities of education decentralization processes at the local level that are determined by the simultaneous implementation of two reforms, one of whom concerns the decentralization of power, and the second – indigenous change of educational process approaches. It is also proved that the formation of a local policy of education development requires appropriate organizational support and development of an educational strategy with wide involvement of stakeholders.

Keywords: decentralization, local self-government, local education policy, development strategy, education management.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. Sectoral decentralization in the field of education is one of the most difficult tasks for local governments in Ukraine. This is due to the fact that actually two reforms are being implemented simultaneously.

One reform – sectoral decentralization – concerns directly the territorial community, the exercise of its right to manage local affairs, the redistribution of powers over educational activities, the effective exercise of competence to manage educational processes in the field. It should be noted that previously the relevant structural subdivisions of district state administrations were engaged in the management of educational activities in small territorial communities of Ukraine, such as rural and urban ones. Thus, it was a function of the state executive.

Prior to the decentralization reform, the powers of local governments to organize educational activities on their territory were minimal. They mainly concerned the implementation of secondary tasks. For example, the organization of delivery of pupils to school, sometimes food.

After the decentralization reform, the amalgamated territorial communities became independent in the organization of local affairs, they have certain rights and responsibilities, including in the field of education management [2, 5]. Local budgets of all communities receive an educational



subvention for the implementation of delegated powers, have a clearly defined field of activity in the field of education. That is, there has been a redistribution of power over the organization of educational activities and its provision at the local level through inter-budgetary relations. This is certainly a great achievement of sectoral decentralization.

At the same time, local governments should take responsibility for providing quality educational services to community residents, create a system of effective education management. Not all local communities are ready for this and this is a serious threat and challenge.

The second reform in the education sector of Ukraine, carried out at the state level, concerns the very essence, content of educational activities, introduction of new educational standards, new forms of governance, formation of new Ukrainian schools and new educational space.

For local governments, such a double reform means not only taking over power in the field of education, but also ensuring its new content. Undoubtedly, this is a very difficult task that requires detailed study and search for modern solutions.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The scientific works of many researchers are devoted to the issue of decentralization of power in Ukraine, including sectoral decentralization. Among them are the following: Bardachev Y., Bodrov I., Boldyrev S., Borodin E., Vakulenko V., Vasilieva O., Vashchenko K., Velichko V., Ignatenko O., Koltun V., Kravchenko V., Kuybida V., Lopushinsky I., Maidannyk O., Markhlevsky V., Plyusch R., Protasova N., Protsak O., Tarasenko T., and others.

The purpose of the article. To substantiate the approaches to the formation of local education development policy in the context of decentralization of power in Ukraine.

Presenting main material. Today in Ukraine, after the completion of the administrative stage of decentralization of power, sectoral decentralization is actively taking place. It covers many areas: education, health, land relations, social protection, creating a safe environment, budgeting, urban policy, and more.

The field of education was chosen for a more detailed analysis given that according to the State Web Portal of Ukraine's budget for citizens for January-September 2021 in Ukraine as a whole local budget expenditures on educational activities amounted to 49.53% [11] of total expenditures local budgets (fig. 1), which indicates the extreme relevance of effective local policies in education.

A number of normative legal acts have been adopted / improved in support of educational reform in Ukraine. The main direction of education reform was the creation of the "New Ukrainian School". This process was launched in 2016, when the "Concept for the implementation of state policy in the field of reforming general secondary education "New Ukrainian School" for the period up to 2029" was discussed and adopted. In order to implement this concept, in 2017 the Framework Law of Ukraine "On Education" was adopted.

Today, the new Ukrainian school covers a quarter of Ukrainian pupils. The purpose of reforming general secondary education is defined as "ensuring comprehensive development, education, upbringing, identification of talents, socialization of a person capable of living in society and civilized interaction with nature, striving for self-improvement and lifelong learning, ready for conscious life choice and self-realization, responsibility, work and civic activity, caring for the family, their country, the environment, directing their activities for the benefit of others and society "[3].

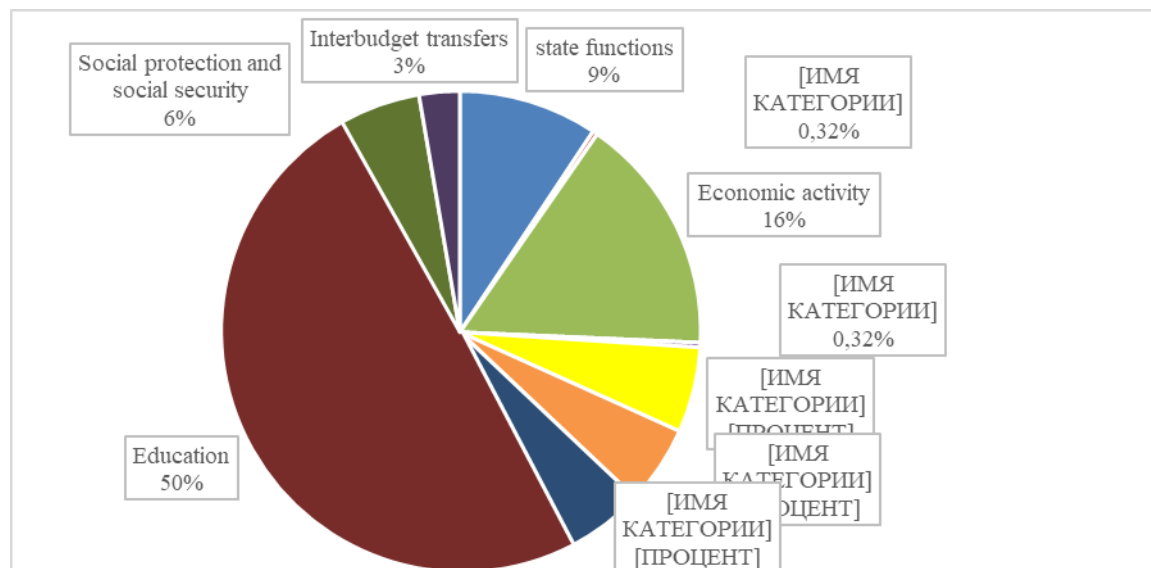


Figure 1. Structure of local budget expenditures in Ukraine in January-September 2021

Local governments have a great responsibility to create a quality educational environment. They should "ensure the availability of pre-school and general secondary education for all citizens living in the territory concerned and take measures to meet the need for pre-school and out-of-school education" [3]. In order to fulfill such an important and complex task, Ukrainian local education policy should focus on:

- creation and proper logistical support of the network of educational institutions, formation of support schools and branches;
- formation of educational districts, i.e. securing the territory for the relevant educational institutions to create comfortable and affordable conditions for the provision of primary and / or basic secondary education;
- organization and support of "interschool resource centers";
- providing pupils and teachers with transport to transfer them to primary and / or basic secondary education institutions;
- creation and maintenance of boarding schools;
- promoting the introduction, taking into account the choice of parents of children or persons of legal age, various forms of full general secondary education, their provision and support, etc. [4].

In our opinion, the successful reform of the education system will have extremely important consequences, including long-term, for all components of public life. It is education that forms innovative thinking, shows creativity and forms the desire to learn and improve all life long, to realize their creativity in future professional activities. And in today's world this is the main driver of development of any country. All scientists and experts now claim that the future economy is a knowledge economy. Thus, current trends raise the issue of organizing effective management activities in the field of education at the local level, given that this is where the basic foundations of the educational process are laid and implemented.

According to the monitoring of the formation of the network of support institutions of general secondary education, as of October 1, 2021, 1215 support schools were established in Ukraine, 1796 of their branches, in which 547296 pupils study [7]. Such institutions are created within the



framework of decentralization "for equal access of all children to quality education, rational and efficient use of resources, and are one of the mechanisms for reforming the general secondary education system and streamlining the school network" [9].

The founders of the support schools are territorial communities, which determine them among the secondary education institutions subordinated to them on a competitive basis according to the conditions approved by them. Mandatory conditions of the competition include the following parameters:

- educational needs of pupils in terms of types of specialization;
- ability to carry out pre-professional training and specialized training at a quality level;
- availability of qualified teaching staff;
- provision of physical culture and sports facilities, availability of classrooms for various subjects, computer classes, high-speed Internet access, etc.;
- availability in the library of the necessary educational and methodical literature, reference books, etc.

An important sign that the school can become a support school is also a well-established transport connection for the safe transportation of pupils and teachers from their place of residence to the place of study, availability of school buses.

Table 1 shows the important indicators of the implementation of educational reform in the territorial communities of Ukraine [according to data from 7].

Table 1
Indicators of the development of a new educational network in the communities of Ukraine

Indicators	As of October 1, 2021
Number of pupils of support schools and their branches who study individually	6652
Number of inclusive classes in support schools and their branches	4450
Number of pupils with special educational needs who study in inclusive classes	6546
Number of classes of support schools and their branches with 10 or less pupils	6357
Number of pupils who are transported to support schools in an organized manner	116201
Number of school buses in support schools	2214
The length of roads to transport pupils to support schools in poor condition, km	29255

From Table 1 it can be seen that the implementation of the task of providing quality educational services faces very significant problems, namely the lack of a sufficient number of school buses and poor roads. This situation significantly reduces the availability of quality education for many pupils, especially in autumn and winter.

In addition, individual local communities often replace the formation of an effective educational network with a simple change in the status of educational institutions.



To illustrate this, consider indicators such as the percentage of support schools among all legal entities and the average number of branches per support school.

On average in Ukraine, the share of support schools is 6% of relevant educational institutions - legal entities. The average number of branches per support school in the country is less than two, and this figure tends to decrease.

The problem of closing understaffed schools remains difficult for local governments in Ukraine. At the same time, the positive thing is that it is the community, not the state authorities, that solves this issue. The residents of the community know better where the primary school should operate, where the second or third grade school or specialized school should be, which school is better equipped and provides the highest quality of education. Although we cannot say that the process is always smooth.

Optimizing the school network and closing low-capacity schools is not an end in itself. It should not be chaotic, but should be the basis for the formation in local communities balanced in quality and cost-effectiveness of education, which provides modern needs of pupils such as inclusion, diversity of educational services, individual approach to learning, creating conditions for self-learning, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to create a specialized body of education management on the ground, which will deal with strategic planning of local education development, increase the efficiency of the current functioning of schools, the introduction of energy saving measures.

From the organizational point of view in Ukraine communities create [10]:

1. Education management body as a separate profile structural unit of the executive committee of the local council.
2. A comprehensive local governing body for the humanitarian sphere, such as the Department of Education, Culture, Sports, etc.

In order to make a decision on the establishment of this body, the main thing should be the analysis of the functions of the structural unit; clear definition of the goals and objectives of a particular community for the development of education; branching out of the educational network; number of pupils; availability of human resources; material and technical security. Therefore, the organization of the education management body should be based on the peculiarities of the education system of a particular community. Duplication of the structure of the district department of education undermines the idea of decentralization in Ukraine and does not meet its objectives. It is also important to take into account the financial capacity of the local community to maintain such a body.

To organize the activities of local government body in the field of education, it should be remembered that it manages property and has no competence to interfere in the educational activities of educational institutions, decide on the organization of the educational process and make personnel decisions, except for appointment and dismissal of the head of the educational institution. This body may be the main administrator of funds, including educational subventions. In this context, it should be noted that at the beginning of decentralization it was assumed that all funds for education and subventions, which were previously directed to public administrations at various levels, will be redirected to the local level. In the post-decentralization period, the government's rhetoric changed somewhat. Funding for the salaries of non-teaching staff, current school maintenance, utility bills, etc. was transferred to local budgets. That is, the education subvention no longer covers all the costs of Ukrainian communities for the education system, additional burden lies on local budgets, which complicates the goal of sectoral decentralization - the formation of new, high quality, affordable, quality education at the local level. This indicates



that the mechanism for providing and distributing educational subventions needs to be further improved.

The effectiveness of local governments in the post-decentralization period in creating a quality educational space largely depends on the ability of local education authority to formulate effective local policies, identify problems and prospects of the educational process in their particular community and offer adequate measures to increase educational capacity. Employees of the authorized department must, on the one hand, deeply understand the essence of national education reform, its goals and objectives, and ensure the implementation of state educational policy on the ground, on the other hand, have relevant, objective, diverse information on specific features of the local educational network, its strengths and weaknesses, analyze the needs of residents in the context of educational services. Only under such conditions can we talk about a professional, qualified approach to sectoral decentralization.

In our opinion, the ability of a local body to successfully manage the education system will be significantly strengthened with the introduction of modern management tools. One of the most important of these tools is undoubtedly strategic planning. The strategy for the development of the education system can be called the organizational beginning and guide of local governments in shaping educational policy. The strategic basis of the reformation actions allows us to better understand what should be done and what will hinder successful changes in the educational sphere. The current activities of local governments are organized through the prism of achieving strategic goals, chaotic actions to solve today's problems are transformed into a purposeful movement to form a quality educational space. This allows you to plan the necessary activities, prioritize them, concentrate financial resources and organizational efforts on the main, effectively distribute the education subvention. This approach makes it impossible to transform the local education authority into an analogue of what used to be in the district state administration.

In practical terms, the process of developing an educational strategy will significantly depend on the capacity of the local community, its features, including size, availability of research institutions, experts in the field of education, activity of participants in the educational process, etc. Small local communities are likely to need external consultation and expert support. Obviously, this approach allows you to get a really good strategy, look at the situation in the community with open eyes, helps local governments to consider the problem more broadly, to see their own contribution to solving common problems of society.

However, large, especially urban, territorial communities may have their own strong organizational capacity to prepare an education development strategy. Although this does not preclude the possibility of involving external experts and representatives of the state executive to jointly discuss complex issues of education reform.

As we have already mentioned, the local education body should be guided in its activities by national regulations on education reform. Therefore, the local strategy should reflect the implementation of the conceptual principles of the "New Ukrainian School", show how concrete measures ensure diverse, balanced human development as an individual and a citizen, who is prepared for public life, has the necessary knowledge and skills, competitive in the labor market, is aware of his responsibility to future generations for the environment, motivated by lifelong learning and self-realization, upholds common societal values.

The basic regulations of the "New Ukrainian School" include the following components [8]:

1. New content of education, based on the formation of competencies necessary for successful self-realization in society.



2. Motivated teacher who has freedom of creativity and professional development.
3. Through the process of education, which forms values.
4. Decentralization and effective governance, which creates the basis for the school to gain real autonomy.
5. Pedagogy based on partnership between pupil, teacher and parents.
6. Focus on the needs of the pupil in the educational process, child-centeredness.
7. A new school structure that allows you to master new content and acquire competencies for life.
8. Fair distribution of public funds, which ensures equal access of all children to quality education.

These guidelines should be a theme that resonates through the whole local education development strategy. And this should not be a formal statement of principles, but recorded concrete steps towards their actual implementation. Residents of the community should see that after amalgamating they receive a new educational environment, a different format of interaction between pupils, teachers, parents, managers, a new quality of knowledge regardless of place of residence.

The main drivers of the introduction of a strategic approach to educational activities should be the heads of education authorities. Leadership, responsibility, and managerial skills are the prerequisites for the successful implementation of the additional powers they have received as a result of sectoral decentralization and educational reform. It is undeniable that all actors in the educational process should be actively involved in creating the strategy. After all, they are the ultimate beneficiaries of education reform and need to feel comfortable, both physically and psychologically, in a changing educational environment.

The modern view of the strategy of education development determines the need to adhere to a number of important principles:

1. Involvement. Participatory approach to the preparation of educational development strategy allows to identify the root problems of the field, to find interesting ideas for solving them, to identify the real needs of different participants: pupils, teachers, parents, to look through their eyes at the changes. Extensive participation also raises awareness of the real goals and objectives of educational reform, and helps to gently overcome the resistance to change that often arises from a lack of understanding of the implications of reform. Speaking important aspects of local education strategy to a wide range of stakeholders, there is usually a consensual, balanced solution to a variety of issues. The community is consolidating around local affairs and this is becoming a great achievement and contribution to future success.
2. Responsibility. All participants in the process of strategy preparation, who have made decisions regarding its goals, objectives, specific measures, assume part of the responsibility for the implementation of the strategy and the achievement of certain results. All stakeholders were the creators of the strategy and should take part in its implementation.
3. Compliance with needs. Educational strategy is a practical tool for transformation in a particular community. Therefore, the steps taken in it should be based on the identified real needs of the population in educational services. There may be a problem with a conservative view of what the educational environment should be like. Therefore, it is important to strike a balance between traditional needs and the formation of demands for a new quality of the educational process.



4. Development of institutional capacity for education development. Working on a local strategy contributes to the emergence of new associations in areas and interests in the educational process. They can be formal or informal, but together they become a powerful force in promoting new ideas for shaping the educational environment.

5. Partnership. It is important that the projects within the framework of the education development strategy lay the foundations of co-financing and joint implementation. Partnerships between government and business, government and public organizations, public organizations and business can be formed.

The preparation of a quality strategy for education development should include several important stages [6]: organizational; informational; analysis of external and internal environment; formulation of a strategic vision for the development of local education; definition of the main goals – strategic and operational; definition of specific activities and projects; risk analysis; formation of a monitoring system for strategy implementation.

At the organizational stage, a decision is made to begin work on preparing a local strategy for educational development. Given the complexity of the task, the need to rise above routine work, solve atypical problems, as well as involve various participants in the educational process, a special working group should be established to coordinate the process of strategy preparation, discuss and make important decisions, disseminate information on possible changes in education for wider discussion, prepare a draft strategic document. Such a working group may include representatives of the local council (for example, members of the commission for humanitarian development of the community), employees of the education authority, heads of various educational institutions, elders of settlements that are part of the united territorial community, teachers, representatives school self-government and parent community.

The information stage consists in the fact that the working group organizes the collection of all input data on the functioning of the educational network in the local community. It is important to have a qualification description of those who provide educational services, to understand the professional competence of teachers, how fully staffed educational institutions are, whether innovative teaching methods are implemented, whether there is a need for professional development of teachers and heads of educational institutions. An array of data on the educational network is formed: the number and location of educational institutions, their capacity, transport accessibility, material and technical base, the availability of inclusive classes, financial needs for their maintenance, etc. Demographics of the number of children of a certain age will help predict future educational needs. It is important to assess the expenditures of the local budget on education in recent years, changes in their structure, the size of the education subvention and the effectiveness of its distribution.

The analysis of the external and internal environment is carried out using such an expert method as SWOT-analysis. The members of the working group should formulate the strengths and weaknesses of the internal educational environment, as well as external opportunities and threats to its development. This analysis helps to identify the most important aspects of the functioning of the education system in the community, gives a deeper understanding of the perception of this system by different participants in the educational process [6].

An in-depth, comprehensive analysis of educational processes is a prerequisite for an objective and realistic definition of a strategic vision for the development of education in the community. In management, the strategic vision is interpreted as a description of the desired future state of the system. That is, on the one hand, it is the ideal image of the future education system that suits all



stakeholders and meets national standards. On the other hand, it is a practical tool for directing management actions to build such an education system supported by the local community, so it should be realistic and attractive. Thus, the strategic vision of the education development in the community should not be detached from real life, its formulation is a continuation of the informational and analytical stages. The strategic vision provides a framework for defining the strategic and operational goals of the education sector development, and may have a broader time horizon than the strategy itself.

A clear strategic vision, evaluation of information data and the results of SWOT-analysis allow us to move to the next stage - the definition of strategic and operational goals. It should be noted that the implementation of these goals should be within the powers given to communities as a result of sectoral decentralization. It is also important to understand financial constraints. Therefore, goal setting is the art of choosing from the number of problems identified at the analytical stage and raised by the local community the most critical for the provision of quality educational services and focus project activities around their solution.

Clear formulation of strategic and operational goals facilitates the process of identifying specific measures and projects for the implementation of local education development strategy. At this stage it is extremely important to involve partnerships, prepare projects together with stakeholders, intensify the search for additional sources of funding.

Any long-term development strategy can be threatened. However, early identification of risks allows to keep them under control. Risks of non-implementation of the educational strategy are mainly in terms of financial, managerial and human resources. Risk analysis should be carried out not by the working group, but by the local education authority, as it is the main person responsible for implementing the strategy.

The organization of the monitoring and evaluation system should become an obligatory part of the strategic approach to the development of the education system. The institution that will carry out this work and the criteria that will give an understanding of how well we are moving forward or, conversely, obstacles to the implementation of the strategy need to be identified. Monitoring allows you to respond in a timely manner to emerging problems and focus efforts on overcoming them. The description of the monitoring system should become an integral part of the strategy for the development of education in the local community.

There cannot be the same strategies for different communities, each has its own specifics, strengths and weaknesses. It is necessary, based on general methodological approaches, to develop your own strategic document. It will be a roadmap for local education policy.

CONCLUSIONS

Given the above, there is a need to improve the organizational foundations of effective education management at the local level, accelerate the formation of a balanced network of educational institutions to ensure quality and affordable education for all children of local communities in Ukraine.

The ability of the local education authority to formulate a successful education policy will be significantly enhanced with the introduction of strategic planning. The strategy for the development of the education system should be considered as the basis of appropriate local policy, which identifies promising areas for creating a quality and accessible educational environment based on a combination of local needs and features and provisions of public policy in education.



REFERENCES

1. A practical guide to organizing the work of local governments in the united territorial communities (2015). Retrieved from: <http://www.auc.org.ua/sites/default/files/books2web.pdf>. [in Ukrainian].
2. Constitution of Ukraine (1996, June 28). Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80> [in Ukrainian].
3. Law of Ukraine on complete general secondary education № 463-IX (2020, January 16). Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/463-20#Text> [in Ukrainian].
4. Law of Ukraine on education № 2145-VIII (2017, September 5). Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2145-19> [in Ukrainian].
5. Law of Ukraine on local self-government in Ukraine № 280/97-BP (1997, May 21). Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=280%2F97-%E2%F0#Text>. [in Ukrainian].
6. Markhlevsky V., Protsak O. (2018) Community Education Development Strategy: A Practical Guide. Kyiv. 56 c. [in Ukrainian].
7. Monitoring the formation of support school's network for general secondary education (2021). Retrieved from: <https://mon.gov.ua/storage/app/media/zagalna%20serednya/oporni%20shkoli/2021/27.10/Monitor.oporn.shkil.na.01.10.21.pdf> [in Ukrainian].
8. New Ukrainian school (2016). Retrieved from: <https://mon.gov.ua/storage/app/media/zagalna%20serednya/nova-ukrainska-shkola-compressed.pdf> [in Ukrainian].
9. Official site of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (2021). Retrieved from: <https://mon.gov.ua/>.
10. Protasova N. et al (2020) We are creating a body for education management in the community: a guide for heads and managers of education in local communities. Kyiv: LLC «Agency Ukraine». 66 c. [in Ukrainian].
11. State web portal of the budget for citizens (2021)/ Retrieved from: <https://openbudget.gov.ua/> [in Ukrainian].



CURRENT ISSUES OF FORMATION THE MANAGEMENT REPORT ON FINANCIAL LOANING INSTRUMENTS

¹Natalia Pryimak

¹PhD in Economics, Senior Lecturer, Department of Management and Economics, International European University, email: natusik2208@ukr.net, ORCID ID 0000-0002-0206-2577

ABSTRACT

Changes in the legal regulation of the accounting system, taking into account international requirements and experience, have led to an expansion of the list of reporting forms that companies are required to prepare, including the Management Report. However, the structure and content of the management report are not regulated at the legislative level. The article considers the main regulations on this issue and proposes improvements and algorithms for completing the management report on financial lending instruments. An internal management report on risks under financial lending instruments is presented.

Keywords: management reporting, financial statements, financial lending instruments, management report, risks.

INTRODUCTION

Reporting as a source of information is the final stage of accounting in trade enterprises. The availability of various types of reporting, including financial, internal (management), statistical, tax, and other types of reporting provides a powerful array of data for management needs. At the same time, the information on financial instruments for lending to trade enterprises provided in the financial statements is aggregated and does not allow to make appropriate decisions on the management of financial instruments for trade credit. Internal and external users of information need qualitatively new reporting that will be able to meet their information needs for financial instruments of trade enterprises to make appropriate management decisions. Therefore, it is an urgent issue to improve management reporting to reflect information on financial lending instruments of trade enterprises.

Formulation of the problem. Today's business environment requires new approaches to providing information to all interested users of financial statements about financial lending instruments. The traditional Statement of Financial Performance (Statement of Comprehensive Income) and Statement of Cash Flows do not provide complete information on financial lending instruments for management purposes. Given the information needs of internal and external users of reporting, it will be appropriate to improve management reporting, namely the Management Report and disclosure of risk management information.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Both domestic and foreign scientists dealt with issues of management reporting, in particular, K. Bezverkhy [1], S. Korol [2], T. Kostash [3], O. Moshkovska [4], O. Fomina [5], N. Tsaruk [6] and others. Given the significant work on this issue, it should be noted that currently the issue of disclosure of financial instruments for lending to trade enterprises and risk management in the management report is fragmented, and therefore requires further research.



The purpose of the article is to improve the management report and to reflect in it the information on risk management of financial lending instruments.

Presenting main material. Note that most commercial enterprises in Ukraine are in constant need of various financial lending instruments due to a lack of own funds. The resources involved may have their source not only in banking institutions but also in non-banking financial institutions (financial companies, credit unions, factoring companies, etc.), the activities of which are regulated by the National Commission for State Regulation of Financial Services Markets. After surveying commercial enterprises, we note that most of the analyzed enterprises do not have forms of management reporting to reflect transactions with financial instruments of lending, no management report, no information on risk management that arises during the lending process. Therefore, such documentation needs to be developed.

Adoption of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine“ On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine ”to improve some provisions of 05.10.2017 № 2164-VIII [7] at the legislative level approved the basis for the introduction of the management report in national practice reporting, which will provide information on management decisions by the management of commercial enterprises at a qualitatively new level.

According to item 11.4 of Art. 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" № 996 of 16.07.1999 [8] composition and forms of financial statements, consolidated financial statements, management report and report on payments to the state enterprises (except banks and sub-economic entities operating in extractive industries), financial statements on budget execution are approved by the central executive body, which ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of accounting, in coordination with the central executive body implementing state policy in the field of statistics. Currently, the form of the report on the management of the central executive body, which ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of accounting, has not been developed. Today, the developed Guidelines for the management report of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, approved by Order № 982 of 07.12.2018 [9], can be used by enterprises, organizations, and other legal entities of all forms of ownership (except banks, budgetary institutions, microenterprises, and small businesses).

The report on management according to point 2.2 of section 2 of Methodical recommendations on drawing up of the management report [9] for systematization and on the constancy of the information is formed in the following directions: 1) organizational structure and the description of the activity of the enterprise; 2) results of activity; 3) liquidity and liabilities; 4) environmental aspects; 5) social aspects and personnel policy; 6) risks; 7) research and innovation; 8) financial investments; 9) development prospects; 10) corporate governance.

To reflect the financial instruments of lending to trade enterprises should use the direction of "Liquidity and liabilities". We offer fragments of management reports on the area of "Liquidity and liabilities", which should reflect information on long-term and current financial instruments for lending to trade enterprises (see Table 1; 2).

The proposed section "Commitments. Information on current and long-term financial lending instruments" of the management report will provide all interested users of such reporting with information on current and long-term financial lending instruments to make effective management decisions.

Table 1

Excerpt from the management report to display information on long-term financial instruments for lending to trade enterprises

Section. Obligation						
Information on long-term financial lending instruments						
№	Loan term	Indicators, thousand UAH				
		Long-term loans of non-bank financial institutions in national currency	Long-term loans of non-bank financial institutions in foreign currency	Long-term commercial loans in national currency	Long-term commercial loans in foreign currency	Reserve for subsequent loan repayment expenses
1						
2						
Σ	Total:					

Table 2

Excerpt from the management report to display information on current financial instruments for lending to trade enterprises

Section. Obligation								
Information on current financial lending instruments								
№	Loan term	Indicators						Total:
		Short-term loans of non-banking financial institutions in the national currency, thousand UAH	Short-term loans of non-bank financial institutions in foreign currency, thousand UAH	Short-term commercial loans in national currency, thousand UAH	Short-term commercial loans in foreign currency, thousand UAH.	Overdraft, thousand UAH.	Received financing under the factoring agreement, thousand UAH.	
1								
2								
Σ	Total:							

Financial risks affecting financial lending instruments of commercial enterprises should be listed in section 6 "Risks" of the Management Report, which will provide all interested users of such reporting with information on financial risks affecting financial lending instruments of



commercial enterprises. We offer a list of financial risks and recommendations for the algorithm for filling in the information in the management report:

1. *Currency risk* (provides information on the company's policy on currency risk with a description of its impact on the company, in particular on financial instruments for lending to trade, as well as approaches or instruments used by the company to reduce the impact of such risks on its activities, etc.).
2. *Interest rate risk* (provides information on the company's policy on interest rate risk with a description of its impact on the company's activities, in particular on financial instruments for lending to trade enterprises).
3. *Credit risk* (provides information on the company's policy on credit risk with a description of its impact on the company's activities, in particular on financial instruments for lending to trade enterprises).
4. *Liquidity risk* (provides information on the company's liquidity risk policy with a description of its impact on the enterprise, in particular on financial instruments for lending to trade enterprises).
5. *Price risk* (information on the company's policy on price risk with a description of its impact on the enterprise, in particular on financial instruments for lending to trade enterprises).

The next topical area of disclosure of financial instruments for lending to trade enterprises in the financial statements is information on risk management. The issue of disclosure of risks in the financial statements is insufficiently studied. Yes, today the risks of the entity's activities are recommended to be reported in the Management Report. Following the Guidelines for the preparation of the report on the management of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, approved by Order № 982 of 07.12.2018 [9], this report provides reliable financial and non-financial information about the enterprise, its condition, and prospects and reveals the main risks and the uncertainty of its activities. Among such information, lawmakers see the main risks to the company's activities, and which can cause negative consequences in these areas. In addition, there is a requirement to disclose the risk management techniques presented in the management report. If the company does not identify and manage the risks of the activity, the current legislation obliges to explain this in the non-financial information.

Given the fact that the management report is designed to disclose the status and prospects of the enterprise, taking into account the main risks and uncertainties of its activities, and UAS 13 "Financial Instruments" determines the need to present in the notes to the financial statements information on risks (percentage, credit, etc.) for specific financial instruments, in particular financial lending instruments, we consider it appropriate to solve the problem of disclosure of relevant information in the internal reporting of trade enterprises to facilitate further completion of the enterprise management report.

According to the Guidelines for the preparation of a management report [9] in the area of "Risks", it is recommended to provide information on the company's policy on operational and financial risk management (market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk) with a description of their impact on the company, as well as approaches or instruments used by the enterprise to reduce the impact of such risks on its activities, etc. At the same time in the direction of "Development Prospects" should provide information about the prospects for further development of the enterprise, taking into account the risks and challenges in carrying out activities.

The recommended approach to disclosing information about risks is to present in the report on business risk management the factors of influence, methods of managing them, and determining the likely impact of their consequences on the activities and prospects of the enterprise. There are



no proposals in the Guidelines for compiling a management report to provide a qualitative and/or quantitative risk assessment, which is fundamentally important when choosing a method of risk management of the enterprise. Therefore, this should be taken into account when developing a management report on the risk management of financial instruments.

Consider the identification of risks of economic activity of trade enterprises on financial lending instruments to further develop a management report in this area. It should be noted that UAS 13 "Financial Instruments" lists the risks that may arise from transactions with financial instruments, with financial instruments of lending in particular [9].

From the standpoint of financial lending instruments, which are financial liabilities of trade enterprises, in the management report, it is advisable to disclose information on the following risks on transactions with financial instruments: currency, interest rate, credit, price (only in terms of a combination of interest rate and currency) and liquidity risk.

According to the outlined range of identified risks on financial lending instruments (currency, interest, credit, price, liquidity), and taking into account the Guidelines for the preparation of the management report [9] in terms of disclosure of operational and financial risks (market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk), we offer the management report of IR-RFI "Risks on financial instruments of crediting" for creation of information support for drawing up by the enterprises of trade of the management report. A sample of the proposed report is given in Table 3 on the example of long-term bank loans in foreign currency.

The developed form of management report should be compiled at the end of the year and contain both financial and non-financial information on risks of financial lending instruments, their quantitative and qualitative assessment, causes or increase of existing risk, probable consequences of financial risks in value terms and methods of management.

Qualitative assessment of financial risks should be based on information on the existence of such risks in previous reporting periods, their implementation (occurrence), the size of the negative consequences of the studied risks, etc. That is the frequency of recurrence and occurrence of the risk. Along with this, at the stage of qualitative assessment, it is advisable to establish risk factors (causes).

Approaches to quantitative assessment of risks and their consequences the company chooses independently. Such an assessment is provided by economic and mathematical methods, but accounting is dominated by expert assessment. Thus, the total financial risk of the company is proposed to be calculated as the share of borrowed and equity, which allows determining the share of borrowed funds per hryvnia of own funds. This ratio of financial risk, exceeding the regulatory value (1.0), indicates the existence of risk and the magnitude of its impact on the ability to repay financial liabilities.

Table 3

IR-RFI Report. Report on risks on financial lending instruments in 2020

№	Type of financial risk	Qualitative assessment*	Quantitative assessment**	Risk factors / causes *	Probable consequences, thousand UAH	Management methods/measures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Currency risk, including by:	X	X	X	X	X



1.1. Long-term financial liabilities		X	X	X	X	X
1.1.1						
2	Interest rate risk, including by:	X	X	X	X	X
2.1. Long-term financial liabilities		X	X	X	X	X
2.1.1						
3	Credit risk, including by:	X	X	X	X	X
3.1. Long-term financial liabilities		X	X	X	X	X
3.1.1						
4	Liquidity risk, including by:	X	X	X	X	X
4.1. Long-term financial liabilities		X	X	X	X	X
4.1.1						
5	Price risk, ***** including by:	X	X	X	X	X
5.1. Long-term financial liabilities		X	X	X	X	X
5.1.1						

* Non-financial information is provided.

** Units of measurement depend on the chosen method of quantitative assessment (percentages, coefficients, thousand UAH, etc.).

*** Non-financial information on methods (measures) of risk management for financial lending instruments is provided.

**** Simultaneously with the provision of non-financial information, the value expression (thousand UAH) of the applied method (measure) of risk management is given.

***** Information on price risk on financial lending instruments should be presented as a combination and summary of information on the interest rate and currency risks on financial liabilities.



The probable consequences of financial risks (by type) are given in monetary terms and are determined based on an expert assessment already performed or by multiplying the obtained quantitative risk assessment by the amount of outstanding at the time of reporting liabilities under the financial instrument. Risk management methods include internal (reserves, collateral, collateral, mortgage, diversification of risk objects, etc.) and external instruments of influence (insurance, hedging, etc.). Box 7 of the developed Risk Report on Financial Lending Instruments should provide users with information on specific measures to influence the level of risk to minimize its probable consequences.

The proposed management report on risks on financial lending instruments is a detailed passport of risks of trade enterprises in part of the relevant financial liabilities for loans. Summary of its indicators to the types of financial risks (lines 1 "Currency risk", 2 "Interest rate risk", 3 "Credit risk", 4 "Liquidity risk", 5 "Price risk") and present such information in section 6 "Risks" of the management report will ensure the disclosure of concise and sufficient information to form an opinion on the impact of the probable consequences of such risks on the financial condition of the trading company and determine how this will affect the development of the company and its business activities.

Thus, the proposed system of management reporting on financial lending instruments helps to address the problem of insufficient and incomplete information support for the management of financial liabilities on loans to trade enterprises, which helps to control the effectiveness of the use of financial lending instruments.

CONCLUSIONS

Actualization of the problem of information support of financial risk management of trade enterprises has determined the directions of scientific research. To minimize the consequences of such risks, the norms of current legislation and provisions of IFRS were analyzed, which facilitated the identification of risks by financial lending instruments (currency, interest rate, credit, price risks, liquidity risk). factors of influence, probable consequences, management methods) and the information source for the further filling of section 6 "Risks" of the Report on management is formed.

The proposed approaches to improving management reporting in terms of reflection of financial lending instruments develop an element of the method of accounting (reporting) on the one hand, and on the other - strengthen the information function of accounting in terms of comprehensive disclosure of financial instruments of trade enterprises, which will bring the reporting process of domestic enterprises to a qualitatively new level.

We believe that in the future the situation with the disclosure of data in the report will change for the better because the management report complements the financial statements, information increases the investment attractiveness of trade enterprises.

REFERENCES

1. Bezverhyy K.V. Porivnyannya elementiv struktury integrovanoyi zvitnosti ta zvitnu pro upravlinnya [Comparison of elements of the structure of integrated reporting and management report]. Naukovyj visnyk Nacionalnoyi akademiyi statystyky, obliku ta audytu. 2019. N.1-2. pp. 24–31.
2. Korol S.Y. Upravlinska zvitnist: sutnist i alhorytm formuvannja [Management reporting: the essence and algorithm of formation]. Biznes Inform. 2014. No.7. pp. 325–331.



3. Kostash T.V. “Zvit pro upravlinnja” u systemi informacijnoho zabezpechennja dynamichnoho upravlinnja pidpryjemstvom [“Management report” in the system of information support of dynamic enterprise management]. Scientific collection “Intercone”. 2021. No.52. pp. 110-115.
4. Moshkovska O.A. Upravlinskyj oblik na molokopererobnyx pidpryjemstvax [Management accounting at milk processing enterprises]: avtoref. dys. d-ra ekon. nauk: 08.00.09. K., 2017. 40 p.
5. Fomina O.V. Upravlinskyj oblik u torhivli [Management accounting in trade]: monohrafija. K.: Kyjiv. nac. torh.-ekon. un-t, 2016. 468 p.
6. Tsaruk N.H. Pidhotovka zvitu pro upravlinnja – novyj vyklyk dlja buxhaltera [Preparation of a management report is a new challenge for an accountant]. Biznes-navihator. 2019. No.52. pp. 120-125
7. On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine” to Improve Certain Provisions: Law of Ukraine of October 5, 2017 № 2164-VIII. Information of the Verkhovna Rada. 2017. № 44. Art. 397.
8. On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine: Law of Ukraine of July 16, 1999 № 996-XIV (as of November 16, 2018). Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. 1999. № 40. Art. 365.
9. About the statement of Methodical recommendations on drawing up of the report on management: The Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine from 07.12.2018 № 982. Balance. 2019. № 12-13. z. 10.



GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT UNDER MARKET UNCERTAINTY

¹Yuliia Remyha

¹PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Head of the Department, Department of Management and Economics, International European University, e-mail: remyga_julia@ukr.net, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7162-5081

ABSTRACT

This article proposes to consider global supply chain management as a process of management and coordination of the entire business process chain of supply actors, each of which has its priorities and goals in the process of ensuring fast and cost-effective delivery of goods or/and services to consumers, fair distribution of risks, costs and benefits among all participants in the chain. It is formulated that the main idea of the enterprises' transition to a new global level should be to build global logistics and the corresponding global supply chain management. The analysis of scientific sources allowed the author to offer a generalized definition of the supply chain as a linearly ordered system of legal entities and individuals (economic units), which distinguishes suppliers of initial and final levels, manufacturers, distributors of first and final levels, companies involved and performing operations in the process of moving material and related flows from one logistics system to another or the final consumer.

It is noted that the main way to prevent negative consequences in the enterprises' activities as those operating in the supply chain is to consider the logistics chain not as a set of individual functional activities, but as global management of the entire supply chain. A prerequisite for effective supply chain management is the integration and coordination of business processes within the enterprise as ways to identify market uncertainty, as well as the presence of external partnerships to share external uncertainties and benefits for a more efficient logistics chain as a whole.

Keywords: global logistics, supply chain, supply chain management, global supply chain management, market uncertainty, risk.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. The transition of Ukraine's economy to modern market relations encourages the formation of new approaches in the activities of enterprises, as traditional management systems do not provide a rapid response to changes in the global environment. Logistics in its development has gone from fragmentary use to understand that the maximum effect can be achieved only by integrating all the interests of market participants to achieve the goals. Therefore, to ensure the competitive advantages of enterprises it becomes important to use the concept of logistics in its fullest sense of development - the concept of global supply chain management.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Scientific research is devoted to the problems of logistics supply chain formation belonging to V.Sergeev, L.Mirotin, I.Tashbayev, E.Krykavskyy, V.Alkema, T.Vorkut, V.Smyrychynsky, O.Bakayev, etc. Such scientists as V.Shcherbakov, N.Chukhrai, J.Stock, D.Lambert, D.Waters dealt with the problem of global logistics management and the formation of global supply chains. Some aspects of the development of supply chains in conditions of uncertainty are reflected in the works of S.Rezer, A.Rodnikov, D.Ivanov.



The purpose of the article is to form the main understanding of the role of global supply chain management under market uncertainty.

Presenting main material. It is known that the main components of the supply chain are different levels of suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, and consumers. [6, 53]. However, some scientists call the supply chain a system that includes components such as organizations, human resources, technology, information, and resources [2, 26]. O. Novikov does not single out certain types of flows, which is a priori incorrect, because the flows have a direction and carry a load of different nature and cannot be combined into a single logistics flow [7, 53]. According to A. Harrison, the term "supply chain" is not entirely correct, because "chain" is nothing more than a simple sequence of relationships between raw materials and finished products [1, 9-10]. The logistics chain is a set of processes that go beyond the organization. The material flow moves from left to right and in compliance with such a scheme only the end-user in the right to work the order, when he wishes: after that the system begins to work [17, 10].

The dominant position in the formation of the supply chain is occupied by system connections, which inevitably arise from the interaction of the elements of the logistics system and ensure its full functioning and integrity of the system itself. A. Rodnikov defines communication as a relationship of commonality and interdependence, which helps to unite the elements of the system into a single whole [15, 228]. Therefore, today, there are six types of system connections: interaction, transformation, construction, operation, development, management.

Supply chain management is nothing more than the design, planning, implementation, control, and monitoring of the supply chain from raw material to the final product for the final consumer. Supply chain management ensures the promotion of the desired product most optimally and efficiently to the desired consumer, at the right time, place, and optimal price. The main task of supply chain management is to create a net price, build a competitive environment and synchronize supply and demand. Supply chain management needs to focus on distribution networks, distribution strategy, information, and inventory management [3]. Therefore, supply chain management involves the coordination and interaction of certain processes (Figure 1).

In other words, efficient supply chain management is a prerequisite for the development of global logistics [14, 146], therefore, the characteristic trends of global logistics are beginning to act: international logistics connections; activities on an international scale; the growing number of logistics service providers that have the appropriate structures and operate in the international arena; growing vertical integration of distribution channels, which covers a large number of chain participants from many countries; growth and complexity of global supply chains.

Global logistics reflects the trend of the world economy due to the reorientation of business from its narrow specialization (by different countries and regions) to a multi-organized world market economy. Thus, the main idea of the transition to a new level of enterprise management should be to build global logistics and appropriate chain management. It is important to ensure the integration of functions and stages in the formation of global logistics chains, as the acceleration and intensification, and complexity of the material, information, service, and financial flows are complicated by the scale and number of management decisions in uncertainty. However, some Ukrainian and Russian scientists do not consider supply chain management as an integrated concept, but only as optimization and coordination of relations between the participants [15; 16].

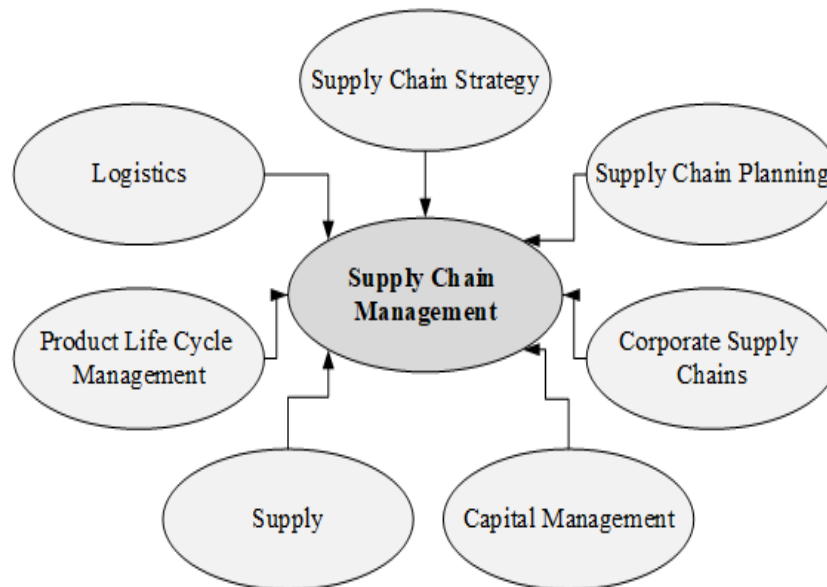


Figure 1. Components of supply chain management

Source: author's development

The main driving forces of the development of global logistics and the formation of appropriate supply chains at the present stage in conditions of uncertainty is the time factor, which necessitates the acceleration of material flow, as well as the space factor, namely the location and location of logistics management [4, 16-17]. It can be argued that a global approach to this phenomenon will help to achieve a competitive advantage for all actors in the supply chain.

Thus, V. Shcherbakov in his research emphasizes the benefits of implementing global logistics supply chains [9, 296]: cooperation of enterprises operating within one chain, for maximum satisfaction of the final consumer; competition of enterprises included in one supply chain with other enterprises operating in other supply chains; the ability to exchange information and resources between enterprises; lower costs incurred by enterprises due to the balance of operations, lower stocks, fewer expeditions, economies of scale, elimination of those activities that were irrationally wasted time or that did not give value; improving performance through more accurate forecasts, better planning, more productive use of resources, more sound setting of priorities; improving material flow, as integration allows you to move it faster and more reliably; better customer service, associated with reduced order execution time, faster delivery, and fuller accounting of individual consumer requests; higher flexibility, which allows companies to respond more quickly to changing conditions; the ability to achieve compatibility with the use of standardized procedures, which eliminates duplication of effort.

It is possible to state the fact that today there is a situation when the enterprises began to "open" concerning the foreign market. Not only are they becoming related processes of globalization, but they are becoming channels for the spread of this phenomenon. That is, a global chain is created, each link of which is in close contact with each other and with the world at large. In other words, businesses begin to interact through global logistics chains and channels through which aggregate integrated flows move, the subjects (links) of which can be, for example, international freight

forwarding companies, insurance companies, global telecommunications networks. In the absence of international logistics units, such processes as unloading and loading operations, delays of cargo and vehicles at customs stations, supply deadlines negatively affect the market situation and the success of suppliers in a competitive market.

The tendency to create a world market affects the implementation of production functions of enterprises. They are no longer engaged only in production and do not manage at the regional or national level, enterprises produce products for the world market and manage global production and distribution systems while optimizing costs and meeting the demands of consumers worldwide [8, 258].

American scientist D. Waters believes that the creation of a global logistics chain is a complex process in which certain dangers arise [17, 487]: large volumes of orders; high transportation costs; a high degree of uncertainty in the international market; high fluctuations in demand; a large number of intermediaries, freight forwarders, customs agents; the presence of intermediaries and long distances complicate the establishment of close working relationships with the end-user; the presence of great distance and diversity in communication cultures become more difficult; constant changes in terms of trade; uncertain financial agreements; complicated international documentation.

D. Ivanov notes that global supply chain management should be based on three main points that will ensure the competitiveness and profitability of enterprises [5, 39-40]. Emphasis is placed on the fact that integration and coordination fundamentally distinguish supply chain management from traditional inter-firm cooperation (Figure 2).

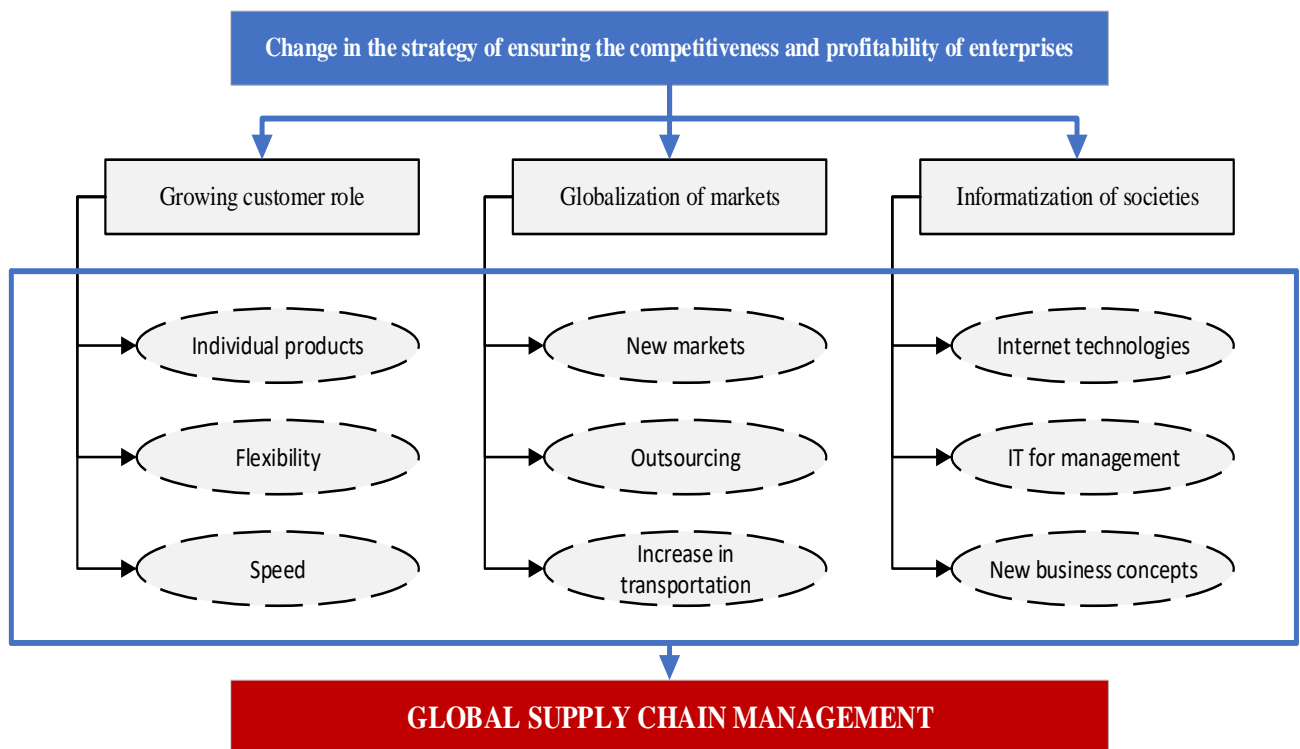


Figure 2. Objective bases of global supply chain management development

Source: author's development



Therefore, we propose to consider global supply chain management as the management and coordination of several business processes of supply chain actors, each of which has its priorities and goals in the process of ensuring fast and cost-effective delivery of goods and services to consumers, at the same time, a fair distribution of risks, costs and revenues between all participants in the chain must be observed.

CONCLUSIONS

We can conclude that:

1. Risk in business is impossible to avoid.
2. The risk can be reduced by introducing a certain redundancy of supply chain structures, improving coordination and information exchange to improve quality, timeliness, and accessibility for all participants in the supply chain demand forecasts, introduction of monitoring and regulation of the supply chain in case of violations and deviations from the plan. formation of many non-residual solutions (for example, the use of methods of adaptive and strategic planning). Summarizing the above, we note that global supply chain management, in our opinion, is a large-scale problem of risk management, which can be solved when there is a change and transition from managing individual functions or operations to integrating activities with all possible risks in the supply chain. Based on the possibility of uncertainties in the supply chain, it is necessary to determine the categories of reliability of the supply chain, namely: reliability, reliability, recoverability, serviceability, consistency, and efficiency. It is these concepts that determine the specifics of the functioning of the global logistics chain (Figure 3).

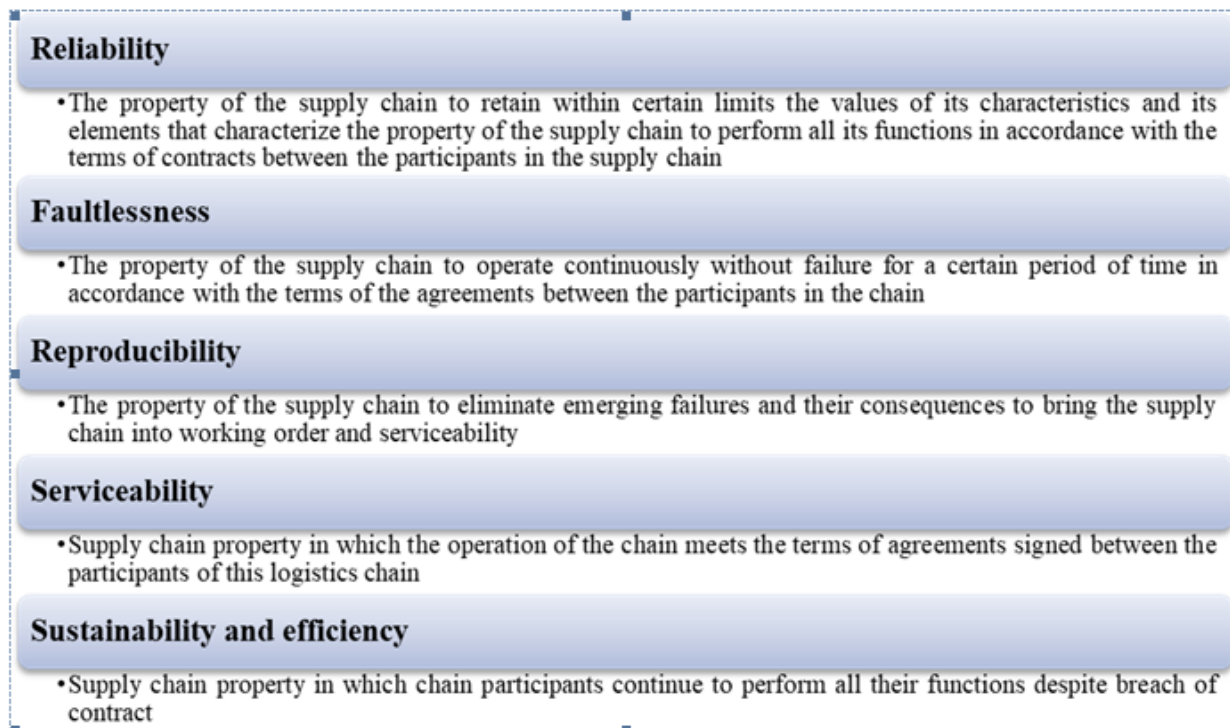


Figure 3. Characteristic terms of reliability of a global supply chain

Based on the characteristics of the reliability of the supply chain, identify the main types of risks that may arise and affect the reliability of the global logistics chain (see Figure 4).



Figure 4. Classification of risks that may affect the global supply chain

Source: author's development based on [10; 11; 13]



Thus, we can say that the risk in business logistics should be divided into targeted external actions (e.g., terrorism or hacker attacks) and non-targeted external actions (e.g., fluctuations in demand relative to forecasts). There are some measures to reduce uncertainty to counter different types of disturbances at different stages. Therefore, the task of effective global supply chain management should be to ensure a balanced level of action, i.e. essentially the supply chain plan and its resources.

With increasing competition, individualization of markets, and the growing level of global supply chains, logistics for enterprises is becoming a tool for strategic development. Ukraine's path to global supply chain management is inevitable and unalterable, as a sovereign state of this scale, location, and geostrategic role cannot remain in self-isolation.

Thus, as an impact on the global management of logistics chains in Ukraine should be noted the following:

- increasing the quantity and quality of consumer products on the world market;
- technological progress, as a result of which the cost of production is reduced and prices for a significant part of mass demand are reduced;
- much wider and free access to information throughout the supply chain, the expansion of opportunities and means of communication worldwide;
- improving mutual understanding between different civilizations by intensifying global information exchange and leveling differences through dissemination throughout the global logistics chain.

REFERENCES

1. Alan Harrison, Remko van Hoek (2005). Logistics Management and Strategy. Financial Times Management; 2nd edition.
2. Anna Nagurney (2006). Supply Chain Network Economics: Dynamics of Prices, Flows, and Profits. Edward Elgar Publishing.
3. Career in supply chain management // URL: <http://www.hometuitionworld.com/career/career-course/supply-chain-management/career-in-supply-chain-management>.
4. Chuhray N. Formuvannja lancjuha postavok: pytannja teoriji ta praktyky. Monohrafija [Formation of the supply chain: questions of theory and practice. Monograph] / N.Chuhray, O.Hirna. – Lviv: «Intelekt-Zahid», 2007, 232 p.
5. Ivanov D.A. Upravlenye cepjamy postavok [Supply Chain Management]. – SPb: Izdatelstvo SPbHPU, 2009, 660 p.
6. James Stock, Douglas Lambert (2000). Strategic Logistics Management. McGraw-Hill/Irwin; 4th edition.
7. Kommercheskaya deyatelnost proyzvodstvennyh predpriyatyy (fyrn) [Commercial activity of industrial enterprises (firms)]: Uchebnik / Pod red. prof. O.A.Novykova, prof. V.V.Scherbakova. – Spb.: Izd-vo SPbHUEF, 1999, 215 p.
8. Lenshyn Y.A. Osnovy lohystyky [Basics of Logistics]: Uchebnoe posobyie / Y.A.Lenshyn. – M.: Mashynostroenye, 2002, 464 p.
9. Osnovy lohystyky [Basics of Logistics]: Uchebnyk dlya vuzov / Pod red. V.Scherbakova. – SPb.: Pyter, 2009, 432 p.



10. Remyha Yu.S. Management of supply chains in high-risk conditions. International Scientific-Practical Conference: Modern Transformation of Economics and Management in the Era of Globalization: Conference. January 29, 2016. Klaipeda: Baltija Publishing, pp.116-120.
11. Remyha Yu.S. Theoretical aspects of the concept of "supply chain" // International Scientific Journal. Collection of scientific articles. Issue 1. Volume 2, January, 2016, pp.91-93.
12. Remyha Yu.S., Zinichenko Yu.V., Krasnova D.Yu. Rol lohistyky u hlobalizacynyh protcesah XXI stolittya [The role of logistics in the globalization of the XXI century] // Problemy podhotovky professyonalnyh kadrov po lohystyke v uslovyyah hlobalnoy konkurentnoy srede: X MNPK, 18-19 oktjabrja 2012. Sbornyk dokladov / Otv. red. M.Yu.Hryhorak, L.V.Savchenko. – K.: NAU, 2012, pp.296-299.
13. Remyha Yuliia, Tyrpak M.O. Why logistics is important in business? // Problemy pidhotovky profesijnyh kadriv z lohystyky v umovah hlobalnoho konkurentnoho seredovyscha: XV MNPK 27-28 zhovtnja 2017. Zbirnyk dopovidej / Vidp. red. M.Yu.Hryhorak, L.V.Savchenko. – K.: NAU, 2017. – p.251-253.
14. Rezer S.M., Rodnykov A.N. Lohystyka. Slovar termynov [Logistics. Glossary of terms] – M.: VYNYTY RAN, 2007, 412 p.
15. Rodnykov A.N. Lohystyka: Termynolohyčeskyj slovar [Logistics: Glossary]. 2-e izd. ispr. i dop. – M.: INFRA, 2000, 352 p.
16. Smyrychynskyy V.V. Osnovy lohistychnoho menedzhmentu: Navch. posibnyk [Fundamentals of logistics management: Textbook] / V.V.Smyryčyns'kyj, A.V.Smyryčyns'kyj. – Ternopil: «Ekonomichna dumka», 2000, 240 p.
17. Waters, C.D.J. (C. Donald J.). (2003). Logistics: An Introduction to Supply Chain Management, PALGRAVE MACMILLAN, New York.



APPLICATION OF THE GRADING SYSTEM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND BEST PRACTICES

¹Maryna Kanavets, ²Yuliia Lykhach

¹PhD in Public Administration, Director of the Center for Adaptation of the Civil Service to the Standards of the European Union, e-mail: kmarysya@gmail.com, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9033-1353

²PhD in Public Administration, First Deputy Director of the Center for Adaptation of the Civil Service to the Standards of the European Union, e-mail: lyy-78@ukr.net, ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0945-0692

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the international experience in implementing the grading system and its place in the remuneration system of civil servants, considers the relationship between the requirements for competencies, experience, education with position classification, as well as the role of position classification in the remuneration system on the example of a number of countries. Using the experience of the countries discussed in the article is an important aspect of forming an effective remuneration system of civil servants in Ukraine. It is proved that the use of international experience in the organization of remuneration in the public sector will improve the efficiency and quality of civil servants' performance as well as increase the competitiveness of the state.

Key words: grading system, grading, position classification, remuneration system, wage, civil service, civil servants, international experience.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. An important issue in the organization and functioning of the civil service is the remuneration of civil servants. The purpose of this article is to study the international experience of reforming pay systems in the government sector, as well as the application of the grading system in the civil service. Also, the purpose of this study is to suggest ways to improve the current system of remuneration in the government sector based on the experience of the countries discussed in the article.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Studying the international experience issues in the organization of labor and payment of salaries of civil servants are in the works of such scientists as O. Sokolova, O. Yaroshenko, A. Obolenskii, I. Lopushinskii, N. Nyzhnyk, Ye. Chernonoh, N. Bohdanova, P. Tymoshchuk, A. Shkolyk and others.

Presenting main material. Good governance and the provision of quality public services cannot be achieved without efficient and skilled workers. Attracting professional and skilled workers to the civil service requires a clear and transparent system of remuneration in public administration and fair recruitment to the civil service. Wage transparency affects the quality of public services, the implementation of the reform, and the understanding of the general public about their obligation to pay taxes, as tax revenues go to finance the salaries of civil servants.

The experience of government sector wage reforms in different countries has shown that it is important to study the pay gap in the government and private sectors. For example, in the Republic of Estonia the classification model is built in such a way that civil service positions and the level of remuneration can be compared with the private sector, while in the Republic of Latvia



and the Republic of Moldova the salary range in grades is determined on the basis of annual salary public service with market. The level of remuneration of civil servants in the Republic of Poland is generally quite competitive compared to the private sector. For most positions (with the exception of senior management), there are small pay gaps in the government and private sectors. However, high-level management positions tend to be paid more heavily than equivalent positions in the private sector.

In United States of America, the general wage scheme is usually adjusted in January each year with an overall increase in salary based on national changes in private sector wages. The salary system is established taking into account the following principles: the salary of a civil servant must be the same as the salary for other similar federal works in the relevant area of salary (Locality Pay Areas); the salary of a civil servant corresponds to the salary for similar work in the private sector.

In the Republic of Singapore, in response to high redundancies and difficulties in recruiting new employees, the level of remuneration of senior civil servants has been linked to the level of remuneration in the private sector by establishing formal criteria. Two bindings are used: Superscale G for senior civil servants and Staff Grade I for ministers. Other salaries in the civil service are calculated by interpolating or extrapolating from these two points. Also, a personal performance pay system has been introduced for all civil servants.

The salary that each employee receives depends on factors such as the degree of complexity and responsibility of his duties, as well as the intensity of work, working hours, working environment and other working conditions. Each government authority independently determines the content of standard job responsibilities, which should be the basis for classification.

But in all cases, in the positions classification seek to achieve a balance between the position value and the level of wages.

The positions evaluation, and its hierarchization and ratios in order to establish basic salaries are based on such basic criteria as education, experience, complexity, creativity, responsibility for decision-making, working conditions, as well as physical and mental effort. However, the level of education is one of the main factors influencing the time of progress between grades. Depending on the employee's education, the initial grade and the time required to advance to the next grade are determined.

In Federal Republic of Germany, promotions to higher pay grades are granted according to aptitude, qualifications and professional achievements, that is, performance. In most cases, they entail a change of post. Before the promotion is granted, the civil servant works in the higher post on probation. Since civil servants are assigned to established posts, promotion requires that a suitable higher post is available. This decision is made on the basis of performance appraisals. Performance appraisals of civil servants include an assessment of professional achievements, aptitude and qualifications.

The remuneration system for civil servants may vary considerably from country to country, but in all analyzed countries, civil servants are entitled to bonuses, allowances and other benefits in accordance with the law.

Different countries have different rules for receiving allowances, surcharges and other additional and compensatory benefits, for example, in the Republic of Austria there is a allowance for years of service (civil servant is entitled to a bonus for years of service ("kleine Daz") after two years of work with the highest wage in the relevant group. The long-service bonus increases after four years at the highest wage level ("große Daz"), functional allowance (civil servant of the general



administrative service is entitled to a functional allowance if he / she is assigned responsibilities that are assigned to another functional group), allowance for assignment of duties (civil servant of the general administrative service is entitled to an allowance if he/she works in a position in the highest group of the general administrative service, without being assigned to this group).

In the Republic of Singapore, the remuneration of civil servants was allowed to include an annual or semi-annual flexible bonus. Thus, the government has received instruments to quickly regulate public sector labor costs in the event of a crisis.

There is also a list of allowances in the Republic of Moldova, for example: monthly allowance for professional level, monthly allowance for scientific and / or scientific-pedagogical title (is set in proportion to the time worked and is from 600 to 1200 lei for researchers and management. If a civil servant with a scientific degree works in others spheres, the allowance is from 300 to 600 lei, respectively), monthly allowance for the honorary title (is set for persons who have been awarded such honorary titles in the form of a fixed amount), allowance for achievements (for the payment of the achievement allowance, funds are allocated annually within 10% of the annual amount of the basic salaries of the personnel entitled to receive the achievement allowance), special allowances (from 10% to 120% of annual salary), Additionally, in depending on the circumstances, employees are entitled to: compensatory allowances for work in unfavourable conditions (up to 100% of the basic salary), allowance for overtime work, night work and / or work on non-working holidays and/or weekends, allowance for participation in projects of development, which are financed from external sources (up to 75% of the basic salary), one-time bonus and annual bonus.

In Republic of Poland civil service allowance and the functional allowance are determined using the coefficients of the base amount, the amount of which is determined in accordance with certain rules set out in the Budget Law. The Prime Minister may also specify other benefits and allowances, as well as the conditions and procedure for their provision, based on the need to increase the efficiency of the tasks performed by members of the civil service.

In Japan there are corrective allowance of the Ministry, allowance for adjustment of initial salary, allowances for adjusting the position of a professional employee, maintenance allowance, regional aid, transfer allowance, allowance for adjustment of the scientific worker, housing aid, daily aid, one-time payment for removal, special allowance for the complexity of the work, vacation paid, night shift allowance, special allowance for the work of administrative staff, diligence allowance

In addition to monetary rewards, various incentives can be applied to civil servants in all countries: thanksgiving, diplomas, other departmental honors, early rank, government honors, awards or state awards.

Also, the analysis found that regular review of government sector wage levels through negotiations or centralized (on an annual or semi-annual basis) is a guarantee of effective budget planning. Annual / semi-annual meetings with government authorities ensure that classification is carried out in accordance with uniform principles and quality of classification data.

Classification model is centrally reviewed once per year to see if any new positions need to be included (in recent years for example on data management, service design or cyber security) and the ones not used anymore (mainly because of process automation) removed. Yearly calibration meetings ensure determination of a fair level of remuneration for civil servants.

In some countries, the revision of the remuneration level differs somewhat, for example, the Latvian State Chancellery calculates the salaries of exclusively higher-level civil servants every



year. It is worth noting that not only salaries are determined, but also the maximum percentage of bonuses and entertainment expenses.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing international law, we can conclude that one of the main objectives of international organizations responsible for the remuneration of civil servants is to create such wage guarantees that will ensure proper living conditions.

The experience of government sector wage reforms in different countries has shown that more efficient budget planning and a higher standard of living for civil servants is observed in countries where (a) the pay gap in the government and private sectors is smaller, (b) performance-related pay affect the level of wages, (c) use a competitive model of personnel management, (d) conduct regular reviews of wages in the government sector through negotiations or centrally (on an annual or semi-annual basis).

Studying the positive international experience of the countries covered in the article on the organization of work and payment of salaries of civil servants can help improve the current situation by increasing the motivation of civil servants, improving the image and confidence in government in general.

Also, a comprehensive study of the best world practices of countries with different histories of the institution of civil service provides an opportunity to look more broadly at the issue, consider additional opportunities for reform, apply and adapt best international practices.

REFERENCES

1. Code of Status of Civil Servants and Employees of the National Bank of the Hellenic Republic. URL: <https://www.ypes.gr/kodikas-ypallilon-dimosioy-kai-n-p-d-d/>
2. Law of Japan “On Wages” as of 1945 No. 95 (as amended). URL: https://elaws.egov.go.jp/document?law_unique_id=322AC0000000120_20190914_501AC0000000037
3. Law of Latvia on Civil Service as of January 01, 2001 No. 331/333 (as amended on June 02, 2021). URL: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/222271#piel1>
4. Law of the Republic of Moldova Parliament “On Civil Servants and the Status of Civil Servants” as of July 04, 2008 No. 158. URL: <http://ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/81082/87963/F1055411747/MDA81082.pdf>
5. Law on the State Budget of the Republic of Cyprus. URL: http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/arith/2019_2_089.pdf
6. Law on Wages of the Republic of Austria. URL: <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10008163>
7. Official website of the US Office of Personnel Management (posting of payment schedules). URL: <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/>
8. Regulation of the Prime Minister of January 29, 2016 “On determination of officials’ positions, required professional qualifications, the service ranks of Civil Servants, multipliers to calculate payments and on detailed principles of fixing and paying other benefits allowed to some categories of Civil Service Corps members” (amanded). URL: <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20180000807>
9. Singapore Law on the Public Sector as of 2018. URL: <https://sso.agc.gov.sg/Act/PSGA2018>



10. Sokolova O. A. (2016) [The Principles of Civil Servants Remuneration as a System Legal Phenomenon].
11. The procedure for establishing the composition of official positions of state administrative authorities, the procedure for classification of official positions and classification of official positions, approved by the Government of the Republic as of November 08, 2012 №92 (Annex 4 – State Classification of Positions). URL: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/129052013018?leiaKehtiv>
12. Yaroshenko O. M. (2013) [Equal labor rights – the basic principle of constitutional and legal regulation of social and labor relations].



INNOVATIVE MODEL OF HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT REGULATION

¹Tetiana Shestakovska, ²Liudmyla Yushchenko, ³Igor Venger

¹Doctor of Science in Public Administration, Associate Professor of the National University "Chernihiv Polytechnic", e-mail: Shestakovska27@gmail.com. <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8098-8439>

²PhD in Public Administration, Associate Professor of Department of Public Administration, Educational and Scientific Institute of International Relations and Social Sciences of the Interregional Academy of Personnel Management, e-mail: 0997306355@ukr.net, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0315-9565>

³Postgraduate, Chernihiv Polytechnic National University, e-mail: venger28@ukr.net. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0076-8066>

ABSTRACT

It is proposed to consider the cluster policy in the field of health care development as an informal entity that unites leading companies, various research and educational organizations and other unanimous institutions on a voluntary basis. The peculiarities of the implementation of the cluster policy of the state are that it combines industrial, socio-economic and regional policies. In methodological terms, the study of the formation and implementation of state cluster policy in the field of health care development should take place in the following areas: identification of mechanisms for managing the development of health care; analysis of the implementation of such mechanisms; conducting research on current problems that arise in the implementation of state health development policy; various strategic directions for the development of health care and improving its quality to the required level of world standards. In particular, the state's cluster policy pursues goals that intersect closely with society, government and business to promote the health of the entire population, manage the development of health care, develop appropriate infrastructure both directly in the health care sector and in some of its specific parts, open access to innovations and technologies and more. The peculiarity of the organization of the cluster is its members, who are not part of it in absolute terms, but only its part, designed to achieve the goal (this is its difference from the general system approach). The organizational structure of the system of state cluster policy in the field of health care development is presented, which allows to regulate the issues of balanced socio-economic development of the country, assessment of its investment attractiveness, level of economic independence and stability of cluster institutions and other tasks.

Key words: cluster policy, health, management, mechanisms, development.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. Every year, the field of health care is increasingly focused on combining efforts with other areas (economic, social, educational and others) in the direction of maintaining and strengthening health, prolonging active life and working capacity of citizens. In other words, one object is studied from different angles, by diversified methods that correspond to a certain branch of science or certain mechanisms of public administration. Supporting the position of a large number of scientists that all industries are responsible for the state of life, health, thereby activating the mechanisms of public administration, they are inextricably linked,



and therefore, the effectiveness of the functioning and development of health care can be achieved only by forming a single integrated system of their interaction. There is an urgent need to implement a so-called interdisciplinary approach to the study of the health of the entire working population. As a result of using this approach, there is a need to develop a structural and situational model of the cluster of public mechanisms for managing the health of the entire population.

Analysis of recent researches and published papers. Such scientists as S. Vovk, I. Salukvadze, S. Sokolenko, M. Kropyvko, P. Sabluk, M. Odintsov, T. Shestakovska and others paid their attention to the study of this issue. This topic has a fairly broad theoretical and methodological basis. However, a number of provisions of the systemic approach are not sufficiently taken into account to identify the peculiarities of the functioning of the state cluster policy in the field of health care development. The purpose of the article is to study the peculiarities of the state of scientific development of the state cluster policy in the field of health care development.

Results of the research. Each industry has a corresponding market structure, where enterprises and organizations of such major sectors, namely public, private and non-profit, operate and compete quite actively. Healthcare is no exception. That is, in order to find innovative ways to manage health issues, it is necessary, first of all, to solve the problem of finding on the basis of established internal deterministic links between diversified processes that take place in the system "man - environment"; the most characteristic of this area are the parameters (feedback), which allow to bring such a system to a stable state as efficiently and spontaneously as possible, ie the acquisition of new quality parameters that must meet the objectives [1].

The problem in the implementation of cluster policy arises because it is on the border of industrial, socio-economic and regional policy, which in some way are the responsibility of various ministries or agencies, because the market economy does not provide direct management of industries and industries, as was the case during the administrative period. economy. Thus, competencies to combine modern domestic developments and research experience become relevant, and, giving them the level of state status, to clearly allocate them to certain areas of development. The state can also use various measures to support small and medium-sized businesses to stimulate cluster initiatives in specific regions. It is the cluster approach that provides public authorities at different levels of management with effective interaction with various participants, business, more specifically to present its characteristics and tactical objectives, thus laying the foundation for purposeful and clearly motivated strategic planning. Thus, the cluster approach, depending on the identified strategic priorities for regional development can be implemented by three different functional and structural approaches as a specific type: industrial agglomerations, certain network structures or cluster initiatives. Thus, cluster policy must correspond to the two main processes of development of any economic system of the country and its regions. The first is the comprehensive stimulation of the emergence of clusters, the formation of the preconditions for their activation, the dynamic development and support of the activities of already existing cluster formations. The second is to stimulate the emergence and implementation of cluster initiatives as an important prerequisite for the emergence of clusters and cluster formations [1-5].

Given that cluster initiatives are usually considered from the standpoint of institutional form to the process of implementing public policy objectives of the country and its regions, the facilitator of the cluster initiative is directly the public authority that initiates the cluster model and provides institutional and organizational and informational support. Thus, the role of power is not the



formation of clusters directly, but in the formation of the task and initiating the emergence of such clusters, the formation of appropriate motives and mechanisms, a reliable rule-making process. Thus, cluster policy provides a coherent system of government measures and mechanisms to support clusters by relevant business structures, which in some way increase the competitiveness of the national economy as a whole, as well as economic entities that are part of such clusters (for example, financial and technical assistance, granting preferences or benefits, various consulting services). The transformation of the cluster initiative into an effective public tool for the development of the country and its regions occurs through the formation of its participants a clear strategy for cluster development and its implementation program, with the representation of the relevant coordination body between all stakeholders. The formed strategy in the form of a specific document is an effective institutional basis for the formation of measures of state (or regional) support for the relevant cluster initiative.

The health care management system provides for the presentation of management functions, specific goals, which are interpreted in specific tasks, strategic and operational actions of management participants in relevant sectors (public, private, non-traditional) in order to achieve socio-economic and environmental effect - preservation and strengthening health of all citizens, prolongation of duration and quality of life of all economically active population of Ukraine.

Also, analyzing the modern sphere of health care in Ukraine in recent years, we find that, despite long-term efforts to support the industry, an important place is occupied by problems that in some way make it impossible for the system to meet the urgent needs of the population. This is directly due to the following main factors: the lack of effective mechanisms for public management of the industry, inefficient organization of medical care for the entire population, the critical state of medical institutions, insufficient use of existing capacity of medical institutions primarily non-state ownership, and individuals - entrepreneurs with proper licenses for medical care.

Thus, the health care sector is a multilevel, diverse structure. It also has a large number of medical institutions of different capacities (relevant medical institutions, specialized primary health care centers, various dispensaries, etc.), institutions of higher medical education, research institutes, which are heterogeneous in terms of their size and approaches to formation of public health. Each represented organization is determined by a different number of highly qualified specialists and staff, belongs to different forms of ownership and has different subordination - to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, etc. That is, there is a set of subjects of management that use certain mechanisms of public administration that are in interaction and perform their functions in relation to the relevant subordinate objects.

In particular, the state's cluster policy pursues goals that intersect closely with society, government and business to promote the health of the entire population, manage the development of health care, develop appropriate infrastructure both directly in the health care sector and in some of its specific parts, open access to innovations and technologies and more. The peculiarity of the organization of the cluster is its members, who are not part of it in absolute terms, but only its part, designed to achieve the goal (this is its difference from the general system approach).

In turn, the cluster may also include completely different structures in different industries. Clusters form a unique ground for supporters of the formation of a strategy of public-private partnership on a large scale for innovation and investment activities. They also contribute to the organization of proper management, increase the adaptability and mobility of individual services and enterprises [6-7].



In our opinion, clusters play an important role of an effective tool that effectively groups industry accumulations, possible duplication, irrational and inappropriate use of the funding process, identifying and summarizing a common goal with certain individual industries, services, industries to develop approaches to joint work. This is much more effective than the relevant departmental agreements, the process of approval, approval, and so on. Bureaucratic office work also does not allow to solve problems that gradually pass each year [3]. In the scientific and methodological plan the research of questions of formation of clusters should take place on the following aspects: identification of the main mechanisms of public management of the quality of health of the whole population; analysis of the implementation of functions by such mechanisms; conducting research on current issues that arise in public administration of public protection; various strategic directions for the development of labor capital and improving its quality to the required level of world standards [1]. We present the following groups of clusters:

1. Association of organizations in the field of social protection, which are formed on the basis of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the Social Insurance Fund of Ukraine; The Pension Fund of Ukraine and the Department of Labor and Social Protection; Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine, National Health Service of Ukraine, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.
2. Organization of medical protection of the population (involved: science and education, pre-hospital and hospital medical care, pharmaceutical sector, rehabilitation, physical culture and sports, healthy lifestyle, appropriate medical infrastructure).
3. Association of labor organizations and employment (population support; training, retraining; employment in the labor market; migration centers; migration; employment; career guidance; wages; accident assistance; industrial insurance funds, mutual assistance) .
4. Association of ecological and sanitary-hygienic protection of the population (various scientific organizations of labor; protection of the environment; organization of the issue; comprehensive fight against bad habits; provision of labor protection).

The presented models of the cluster help to solve problems of balanced development of the country's economy, assessing the investment attractiveness of the relevant sectors of the economy. Thus, the cluster model of mechanisms of public management of public health in Ukraine in a number of components (social protection, organization of proper medical protection, environmental and sanitary protection, promotion of labor organization and employment) is a subject-subject and subject-object interaction of relevant interconnected economic clusters (promotion of social protection; environmental and sanitary protection of the population; organization of appropriate medical protection; organization of labor and employment) and mechanisms of public administration.

The experience of most countries where developed health care is used shows that the current problems that arise in this sector cannot be resolved without the participation of the appropriate capital of the entrepreneur. Healthcare is one of the areas of the social sphere where the respective socio-economic, moral-ethical and political interests of the whole society intersect in a certain way. Without public cluster management of various forms of ownership in this area is almost impossible.

The mechanisms of public management of the health care cluster represent the conscious, legislative influence of the executive authorities on the relevant medical facilities of all types of ownership, economic processes and people working in the process of monitoring the implementation of existing laws, orders of ministries and other regulations. legal acts of current legislation to preserve the public health of the entire working population. Other definitions can



also be found in the presented scientific sources, but most of them characterize the corresponding management functions [2-5].

The analysis of trends in the state of health care management allowed us to draw the following conclusions: the health care sector in Ukraine, primarily at the regional level, is in a state of cluster development, but this process is poorly represented, and therefore not yet accepted in theory and the practice of economics and health care organization. The cluster approach is quite active in the organization of appropriate preferential drug supply. Pharmaceutical management bodies, authorized by various pharmaceutical organizations, pharmacy warehouses, medical organizations of various forms of ownership - the area of general cluster interest in the direction of providing medicines to people who have benefits in accordance with current legislation [7].

In Ukraine today, there is a well-developed private network of health care facilities. As a subsystem of the presented general state system, it is also managed on the basis of the general legislation on the received medical care. In turn, there is still no interest in the formation of clusters in private medical institutions. Thus, the system of departmental medical institutions formed on the basis of the sectoral approach and the existing cartographic division of Ukraine, in accordance with the requirements of approaching appropriate medical care to the population, respectively in urban settlements and villages, is actively included in the general medical cluster.

The current state and trends in the formation of quality human resources and features of their quality development in the context of the cluster policy of the state is determined by the need to implement a set of basic strategic measures, ie [8]:

- measures affecting the health care and demographic situation, aimed at promoting the expanded reproduction of the population, comprehensive preservation of its gender and age structure, maintenance of general health, increasing life expectancy, constant stimulation of fertility, helping to reduce mortality;
- focused on the general development of each person, his mental and physical abilities, enrichment of appropriate intellectual, creative and cultural potential, growth of educational level of knowledge, appropriate healthy lifestyle and providing the labor market with quality labor;
- focused measures to ensure the effectiveness of employment centers, dynamic changes in a particular sectoral structure of employment, comprehensive support for mobile labor, reducing hidden unemployment, reducing mass and long-term unemployment, creating favorable conditions for integrated small and medium business development, balanced labor supply to urgent needs in it;
- strategic measures in the field of restoration and development of national production of consumer goods and demand by increasing their consumer qualities; areas focused on strengthening the state's influence on income growth and effective demand of the entire population; entrepreneurship and business activity of the population, complex stimulation of growth of incomes of the population from use of the property;
- focused measures to ensure systemic and personal protection of the appropriate level of labor protection, minimizing the risk of loss of health and life of workers at work;
- strategic measures aimed at ensuring the protection of rights and guarantees of citizens in the field of social relations; development of social partnership.

CONCLUSIONS

In modern conditions, a number of conditions are used, which can both intensify and hinder the development of cluster initiatives in the domestic healthcare sector. Positive conditions are: the



existence of medical-technological and scientific infrastructure; proper psychological readiness for associations. Negative factors influencing the development of clusters are: low level of quality of the business climate in the field of health care, insufficient level of development of associative structures, which accordingly do not cope with the task of developing and gradually advancing health priorities and interests; the current horizon of the planning process. The concrete benefits of the comprehensive development of the cluster appear only after 5-7 years, and therefore the availability of an effective strategy is considered as one of the important factors for its effective development in the long run. The use of a cluster model of health care development management requires a formal structural and institutional structure that in some way coordinates the development of cluster associations formed with the participation of relevant enterprises that are members of the relevant cluster organization. In turn, clusters require from their immediate participants trust in each other and a fairly long horizon of the planning process. In this case, we believe that a certain adaptation of the use of the cluster approach in the field of health care is the formation of clusters with the assistance of public authorities using effective classical management methods, ie cluster and traditional approaches to the health care management system can also be effectively complemented. . The presented approach allows us to consider the field of health care, in a complex connection with the socio-economic system of the state or its regions, and as a system of complex interconnected socio-economic clusters. The presented structure of the system of state cluster policy in the field of health care development allows to regulate the issues of balanced development of the country's economy, assessment of the level of investment attractiveness of certain industries, level of economic independence and stability of clusters and a set of other tasks.

REFERENCES

1. Vovk S.M. (2016) Medychnyi klaster – universalnyi mekhanizm upravlinnia. [The medical cluster is a universal control mechanism]. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats DonDUU, Tom XVII, Vypusk 298 «Suchasni problemy derzhavnoho upravlinnia v umovakh systemnykh zmin», Seria «Derzhavne upravlinnia». 130s. S. 110–117.
2. Porter M. E. (2001) Competitive advantage of nations: creating and sustaining superior performance. Harvard. 457 p.
3. Yanh L. (1012) Stvorennia klasteriv – ody n iz napriamiv zrostantia. [Creating clusters is one of the areas of growth]. Menedzhment ta stratehichne upravlinnia. S. 144–148.
4. Prais V. (1999) Liudska povedink : faktor u prykladnii ekonomitsi. [Human behavior: a factor in applied economics.]. Perspektyvy doslidzhennia. №2. S. 3–16.
5. Salukvadze, I.M. (2008), “Cluster formation of the regional economy”, Rehionalnyi zbirnyk naukovykh prats z ekonomiky «Prometei», no. 3, pp. 39-41.
6. Sokolenko, S.I. (2006), Stratehiia konkurentospromozhnosti ekonomiky Ukrainy na osnovi intehtratsiinykh system – klasteriv [The strategy of Ukraine's economic competitiveness based integration systems – clusters], Izd LLC “Ribest”, Sevastopol, Ukraine, 38 p.
7. Kropyvko, M.F. (2011), “Conceptual approach to cluster development and management of agro-industrial production”, Ekonomika APK, no. 11, pp. 3-13.
8. Shestakovska T.L., Savchenko V.F. (2016) Features of the formation of socially oriented clusters in Ukraine. Scientific Bulletin of Polissya. no. 1 (5). pp.46-55.



THE INFLUENCE OF THE LANGUAGE FACTOR ON THE NATIONAL IDENTITY FORMATION

¹Oksana Lytvynchuk

¹Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Associate Professor of the International Relations and Political Management Department, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: oksana.litva@yandex.ua, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7122-7371>

ABSTRACT

The importance of the state language in modern Ukrainian society as an important factor of national identity and a means of strengthening society is emphasized. It is found that language ensures the unity and development of the healthy mentality and culture of people as a nation, it is the main source and factor of its strengthening, a powerful means of consolidating national consciousness, preserving national identity for millennia.

Topical issues of language policy and language situation in Ukraine are highlighted. The orientation of the state policy on strengthening the position of the Ukrainian language not only in everyday life, but also in the field of public administration, is defined, so that it will help to open new horizons for the development of society.

The main problems characterizing the modern language situation are traced.

Key words: national identity, language, language policy, nation building, Ukrainian nation, Ukraine.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. Only a nation that studies and respects its cultural and linguistic heritage and preserves its own identity and integrity for future generations can be called a nation. It is the Ukrainian language, not the language of national minorities, that influences the Ukrainian people's awareness of their own national identity and national consolidation. The efficiency of functioning, stability, integrity, self-sufficiency and development of society depend on how the state language policy is constructed, what its goals and priorities are. Most theorists distinguish language as a separate marker of the nation, which serves as a means of communication and worldview, in other words, language is one of the means of acquiring a nation's own identity. This determines the need to establish the priority of language in the context of the national identity formation. The well-known Ukrainian researcher, public figure, scientist Ivan Ogienko noted: "Language is our national feature, language is our culture, the degree of our consciousness" [8, p. 76].

Thus, the purpose of scientific research is to make a digression into the history of the state language formation as a means of national identity and to draw attention to the peculiarities of the language policy formation in today's conditions. We must understand that language is not only a means of communication, it reflects the thinking, worldview, and consciousness not only of an individual but of the whole nation. The language ensures the development of a people's healthy mentality and it is a powerful stimulus for strengthening national consciousness and culture, thus preserving national identity over the centuries.

Analysis of recent researches and published papers. The analysis of publications and scientific works shows that the language issues, the language situation understanding, national culture



features have interested such scholars as L. Azarova, O. Bondar, V. Ivanyshyna, P. Kononenko, Y. Kovalev, Y. Rymarenko, L. Skuratovsky, G. Shevkhova, V. Rusanivsky, O. Melnychuk, I. Bilodid, O. Taranenko, I. Usachenko, M. Stepanenko and others. L. Kovach and V. Otreshko have worked on the study of the language policy and linguistic and cultural factors for national identity preservation. I. Dziuba, G. Yevseyeva, M. Karpenko, L. Masenko and other scholars have pointed out the ways of the language policy improvement and development in their scientific works.

Despite the huge variety of the language issues researches as a means of national identity, language issues remain extremely relevant due to the fact that the borders of our country are still expanding and there is an active struggle for the Ukrainian information space and for every Ukrainian to remember who he is.

Results of the research. The language issue permeates all spheres of public life, and therefore, the unresolved and inaccurate prevailing in this area leaves behind many contradictions that will constantly stimulate social problems. The language policy regulation requires great care, because language is the main aspect of human life, through which a person realizes herself, socializes and leaves the most valuable cultural heritage.

The defining basis to start addressing the language issue in our country is to convey to every citizen the importance of knowing the state language as a language that has developed historically in our country, that has a thousand-year history and that every citizen can be proud of. Promoting the national minorities revival through the realization of their right to free development, usage and protection of their languages should take place in the context of the language policy regulating of the state, which should ensure state language knowledge as a national language in communication between all ethnic communities. The amendments to be made to the European Charter should clearly define the list of the languages that need protection in Ukraine.

Scholars O. Kuts and V. Zablotsky single out certain models of modern language communication, outlining the state language, the language of the titular ethnic group, the official language, the language of national minorities, foreign language, regional and minority [3, p. 14].

Firstly, the state language is enshrined in the constitutional order. Secondly, the language of the titular ethnic group in a polyethnic country is mainly a mandatory means of communication in state-level institutions, official state ceremonies, public records, and it is a necessary element in the educational process. At the same time it is a literary language, constantly evolving by borrowing foreign words, systematizing and generalizing its own terminology.

The official language is determined by the language of official ceremonies, receptions, presentations. If such events are held at the state level, it coincides with the state language, in other cases - any language adopted as a means of communication by different parties. It can be the language of national minorities living in the country, a foreign or regional language, or the language of interstate or interethnic communication.

As for the language of a national minority, it is the language of a non-titular ethnic group of the state, which builds its ethnopolitics on democratic principles, cares about the development of national minority languages, creates conditions for their functioning, taking into account economic opportunities.

A foreign language (interstate communication) is a language through which interstate communication is carried out, but it can also act as a language of interethnic communication in such a role. There is often a controversy over the national minority language development, which is also the language of a foreign state, and that is the subject of sharp social and inter-party confrontation. It is traditionally used by citizens within a certain territory of the state.



The language of a certain minority, that is rather neglected, has no opportunities for its own development or may disappear from the historical arena together with the ethnic group. The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages draws attention to the need of minority languages protection.

It is worth noting that each of the above languages is not political in its content, but it may acquire political content in certain circumstances. Raising the language to the state level makes it a priority in all spheres of public life, public administration. The cultural and socio-economic development determine the presence of many nationalities in one state and that's why there is a need to choose a single language that would meet the communicative needs of society [3, p. 72].

Showing the citizens of Ukraine that the state language is a consolidating factor, our common national wealth; and the support and development of minority languages is a cultural enrichment of society, should be the basis for legal language policy regulation in Ukraine.

In the process of individual development, communicating in a certain language, each person joins the national consciousness, thus forming the self-identity of the individual. A child should be brought up using only his native language in communication in order to inherit the national and spiritual qualities of people. "It is impossible to raise a full-fledged Pole in English, as well as a spiritually rich Ukrainian patriot - in Russian. Native language influences the formation of those who speak it, inspires them with certain views of the world, the relationship between people, developed by the nation over the long path of its formation. The common worldview of the people, acquired by the experience of many generations, is concentrated in the language" [4, p. 227–228].

Language reproduces memories, desires, aspirations that are common to all members of the nation, its different generations, so linguistic harmony activates the national life community, plays the role of the matrix of experiences, thoughts, worries and dreams of past generations, appears as a witness to their struggles fate [2, p. 66]. So national identity is formed and changed through language and thanks to it.

An important component of the modern public space Ukrainization has been the laws of the Verkhovna Rada on quotas for the Ukrainian language on television and radio. On the radio, the share of Ukrainian-language songs on the air should be at least twenty-five percent [11], on television - at least three quarters of all airtime. These laws, of course, are the necessary component for the Ukrainian language space expansion, especially at the time when the original modern Ukrainian culture is being formed. We should note that the formation of national identity is a worldview process that is directly influenced by the cultural and mental space of society.

To understand the holistic picture of the conditions for the national identity formation, it is important to analyze what has changed for Ukraine since independence and what role the language issue plays in the modern picture of the identity formation.

The official event in the field of language state regulation was the Law on Languages in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, adopted on October 28, 1989, when the Ukrainian language was recognized as the state language for the first time [10]. The status of the only state language of the Ukrainian SSR given to the language to some extent balanced the actual status of Russian as the state language of the whole USSR, but after losing its status due to the union collapse in Ukraine there were sharp debates about the role of the Ukrainian language. Ukrainian nationalists tried to make it the main language of public life, like the title languages of European nation-states, but Russian nationalists and communists called for giving the same status to Russian, which was supposed to ensure equal rights for speakers of both languages.



If the law was important for the democratization of public life at the time of the communist regime, then it could not solve the problems faced by Ukrainian society with the declaration of independence. The language law limited effect was explained not only by the peculiarities of the language functioning at different levels, but also by the law implementation and observance. The rule of law and the binding nature of legislation were far-reaching rather than necessary for post-soviet societies in the early stages of their activities. The public actions organization, the creation of societies for the Ukrainian language protection were initiated by ordinary activists during the nineties, this issue was not recognized as a priority at the state level.

The Law on Languages expired after the new law adoption initiated by the former President Viktor Yanukovich, and that caused a wave of outrage and protests because it contained contradictions – it determined the special position of the so-called regional languages, despite the existence of the single state Ukrainian language.

Referring to European approaches of language planning problems, Vadym Kolesnichenko and Serhiy Kivalov drafted the law “About the State Language Policy Principles”. Neither they nor their opponents or other participants in the language policy debate, who also appealed to European values in the field of language policy, formulated genuine European principles.

The official motivation for the law adopting was the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, which entered into force in Ukraine under the law adopted in 2006 [1], demonstrating the country's European integration course. However, the government at that time used the Russian language fulfilling the election slogans and stating loyalty to the neighboring state.

The new law introduced such concepts as "language group", "language minority", "regional language group", "language of national minorities" [12]. The provisions of the European Charter were designed to preserve the languages of small national or ethnic groups, as well as to regulate language policy in regions outside the nation state. The law further contributed to the Russification of certain regions of Ukraine, ignoring the need for de-Russification and strengthening the position of the Ukrainian language.

In 2014, the Verkhovna Rada voted by a majority to repeal the current law, but this initiative was not supported by either O. Turchynov (acting president) or newly elected President P. Poroshenko [5], which can be explained, rather, by the peculiarities of the domestic political situation in the country than the government's own convictions. In January 2017, a group of people's deputies registered a bill "On the state language", the main purpose of which is the development and support of the state language [9].

The Law "On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language" was adopted in April 2019 after two months of consideration of the amendments, and in May it was signed by President Petro Poroshenko. The law came into force two years ago, on July 16, 2019, but at the request of 51 deputies - mostly from the Opposition Bloc - challenged the law in the Constitutional Court, which on July 14, 2021 recognized the language law as fully in line with the basic law.

Some norms of the law worked actively, in particular the state language was obligatory in office work, document circulation, reporting, science, medicine, technical and project documentation and in advertising, but on July 16, 2021 a number of new norms of the law came into force: Article 30 of the Law enters into force about language. It shows that the language of customer service in Ukraine is only the state language. Therefore, information on goods and services on the territory of Ukraine is provided exclusively in Ukrainian.



Analysis of the dynamics of the language situation during the years of Ukraine's independence shows that there has been no particularly widespread reproduction of Ukrainian-language practices, and in the field of internal speech and language in public and professional spheres Ukrainianization processes are moving rather slowly. All this indicates that hopes for the automatic revival of Ukrainian-language communication as a result of the creation of an independent state have not materialized. Neither the proclamation of the Ukrainian language as the only state language in the Law on Language of the Ukrainian SSR and the Constitution of Ukraine, nor the Ukrainization of education and telecommunications, nor other campaigns to protect the Ukrainian language could stop the de-Ukrainization and Russification of language practices. All this testifies to the inefficiency of the state language policy in Ukraine in recent years and forces to look for new approaches to solving the language issue. Despite the fact that the citizens of Ukraine themselves, according to many sociological studies, are not aware of the importance of the language problem in the country and the status and functioning of languages are not a priority, it does not mean that these problems are not relevant to the Ukrainian state and society.

Since the ratification of the European Charter in Ukraine, there has been a debate about which provisions of our legislation correspond to European principles of language policy and which contradict them.

The nature of the tasks solved by means of language policy makes it possible to identify the main sources on the basis of which it is possible to make generalizations about the principles governing European states in language policy: first, the constitutions and national laws of European states; secondly, international acts that are legal instruments of the Council of Europe, first of all the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (approved by the Council of Europe and ratified by Ukraine in 1997); thirdly, documents of a recommendatory nature that are not legally binding, but reflect the views of the expert community and influence public opinion: the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights, adopted in 1996 at the final meeting of the World Congress on Linguistic Rights "In Barcelona and approved by UNESCO," OSCE Recommendations on the Language Rights of National Minorities "(1998), etc .; fourthly, the decisions of the Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe on national reports on the implementation of the language charter and conclusions on the language legislation of individual states provided by various European institutions and commissions, including the OSCE, the Venice Commission, etc .; fifth, scientific publications on language policy and language planning.

In the study of European experience in the field of language policy, acts of national legislation are no less important than international conventions, charters, agreements. This is primarily due to the fact that, on the one hand, the European Charter has not been ratified by all European countries, and on the other hand, the Charter is an instrument for regulating not all language policy, but only the part concerning language minorities.

Thus, the legislative support for the implementation of the language issue should be considered as a set of actual legal and institutional elements that ensure in practice the implementation of constitutional and legal provisions enshrining specific rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of language relations. This normative-institutional block should be implemented by the relevant institutions, directing their capabilities to the exercise of their assigned powers, while contributing to the implementation of these regulatory requirements. Legislative implementation of language policy can be defined as a set of consistent, logically determined actions to ensure the language



rights of citizens, their specific national and cultural interests and needs, the implementation in their practice of those provisions that enshrine their specific rights and freedoms.

In the context of the current situation, it is important to understand the peculiarities of the domestic language policy taking place in our country. Language policy is usually understood as a system of state measures taken by the state through the legislature, executive and judiciary to preserve or change the language situation in the country, redistribution of spheres of language functioning and language protection.

The state is the main subject of language policy, its most important task is to control the conflict-generating potential of relations between language communities. Ukraine inherited the post-colonial language situation, ie the ratio of Ukrainian and Russian speakers does not correspond to the ratio of ethnic Ukrainians and Russians. The colonizers turned the Ukrainian language into an auxiliary means of communication, thus disrupting its natural functional state. The model of relations between Russian and Ukrainian languages was formed by the authorities so that they were perceived in society not as a relationship between two languages, but as a relationship between language and dialect.

However, analyzing the tragic pages of our time, we can say that the crisis of national identity, which led to separatist tendencies among certain territorial groups, depended largely on native speakers and the language information space. Ukrainian national identity has become a priority for today than before the war. The content of identity has changed significantly, which has manifested itself in the distance from Russia and a greater commitment to Ukrainian nationalism as a worldview. Although this change is not the same for different parts of our country, it has covered almost the entire territory. A significant change in the content of Ukrainian identity was a greater appreciation of the Ukrainian language as a national language, like other national attributes: the anthem and the flag.

In the state-building process, language, along with internal consolidating factors, also performs an important external function - distinguishes the state from other countries and establishes nations and states among the multilingual community [6]. The conditional division of Ukraine into five socio-cultural components: East, West, Center, North and South was due to a combination of subjective and objective factors formed due to regional characteristics. Objective factors included the existing political, economic, socio-cultural preconditions, as well as regional development trends, and subjective factors - the peculiarities of the value orientations of the local population with their traditions and customs. Given the combination of these factors, the state language policy should focus on strengthening the prestige of the state language in order to preserve the unity of our state through close cooperation with the regions and the center.

The events of recent years have led to some changes in the traditional identification of Ukrainian society. In an atmosphere of general alienation that has deepened in recent years, the importance of territorial identities has grown.

It should be noted that the processes of formation of national identity were incredibly complicated by the uneven development of regions and the ambivalence of values, including foreign policy orientations. Given the presence of parts of Ukraine in the zone of different civilizational influences, as part of different states, the country began to be understood as a border area.

The political background for the endless fluctuations between Western and Eurasian models of development was the change of pro-Russian and pro-European presidents and prime ministers,



who turned the grueling competition of civilizational priorities into a habitual phenomenon of Ukrainian political life.

The complex course of socio-political changes in Ukraine against the background of systemic crises has created an uncertain ethnocultural situation with internal contradictions, causing a "clash" of identities and creating certain threats.

The current realities of the country require the renewal of national identity, which will help consolidate a society capable of meeting the many challenges of the modern world, economic, social and political transformations, but the lack of national identity has led to increased threats to national security: separatism; conflict of political interests; strengthening the stratification of Ukrainian society; civilizational uncertainty.

All this causes the existing tension and confrontation in Ukrainian society.

The events of the spring of 2014, the real threat of loss of territorial integrity and sovereignty acted as a kind of catalyst, reformatting the structure of value priorities of Ukrainians. In the region, which was at the epicenter of the hybrid war, the process took the form of "Lugansk syndrome". It was stereotypes and phobias that had accumulated over decades that pushed people toward the aggressor. This was reflected in the rather massive turnout of Donbass residents for the "May 11, 2014" Referendum. "Locals did not identify Russia as an aggressor, linking the region's exit from a long, social depression. The rest of the country showed a completely different reaction. Russia's aggressive actions in the context of the military conflict have mobilized the internal resources of Ukrainian society. The war became a clear effective stimulus for the crystallization of national consciousness and identity.

According to a 2017 survey, the vast majority of Ukraine's population (about 63%) is proud to be a citizen of Ukraine. Moreover, this share has increased since 2014 (in 2013 - 48% were proud of their citizenship, in 2014 - 60%, in 2015 - 67%, in 2016 - 60%, in 2017 - 63%). Despite the noticeable regional differences, in all regions those who are "proud of their belonging to our country" are the absolute majority (West - 81%, Center - 67%, South - 46%, East - 56%, Donbass - 39%) [6]. It can be assumed that almost in the first time since independence, the marker of citizenship, "belonging to Ukraine", is positioned as a unifying factor.

The results of a mass survey of the population of Ukraine conducted in 2017 by researchers of the Institute of Ukrainian Language of NASU together with the Giessen Institute of Slavic Studies (Germany) showed high rates of positive answers to a number of questions about the state language. With the question "Do you agree with the statement that the Ukrainian language is one of the attributes of Ukraine's statehood?" 79.7% of respondents agreed. To the question "Is it obligatory for Ukrainian citizens to speak Ukrainian?" 90.1% of respondents answered in the affirmative, but compulsory knowledge of Russian was supported by significantly fewer respondents - 33.2%, which is even one percent less than the group who consider English compulsory.

Indicators of native language comprehension decreased. Ukrainian is considered native by 64.1% of respondents, Russian - 17.1%, Ukrainian and Russian equally - 17.4%, the other - 0.8% [7].

Currently, two spaces coexist in the country: post-Soviet and New Ukraine, which demonstrates consolidation in the struggle for independence and sovereignty.

CONCLUSION

Thus, drawing conclusions, we note that linguistic Ukrainocentrism is a necessary component for understanding the essence of modern national identity. Ukrainian society must realize the



importance and priority of the language issue, as well as the formation of territorial integrity, state sovereignty and national identity. Modern realities, as never before, require a balanced state language policy that would ensure the protection and support of the national language, as it is not only a means of communication, but also serves as a mental and ideological guide. Language policy must significantly determine the peculiarities of the formation of national identity, and the preservation and development of the Ukrainian language is the key to preserving Ukrainian statehood.

The prospects of the Ukrainian language can be considered quite optimistic, whereas quotas for Ukrainian-language songs on radio and television have been introduced in language policy; the revival of national cinema is progressing; the import of propaganda books from Russia is prohibited; a new Law on Education was adopted; the Kolesnichenko-Kivalov language law was abolished.

The state should pursue a policy of support, protection and encouragement to speak the state language in all spheres of public life - from kindergarten to Ukrainians living abroad.

Thus, the focus of public policy on strengthening the position of the Ukrainian language not only in everyday life but also in public administration will help open new horizons for the country's development, raise Ukraine to world standards, include it in the best models of effective statehood through consolidating language policy.

REFERENCES

1. Yevropeiska khartiia rehionalnykh mov abo mov menshyn. URL: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_014
2. Kubaievskiy M, Lukianenko S. Kontseptni implikatsii u vyvchenni vzaiemozviazku identyfikatsii y identychnosti Psykholohiia i suspilstvo. 2009. №3. S. 58–68.
3. Kuts O. M., Zablotskiy V. V. Movna polityka v Ukraini: analiz ta vprovadzhennia: monohr. Kh.: KhNU im. V. N. Karazina, 2007. 300 s.
4. Lyzanchuk V. Movni aspekty v ukrainskomu derzhavotvorenni Ukrainiske derzhavotvorennia: uroky, problemy, perspektyvy: Materialy nauk.-prakt. konf. L.: LF UADU, 2001. Ch. 2. S. 224–228.
5. Marusyk T. Derzhavna movna polityka v Ukraini ostannoho desiatylittia Universum. 2015. №3–4. S. 20–23.
6. Masenko L. Mova i polityka. K., 2019. 354 s.
7. Movna sytuatsiia Ukrainy v sotsiolinhvistychnykh vymirakh. Viina z Rosiieiu vplynula na bahatokh. URL: <https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/30586236.html>
8. Ohienko I. Ukrainska kultura. Korotka istoriia kulturnoho zhyttia ukrainskoho narodu. K.: Abrys, 2019. 272 s.
9. Proekt Zakonu pro derzhavnu movu. Ofitsiinyi veb-portal Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy. URL: http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=60953
10. Zakon pro movy v Ukrainskii RSR. URL: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/8312-11>
11. Zakon Ukrainy pro vnesennia zmin do deiakykh zakoniv Ukrainy shchodo chastky muzychnykh tvoriv derzhavnoiu movoiu u prohramakh teleradioorhanizatsii. URL: <http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1421-19>
12. Zakon Ukrainy pro zasady movnoi polityky. URL: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5029-17>



CONCEPT OF INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT OF UKRAINE

¹Valentyn Ovrामets

¹Graduate student of the Educational and Scientific Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, e-mail: ovram711@ukr.net, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8335-1399>

ABSTRACT

The article presents the conceptual foundations of managing the development of intellectual potential of Ukraine, the use of which will improve the quality of national education and innovation in accordance with international standards, promote intellectual, cultural, spiritual and moral potential of society and systematization, development of specialized legislation. Education, science and innovation are defined by the modern economy as areas of a comprehensive mechanism through which Ukraine could increase the competitiveness of the economy and strengthen its position in the world market. This can be achieved only by: in-depth analysis of intellectual and financial resources, taking into account the interests of scientists, entrepreneurs, consumers and society as a whole; interaction of internal measures to promote innovation with the needs of the world market and consumer preferences; active participation of government and private enterprises on the basis of public-private partnership. Renewal and development of education must become proactive and continuous, respond flexibly to all processes taking place in Ukraine and the world. Improving the quality of education will contribute to the economic growth of the state and the solution of social problems of societies. Quality education is a necessary condition for sustainable democratic development of society. Implementation of the concept of improving the management of intellectual potential in Ukraine will allow to establish a close relationship between the state and society on intellectual property management, which will significantly strengthen the theoretical and practical relationship between public administration and economic and political security of Ukraine. It is proved that the formation of the national market of intellectual potential will allow Ukraine to secure the status of an intellectual state, which will contribute to its socio-economic development by reproducing and commercializing the intellectual potential of individuals, businesses and society as a whole.

Keywords: intellectual potential, management, development, education, innovations, concept.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. The state of the national economy of Ukraine, according to domestic and foreign experts, is unsatisfactory, and requires the development and implementation of urgent measures to bring out of recession and demonstrate competitiveness. Since intellectual potential is an important factor in economic growth, the development of effective mechanisms for managing its development at the micro and macro levels is an urgent need. For the period of formation and development of the knowledge economy, intellectual potential is a strategically dominant resource, and various variants of its basic characteristics - quantity, quality, potential, human capital, level of intelligence, as well as many derived estimates of human and intellectual potential, capital, resources - are widespread. science and practice of socio-economic development management.



Analysis of recent researches and published papers. The search for directions and measures to improve the management of intellectual potential of Ukraine is presented in the scientific works of such domestic nukes as: O. Amosov, V. Bazylevych, I. Bilous, N. Gavkalov, V. Geyts, B. Dergalyuk, Y. Zaitseva, S. Kis , N. Kravchuk, L. Kurilo, L. Lazebnyk, G. Lyashenko, E. Libanova, V. Mandibura, R. Marutyan, Y. Pakhomov, O. Popelo, V. Savchuk, L. Fedulova, A. Chukhno, V. Yakubenko and others.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the scientific and applied principles of formation and implementation of the concept of managing the development of intellectual potential of Ukraine.

Results of the research. At the present stage of economic development, the state faces a crucial task, which is to effectively use the intellectual potential to increase the country's competitiveness. Its implementation will take a significant period of time (15-20 years) and requires a real turn of state economic policy to achieve scientific and technological progress of the country, the development of science and science-intensive industries. The priority for Ukraine is to get out of the global financial and economic crisis, so special attention should be paid to the training of qualified personnel for science and industry and increase innovation.

Therefore, it is advisable to develop and implement the Concept of Improving the Management of Intellectual Potential Development of Ukraine (Fig. 1).

Education, science and innovation are defined by the modern economy as areas of a comprehensive mechanism through which Ukraine could increase the competitiveness of the economy and strengthen its position in the world market. This can be achieved only by: in-depth analysis of intellectual and financial resources, taking into account the interests of scientists, entrepreneurs, consumers and society as a whole; interaction of internal measures to promote innovation with the needs of the world market and consumer preferences; active participation of government and private enterprises on the basis of public-private partnership.

Renewal and development of education must become proactive and continuous, respond flexibly to all processes taking place in Ukraine and the world. Improving the quality of education will contribute to the economic growth of the state and the solution of social problems of societies.

Quality education is a necessary condition for sustainable democratic development of society.

Therefore, the main objectives of the National Strategy for Education Development in Ukraine are:

- diversification of models of organization of education, in particular for children living in rural areas, creating conditions for the development of a network of secondary schools based on private ownership;
- development of methods for early detection and diagnosis of children with special educational needs;
- improving the network of special educational institutions, creating new models and forms of education for people with special educational needs;
- priority funding, educational and methodological and logistical support of educational institutions that provide educational services to children and youth with special educational needs, ensuring the architectural, transport and information accessibility of such institutions for this category of persons;
- preservation and development of the network of out-of-school educational institutions to ensure equal access of children and youth taking into account their personal needs for education, upbringing, development and socialization by means of out-of-school education;

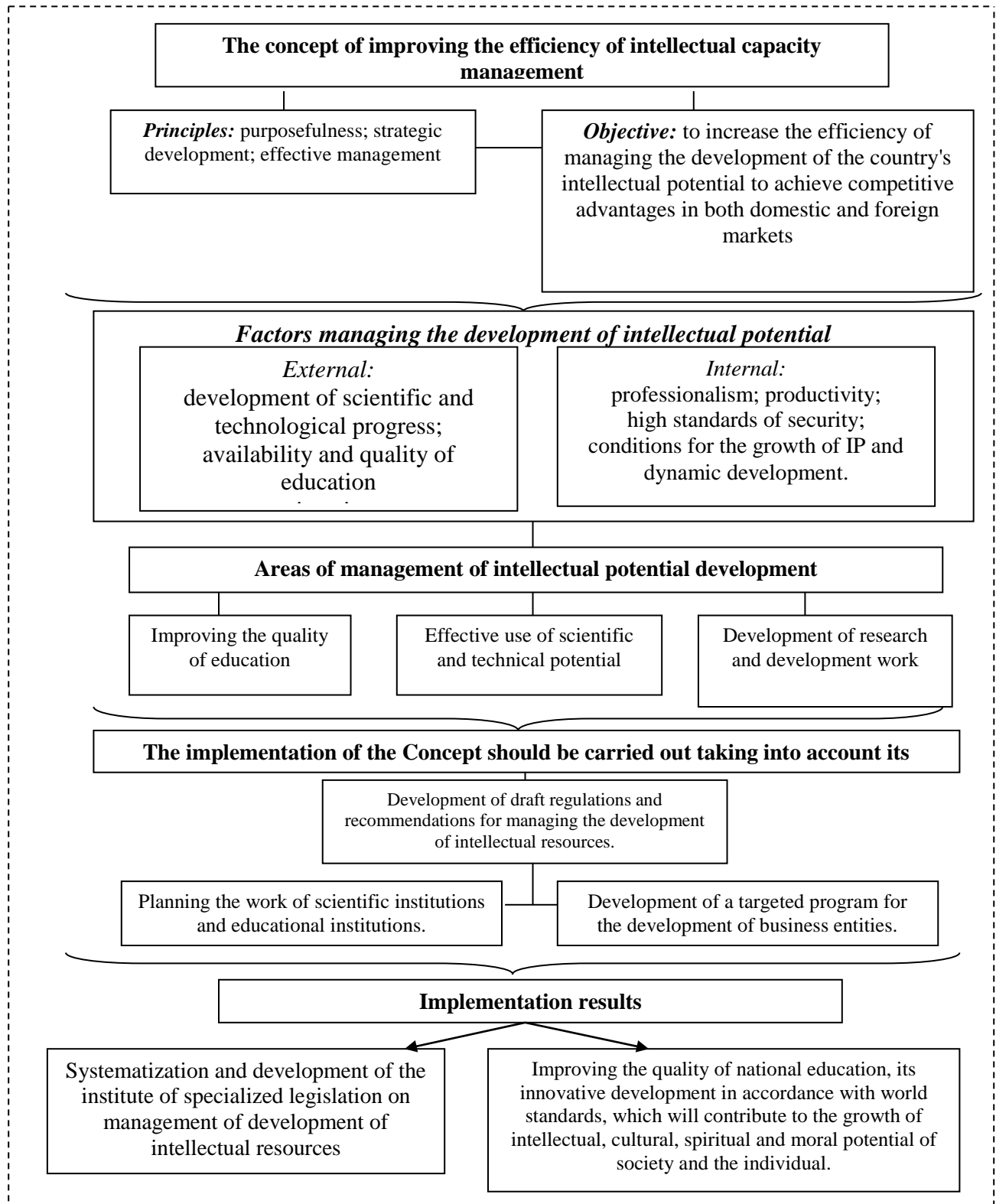


Figure 1. The concept of managing the development of intellectual potential of Ukraine



- proper educational and methodological, material and technical support of out-of-school educational institutions;
- raising the social status of teachers of out-of-school educational institutions;
- improving the system of training and retraining for out-of-school education;
- state support of software and methodological support of the extracurricular education system by making appropriate changes to regulations;
- use of the educational potential of the out-of-school education system as a basis for the harmonious development of the individual;
- development and support of the system of work with gifted and talented youth;
- diversification of areas of out-of-school education, improvement of its organizational forms, methods and means of educational process;
- development and implementation of state standards of vocational education in professions of broad qualifications; updating and approving the optimal list of professions for the training of skilled workers (reducing their number on the basis of integration);
- bringing the network of higher education institutions to the needs of the national economy and demand in the labor market;
- creation of research universities, expansion of the autonomy of higher educational institutions;
- review and approval of a new list of professions of pedagogical and scientific-pedagogical workers;
- development of standards of higher education focused on a competent approach, consistent with the new structure of educational and qualification (educational and scientific) levels of higher education and with the National Qualifications Framework;
- ensuring the interaction of higher educational institutions with the institutions of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine for the development of scientific research in the field of higher education;
- re-equipment of educational, scientific-methodical and material-technical base of higher educational institutions;
- improvement of regulatory and legal support of the system of postgraduate pedagogical education; development of standards of postgraduate pedagogical education, focused on the modernization of the system of retraining, advanced training and internships of pedagogical, scientific and pedagogical workers and heads of educational institutions;
- systematic improvement and advanced training of pedagogical, scientific-pedagogical and managerial staff of the education system in accordance with the requirements of innovative development of education;
- ensuring the advanced nature of professional development of pedagogical, scientific-pedagogical and managerial staff in accordance with the needs of reforming the education system, the challenges of modern social development [1-3].

The content of education plays a leading role in building the national education system, ensuring its innovative development, bringing it into line with European and world standards [4]. An important factor in the development of knowledge-intensive economy is the maximum mobilization of intellectual resources, which include the results of domestic and foreign scientists and inventors, attracting foreign investment and qualified personnel, especially young people, in this activity, organization of international cooperation and other forms of cooperation. A careful analysis of processes in the world market shows that intellectual potential is the most valuable capital, the effective use of which ensures increased national competitiveness, stable economic



development and prosperity. TNCs with their wide network of foreign enterprises, including research centers, are the driving force behind the increase of the intellectual component [5].

The main criteria with which Ukraine will be able to take a leading position in the world market are: the presence of potential demand for new knowledge-intensive goods and services in European and global markets; significant potential capacity of such markets, which should cover a wide range of goods and services, without which it is impossible to expect the expansion of the production base and increase jobs; availability of industrial potential and sufficiently "mature" new technologies or new ways of using existing ones.

This will ensure our country's scientific and technological leadership in areas that will highlight its competitive advantages and national security by spreading innovation in all sectors of the economy, including large-scale technological renewal of production based on advanced scientific and technological developments, creating a competitive national development and research sector. formation of a model of innovative behavior in the population and enterprises.

In Ukraine, at the state level, the methods used in developed countries to stimulate innovation are used to a lesser extent. In the process of formation is the financial structure, which is necessary to support the development of research medium and small businesses, which is a reference point in the transformation of scientific ideas into innovative products. Today, the expansion of such support is necessary because innovative business is unattractive to investors due to high risks, long life cycle of innovation (5-7 years, including 2-3 years allocated to R & D) [6].

Factors contributing to the promotion of various types of high-tech goods on the world market, including nanoindustry products, are the availability of resources and scientific base; universities that train qualified personnel; inexpensive compared to developed countries, labor; as well as geographical proximity to the Western European market.

Low exports of Ukrainian science-intensive products are caused by such domestic factors, namely: the destruction of research and production potential in the years of market transformation, narrow domestic market, lack of financial resources of domestic companies - potential producers, limited business practices, insufficient incentives and results its implementation at the state level, weak protection of intellectual property.

The development of Ukrainian exports of science-intensive products is negatively affected by the high monopolization of the world market and the associated difficulties of competition with well-known and prestigious firms in developed countries; low level of cooperation and scientific and technical cooperation with leading manufacturers, which does not allow timely receipt of information about the level of development and main achievements of competitors; low awareness of foreign contractors about the quality and opportunities for the use of domestic products due to Ukraine's low participation in international exhibitions; negative reputation of Ukrainian companies as producers of high-tech public products.

The development of international cooperation in science and technology, the implementation of large-scale projects abroad, as well as prospects for involving domestic companies in the process of IT - outsourcing will create good opportunities to expand exports of technology and intellectual services [4-5].

Widespread involvement of domestic scientific potential in the process of changing the country's export specialization, using competitive advantages based on intellectual resources will be possible only on the basis of large-scale transformations of the domestic economy associated with a consistent course of innovative development. The formation of an innovative economy is known to mean the transformation of intelligence, human creativity into a leading factor in economic



growth and national competitiveness, along with a significant increase in the efficiency of natural resources and productive capital [6-7].

Transforming the entire economy of the country on an innovative basis, including the fuel and raw materials sector, requires solving difficult tasks and will take a long period of time (15-20 years). We believe that the gradual advancement of Ukraine on the basis of large-scale modernization and technological reconstruction of production based on domestic and foreign achievements of science and technology will expand the offer of competitive medium and high-tech finished industrial products and services in domestic and global markets.

The sharp increase in the global competitiveness of the Ukrainian economy in the long run implies the transition to a new technological base based on advanced developments in the field of information and communication, bio- and nanotechnology. Given the state of the economy and scientific and industrial potential, Ukraine, unlike developed countries, is not able to carry out fundamental and applied R&D simultaneously from many promising areas of technological development. In this regard, there is a problem of prudent choice and concentration of financial and intellectual resources, primarily in view of the competitive advantages of domestic scientific and industrial potential.

CONCLUSIONS

In our opinion, the priority areas for effective development of intellectual potential are:

- 1) active use of extra-budgetary sources of financial support for education and science;
- 2) creating conditions for strengthening links between industry research institutions and the industrial sector in order to develop cooperation in the creation and use of intellectual and scientific - technical resources in production processes;
- 3) state orders for the production of certain types of industrial products using the proposed state intellectual and scientific and technical resources, which will combine state intellectual and scientific and technical resources with private production potential;
- 4) expansion of material opportunities for scientific relations and contacts, including international ones;
- 5) creating conditions for career growth of young scientists;
- 6) expanding access to new scientific information;
- 7) increase funding for scientific and methodological work;
- 8) material reward for scientific publications and developments.

Thus, the development of national intellectual potential in order to improve Ukraine's international specialization depends, first of all, on solving difficult internal problems related to the real transition of Ukraine to the path of innovative development. Increasing science-intensive exports requires a significant increase in funding for R&D, extensive commercialization of knowledge, the creation of a favorable environment, stimulating innovation. Optimizing the state's participation in the international division of labor can help to more effectively use the creative potential of the domestic scientific complex, and accelerate the process of innovative improvement of Ukraine's foreign economic specialization.

REFERENCES

1. Kis' S.Ya. (2016), "Scientific bases of intellectualization of activity of the enterprises", Abstract of Dr. ek. Science dissertation, economics and business management (by type of



economic activity), Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine.

2. Kravchuk N. O. (2013), "Consumer capital as an element of intellectual capital: essence and structure", *Efektyvna ekonomika*, vol. 7, available at: <http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=2199> (Accessed 03.04.2021).

3. Marutian, R. (2012), "Intellectual resources of public administration in the system of state power", *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats' Natsional'noi akademii derzhavnoho upravlinnia pry Prezydentovi Ukrainy*, vol. 1, pp. 277-286, available at: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/znpnadu_2012_1_30 (Accessed 03.04.2021).

4. Bilous, I.M. (2016), "Protection of intellectual property rights: Ukrainian and foreign experience", *Visnyk Mariupol's'koho derzhavnoho universytetu. Serii: Pravo*, vol. 11, pp. 20-27, available at: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Vmdu_pr_2016_11_4 (Accessed 03.04.2021).

5. Shestakovska T.L., Savchenko V.F. (2016) Features of the formation of socially oriented clusters in Ukraine. *Scientific Bulletin of Polissya*. no. 1 (5). pp.46-55.

6. Popelo, O.V. (2015), "Intellectual capital: theoretical aspect and current trends in Ukraine", *Ekonomika i rehion*, vol. 2, pp. 66-78, available at: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/econrig_2015_2_14 (Accessed 03.04.2021).

7. Kurylo L.I. (2006), "Intellectual capital: theoretical aspect", *Akademiia munitsypal'noho upravlinnia*, [Online], vol. 9, available at: http://www.rusnauka.com/NIEK_2006/Economics/9_17570.doc.htm (Accessed 03.04.2021).



PR ACTIVITY OF AUTHORITIES IN MODERN INFORMATION SOCIETY

¹Vadym Slyusar, ²Vladyslav Savitskyi, ³Zhanna Prokopenko

¹Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Associate Professor, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, Professor of the Department of International Relations and Political Management, e-mail: vadmyksl@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5593-0622>

²PhD of Economics, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, Associate Professor of the Department of National Security, Public Administration and Administration, e-mail: savitskiy_vladislav@ukr.net, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4475-523X>

³Ph.D., doctoral student of Accounting and Auditing, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: 4304865@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1844-5329>

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the specifics of PR activities by public authorities and local governments. Both traditional forms of PR, which have clear legislative regulation and are carried out by the relevant structural units, and current trends in the modern information society are identified. It is determined that such a trend is the implementation of the principle of publicity in PR activities through the purposeful creation of the transparency illusion. Also trending are the use of technologies for continuous online broadcasting (either on television or through Internet resources) of official events, coverage of individual PR-campaigns; integration of PR-activities of government bodies with personal PR of heads of structural subdivisions; introduction of different types of advertising communication.

Key words: PR-activity of public authorities and local self-government, forms of PR, legislative regulation of PR, the principle of publicity in PR-activity, advertising communication.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. Trends in the development of political relations in the last five years are characterized by an increase in the need to implement various forms of management of various processes in the political, economic, cultural, spiritual and informational spheres as well as the implementation of other types of activity of the authorities with the aim of forming a proper image that would be based on the trust of the public. This, in turn, encourages them to use other forms and methods of PR activity. Another important aspect of the implementation of PR activity in modern public life is publicity, which is not only as work with the public through official appeals, public statements and reports, but also the implementation of the principle of universal accessibility of information about various types and forms of their activities. At the same time, the processes of transformation of structural components of the information space continue, which is marked by both the emergence of new forms and the simultaneous and total mobilization of Internet technologies, essentially forming a unique media reality in which publicity and general accessibility become indistinguishable.

Analysis of recent researches and published papers. The study of the issue of PR activity of the authorities is not systemic in nature. To a large extent, difficulties are caused by the specifics of the subject of research. In scientific discourse, especially in the framework of the formation of postnonclassical science, the interdisciplinary research, which allows using the methods of different sciences and the appropriate paradigmatic approaches, to analyze it universally, is



becoming more and more relevant. This problematic requires integration of knowledge of political, philosophical sciences, public administration and communicative science.

Such an attempt was made by G. Pocheptsov, who disclosed the specifics of power participation in communication with the population and methods of initiation of new types of communication. V. Tokareva, A. Kumachova, V. Khoroshykh summarized the experience of using information and communication technologies in PR communications of public administration. O. Kotukov identified theoretical foundations for the formation of public and public-political spaces, and L. Gorbata described the principle of information openness as a principle of activity of public authorities.

Results of the research. In our previous research we have emphasized that the transition of the organization of public life from the level of local control over the order and discipline to the Orwellian and Foucaultian post-panopticum leads to a change in the nature of PR activity, and the functioning of the panoptic system is depersonalized, i.e., a large number of anonymous spotters and observers form a perception in the observers that they are constantly being watched [4, p. 53]. It is important that at the same time the implementation of sanctions mechanisms to limit and control surveillance on the part of the public, preventing the establishment of the principle of publicity, stigmatizes the organization as "suspicious", "one that engages in illegal activities", "one that has something to hide". Publicity in this context is considered as one that takes place in the presence of people (which can be both in the mode of direct contact and indirectly through appropriate means of communication).

This also applies to the state and local authorities. On the one hand, the principle of publicity is realized through the visibility of activities by specialized structural units, and on the other hand, through the use of new PR techniques. According to G. Pocheptsov, the most frequent "power-population" communications occur in crisis situations and are aimed at correcting the visibility of the event in the information space, preparing for a future event, holding the attention after the end of the event and switching the attention [15]. Mostly informational policy is based on establishing communication at the "population-population" level. At the same time, there is a transformation of forms of communication at the level of "power - population", the principles of PR activity such as publicity and transparency become more relevant.

Traditional forms of PR activity of power are regulated by the law. Thus, in Ukraine various aspects of relations between the authorities and the public are reflected in the laws "On Public Appeals" and "On Access to Public Information" [9: 8]. They set the limits of the subject matter of the requested information, ways of obtaining it, terms of providing it, and so on. However, in the mass consciousness there is an established emphasis on the one-month term, while the norm that appeals that do not require additional study should be considered immediately (Art. 20) is not sufficiently specified in the public space. This leads to a decrease in trust and activity of the public in promoting ideas, solving problems, constant communication of the public with power structures [16] and actualizes the need to implement new forms of PR activity.

In general, PR activity involves creating a media-friendly environment adequate for establishing relationships with the public, which involves organizing and managing mass communications and information flows at the same time. This is accomplished through the creation of special departments that communicate with citizens in accordance with the legislation that regulates appeals of citizens to the authorities. However, these tendencies encourage the creation of information departments, the basic task of which is to inform the population about current issues



in the sphere of responsibility of this authority, interaction with mass media, holding image events, etc.

In essence, the need to create PR departments is actualized, although, as the Ukrainian experience of the activities of state authorities and local self-government bodies shows, the majority of this work is done by one specialist, while the various types of work (e.g. creating information booklets, posting posts in social media) are functionally assigned to all staff members. But the modern information society, which is based on the possession of highly developed information technologies, in the creation of other possibilities of information control and influence on increasing the efficiency of the information structure, requires a change in the existing PR activity paradigm in this sphere and the implementation of new methods that would correspond to modern trends.

The basic concept for understanding the implementation of the principle of openness is the concept of panopticism and post-panopticism. M. Foucault described a disciplined form of violence, which operates on the principle of panopticism, according to which the authorities observe the citizens by means whose effect is characterized by constancy and totality, since the individual does not know whether he is being watched at a particular moment in time. It is important that the functioning of the panoptic system is depersonalized. The more anonymous and volatile observers are, the more the objects of observation have a sense of transparency. The panoptic principle of disciplinary violence strengthens any apparatus of power because, on the one hand, it achieves savings in equipment, personnel and time, and, on the other hand, it shows its efficiency through its preventive character, continuity of action and automatism [17, p. 302]. According to V. Zinchenko, the information society "generated the suspicion of "omniscience" of human life, when each member of the community controls its activity in the name of the society, thus multiplying the "impersonal" power of human life structures" [10, p. 44]. In the traditional society post-panopticism operates on the basis of tradition and morality, and in the informational society - on the basis of the principle of consumption.

T. Matthiesen focuses on another aspect of the transformation of the principle of panopticism - on the development of technologies of power, especially those based on the use of mass media, which allow the majority to observe the minority. This version of panopticism, which he called "synopticon," is distinguished by its global character, that is, the absence of "connection" to the place of observation. Synoptism characterizes the situation when a large number of people focus on the common things, which are condensed when few people see them [3, p. 219]. The objects of observation are "celebrities", i.e. public figures, forming a "society of observers". One of these subjects is state figures and regional leaders.

But in the post-panoptic society, the function of observation has changed dramatically with the widespread use of compact mobile methods of observation and simultaneous transmission of information (especially smartphones and computer tablets). Therefore, a new nature of social relations is formed in the consuming society, in which the subjects are the individuals-carriers of "tablet consciousness". M. McLuhan also showed the change in the nature of an individual's perception of the world caused by mass implementation of technological devices into everyday life. If the starting point for such a change was the invention of the printing press, then the introduction of electronic technologies in the current stage erases the difference between the real and the virtual. Half a century ago, he stressed that "now that we live in an electronic environment and in the midst of encoded information not only visually but also in sensory mode, it is very natural, that we have developed a new perception which breaks the monopoly and priority of the



visible world, makes this ancient world look as bizarre as the medieval coat of arm on the door of a chemistry laboratory" [p. 12] (McLuhan, Fiore, 2012, p. 12).

In contrast to technical control over behaviour of individuals, the consumer is carried out on the passive perception of a set of specific things, ways of entertainment, fashion formulas, that is, under conditions of significant personalization of the private sphere of life of individuals, detailedization in the management of society in general is carried out. With an increase in alternatives in the sphere of goods and services, the programming of the sphere of leisure of everyone both on the part of producers, and by the power structures, is increased. While in the panoptic society the individual is in a permanent state of awareness of his own control, then in the post-panoptic, through involvement in the system of consumption, the individual as a bearer of "tablet consciousness" is himself a part of control while experiencing a sense of individual freedom through the regular exercise of choice.

Therefore, one of the current trends in the implementation of publicity in PR activity is the creation of an all-visibility illusion. In the field of civil service, this is done through the implementation of a system of "transparent offices", front offices, i.e. the reception of citizens and the provision of appropriate administrative services. This is done in specialized rooms, which have an electronic queue, surveillance cameras and lacking non-viewable partitions. We believe that this method is more a form of PR activity rather than a form of work organization, as it is more focused on demonstrating openness than on work efficiency, while leaving the back offices in the background. At the same time, we note the constructive nature of such an organization for the prevention of subjective factors of the employee's activity.

Another current trend is the use of technologies for uninterrupted online broadcasting (either on television or via Internet resources). This applies both to official events, such as local council sessions, meetings of its committee or executive committee, public hearings, and online coverage of specific PR activity carried out by structural divisions. Both trends show the implementation of the post-panoptic principle of openness and transparency, which means that a significant number of individuals and groups have access to communicative processes, and they are no longer recipients of information, but subjects of communicative interaction, who are able to shape the agenda.

In L. Gorbata's opinion, the application of the principle of openness is determined by the extent of direct participation of citizens in the activities of public authorities, which is primarily manifested in the ensuring active and real influence of the citizens and their teams on the content of public administration activities by setting the requirements for public authorities to take certain decisions, perform actions or refrain from them [7, p. 128]. Openness implies not only accessibility of information to the public, but also the ability to influence the adoption of appropriate decisions.

An important aspect of the implementation of PR activity of the authorities is its integration with the personal PR of the heads of structural divisions. In this context, we identify two trends: the involvement of professionals in such activities and the establishment of publicity of a statesman or regional leader through deintimization of private life. Regarding the first trend, it should be noted that the activity of a political leader in general requires making management decisions, the efficiency of implementation of which indirectly depends, on the one hand, on his awareness of the management object as a functional totality, knowledge of characteristics that determine the specific behaviour of the object (i.e. to be guided by objective reliable information), and on the other hand - to predict the reaction of the public to the announcement of specific decisions. The



latter requires taking into account a whole complex of factors, including trust in this political figure, support from public opinion leaders, compliance of the decision with the expectations of the community, availability of necessary media resources that guarantee a sufficient amount of media communication. In this context, the most widespread mistake of politicians, who have to take decisions, is the inability to immediately recognize the situation due to the lack of necessary information and unwillingness to turn to a consultant [12, p. 294]. But if regular appeals to consulting and PR companies, which are professionally able to provide these services, are complicated by the specifics of work of the civil service with clear regulation and control over the use of budgetary funds, the sporadic appeals for conducting individual inspections and analysis of situations show the ability to become a trend.

Another modern trend of such activity of a public official or regional leader is the implementation of the mentioned principle of publicity through the publicizing of fragments of personal life in the public space. That said, while similar types of PR were characterized by aesthetics of forms and staging with meaningful imposition, now, on the contrary, they prevail in the form of simplicity, everyday life, fragmentation, which is accompanied by the effect of panoptic observation of particular individuals' private lives by many people. This principle is implemented through further media coverage of certain PR actions that do not generate strong interest in the information space (either because of the reach of a small target audience, or through the regularity of similar events), changing the focus of their substantive content to formal ones: discussion of the outfits of the top guests, their reactions to relevant events, etc. Thus, for example, most Polish media in 2019, covering the visit of the President of Poland to the Easter service, the journalists focused on his daughter's outfit [1].

PR activity of the authorities has two spheres of orientation: for the employees who work in the bodies of state power and local self-government, and the public in general. If the first involves the transmission of professional experience with the simultaneous promotion of identity markers with the relevant institutions, actualization and mobilization of activities, then, the main focus of PR activity on the public is to establish a public dialogue between the government and the public. In fact, a public space is formed in which their permanent communicative interaction takes place. At the same time, the interaction occurs at different levels, both in the relationship "power - population", and between different groups of the population. This is reflected in the formation of the agenda, prioritization of the urgency of the problems the authorities have to solve, the choice of models for public discussions with the authorities, etc. Let us agree with S. Nesynova, who has stated that public space as a component of media reality is a vast and rich sphere of interaction between the civil society and political power, as well as the space in which there is a direct interaction of relatively closed spheres (economic, political, cultural), in which own communication mechanisms operate and which are based on established rules [14, p. 90]. O. Kotukov has identified a number of features of the public space of democratic countries, including: "maximum free circulation of information; providing conditions for citizens' participation in the political process, in particular through the creation of discussion platforms and the formation of public opinion; meaningful focus on the formulation and implementation of public interests in order to achieve the common (public) good; pluralism of thoughts, words and actions based on the existence and recognition of certain common rules of interaction" [11, p. 71]. One more trend in the implementation of PR activity of the authorities is the introduction of various types of advertising communication. In the apt words of Jean Baudrillard, we "are entering an era in which advertising takes moral responsibility for society as a whole, replacing



puritan morality with hedonistic morality of pure pleasure" [2, p. 185]. Advertising penetrates not only the sphere of consumption but also the political one. An important aspect of the necessity to use these forms is the decentralization of functions of providing administrative services, which has been taking place in Ukraine for the last seven years. This highlights the need not only for non-state enterprises (e.g., notaries) to compete for clients, but also for state ones. There is a tendency for state and local self-government bodies' divisions to appear in the media and image advertising. It should be noted that image advertising in general loses its neutral intentionality, creating a simulacrum of a product or service that is sold by a commercial organization; such advertising is aimed at the trademark, for the use of which an individual spends their own strength, and its material appearance is more secondary for them [6, p. 150].

The trend of growing advertising space in today's global society is marked by a significant increase in the role of targeted advertising, the specificity of which is the demonstration of advertising announcements in the form of a text and graphical block designed for a certain target audience of social network users. The use of social networks as a platform for spreading targeted advertising allows segmentation of the target audience based on the place of residence, sphere of interest, demographic indicators, etc. [5, c. 52]. Nowadays, public figures or regional leaders maintain (personally or by the appropriate employees) official pages, on which events in their professional and non-professional activities, personal life, as well as thoughts on current events of public importance are published. Specific thoughts, positions, which they bring to the public can be broadcast as targeted advertising, which is directed to the inhabitants of a particular locality or region, selected according to the appropriate age and status indicators.

The performance of PR activity by the authorities is characterized by a multi-channel nature. At the same time, the channel of direct communication with the use of Internet technologies, especially social networks, ceases to be basic. Improved types of PR activity, aimed at implementing the principle of publicity, allow to preserve the effect of non-publicity, even with the use of mediation technologies.

CONCLUSIONS

Traditional forms of PR activity of the authorities are regulated by law, which is implemented through the creation of special departments that carry out official communication with citizens. However, today the tendency of creating information departments with the basic task of informing the population about current issues in the sphere of responsibility of the government body, interaction with mass media, holding image events, etc. is being established. The current trend of realizing publicity in PR activity is the creation of an all-visibility illusion. In the field of civil service, this is done through the implementation of a system of "transparent offices", front offices, i.e., the reception of citizens and the provision of appropriate administrative services. Another trend is the use of technology for continuous online broadcasting (either on television or via Internet resources) of official events, highlighting certain PR activity. The implementation of PR activity of the authorities is carried out through its integration with the personal PR of the heads of structural divisions. In this context, we can identify two trends: the involvement of professionals in such activities and the establishment of publicity of a statesman or regional leader through deintimization of private life. PR activity of the authorities has two spheres of orientation: for employees who work in the bodies of state power and local self-government, and the public in general. Also, the trend of implementation of PR activity of the authorities is the use of various types of advertising communication.



REFERENCES

1. Andrzej Duda z córką w kościele. Ale Kinga wygląda! 2019-04-20: <https://www.fakt.pl/wydarzenia/polityka/wielkanoc-kinga-duda-i-andrzej-duda-ze-swieconka/bh3r3cw#slajd-1> (data zvernennia: 03.10.2021).
2. Baudrillard J. The System of Objects [translated by James Benedict]. London, New York, 1996. 205 p.
3. Martinez L. La Guerre civile en Algérie (1990-1998). Paris: Karthala, 1998. 429 p.
4. Slusar W. "Planshetnoe soznanye" kak subektyvnaia sostavliaiushchaia "ratsyonalnoho nasylyia" v hlobalyzyrovannom myre. *Studia Warmińskie*. 2015. № 52. S. 51 – 61.
5. Slyusar V., Kozlovets M., Horokhova L., Chaplinska O. Phenomenon of targeted advertising in postpanoptic society. *Humanities Studies: Collection of Scientific Papers*. 2021. 8 (85). P.48–56.
6. Slyusar V. M., Koval V. O. Advertising in the modern urban space: a socio-philosophical analysis. *Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University Journal. Philosophical Sciences*. 2020. № 2 (88). P. 146 –156.
7. Horbata L. P. Informatsiina vidkrytist yak pryntsyp diialnosti orhaniv publichnoi vlady. *Investytsii: praktyka ta dosvid*. 2018. № 3. S. 125 – 130.
8. Zakon Ukrainy «Pro dostup do publichnoi informatsii». *Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy (VVR)*. 2011. № 32. st. 314.
9. Zakon Ukrainy «Pro zvernennia hromadian». *Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy (VVR)*. 1996. № 47, st. 256.
10. Zynchenko V. V. *Dyskurs kommunykatsyy: lychnost, obshchestvo, praktyka: monohrafiya*. Penza: PHUAS, 2014. 184 s.
11. Kotukov O. A. Teoretychni zasady formuvannia publichnoho ta publichno-politychnoho prostoriv. *Efektivnist derzhavnoho upravlinnia*. 2015. Vyp. 43. S. 65 – 73.
12. Kochubei L. *Politychnyi PR: upravlinska skladova V Suchasna ukrainska polityka: polityky i politolohy pro nei*. Kyiv: Ukrainyskyi tsentr politychnoho menedzhmentu, 2008. Spetsvypusk: Politychnyi menedzhment. S. 291 – 300.
13. Makliuen M., Fyore K. *Voina y myr v hlobalnoi derevne*. Moskva: ACT: Asrel, 2012, 219 s..
14. Nesynova S.V. *Cuchasni pidkhody do vyvchennia poniattia miskoho «publichnoho prostoru»*. *Naukovyi zbirnyk «Aktualni problemy vitchyznianoï yurysprudentsii»*. 2017. №2. T. 1. S. 87 – 90.
15. Pocheptsov H. *Novi komunikatyvni mozhlyvosti u sferi derzhavnoho upravlinnia*. 8 lypnia 2012. URL: <https://ms.detector.media/manipulyatsii/post/6757/2012-07-08-novi-komunikatyvni-mozhlyvosti-u-sferi-derzhavnogo-upravlinnya/> (data zvernennia: 03.10.2021).
16. Tokareva V. I., Kumachova A. S., Khoroshykh V. V. *Informatsiino-komunikatyvni tekhnolohii v PR-komunikatsiakh publichnoho upravlinnia. Derzhavne upravlinnia: udoskonalennia ta rozvytok*. 2021. № 9. URL: <http://www.dy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=2200> (data zvernennia: 03.10.2021). DOI: 10.32702/2307-2156-2021.9.1
17. Fuko M. *Nadzyrat y nakazivat. Rozhdenye tiurmi*. Moskva: Ad marginem, 1999. 480 s.



OVERVIEW OF GENDER APPROACH APPLICATION IN THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

¹Yevchenko Oleksandr

¹Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of International Relations and Political Management, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: al_yevchenko@ukr.net, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4330-2415>

ABSTRACT

Public administration is the prerequisite of successful European integration and implementation of modern reforms in Ukraine. It should meet contemporary European standards and principles of appropriate administration where management is considered to be the assemblage of contemporary principles, methods, methodologies and technologies as well as the means and forms of administration, aimed at raising activity effectiveness of institutions, organizations, enterprises, etc. Being focused on maximum effectiveness, modern administration reacts adequately at social, political and economic challenges using a wide range of means for pragmatic adaptation to social practice. Marked by a global crisis, the recent years of the world development have determined the total reconsideration of many aspects of public reality leading to reaffiliation and even to development of new paradigms in the administration decision making. The new consideration have focused on several problems -gender problem being one of the most important and essential not only for the countries of the former Soviet Union but for the countries of western democracy as well.

The targets of sustainable development adopted at UN Summit for the period from 2015 to 2030 are the key directions of countries development. The goal of reaching the gender equity is the fifth of them.

Key words: gender policy, gender aspects, effective administration, complex gender approach, appropriate administration, practical and strategical gender requirements, equal rights and options for women.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. Achieving gender equity on all levels of social life that allows to employ human potential in social, political and economic practices most effectively is the important factor of global development.

The necessity of considering the gender component under unstable economic development conditions was recognized in Europe at the end of the last century. So in 1995 some international organizations such as Fund of Development for Women of UNO, European Economic Commission of UNO, Program of Development of UNO introduced the initiative of integrating the gender approach into public administration and budgeting. The mentioned above initiative was aimed at facilitating the complex gender approach strategy development in administration and later into introduction of gender-oriented budgeting, allowing administrators to take into account population needs which are different in men and women of various age and social status more exact, that under the conditions of global crisis can become an effective social and economic regulators.



Analysis of recent researches and published papers. The evolution of scientific views on gender theory is presented in the works of many foreign and Ukrainian researchers. For example, M. Kimmel, T. Melnyk, I. Golovashchenko, L. Kobylanska, M. Skoryk, L. Smolyar, V. Sukovata, O. Fomenko, N. Chukhim and others

paid considerable attention to the study of gender theory, gender approaches in general and management systems in particular.

Among the most relevant research works and publications, which represent the theoretical and practical aspects of integrated gender approach and gender budgeting in the process of administration (management), are the works of S. Quinn, D. Elson, D. Badlender, E. Klatzer, M. Bosnic, T. Ivanina, O. Tsyupy, O. Kiselyova, O. Ostapchuk, S. Garashchenko, L. Lobanova, T. Fesenko, G. Fesenko and others.

Results of the research. Current socio-economic trends in the context of Ukraine's European integration and decentralization reforms highlight the need for analysis and determine the understanding of the socio-economic situation in Ukraine, setting development priorities and effective measures to prepare management strategies for state development.

The beginning of the XXI century represented the most up-to-date areas of research on gender aspects in the system of administration. New socio-political and economic conditions have caused the re-thinking of established theories, as well as a reassessment of common social, political, and managerial practices. The need for qualitative renewal and proper reform of national societies in the world community, fundamental adherence to democratic values with a focus on human rights, awareness of the role of the individual in ensuring sustainable development of society, focusing on urgent needs and adequate ways to meet them - significantly accelerated the study of gender issues. To denote new strategies for regulating social and sexual relations within the framework of world social practice in the discourse of social sciences in the twentieth century, the term "gender" appeared and gender research was initiated. Adaptation of gender theory in the field of management and the use of developed methods in practice is becoming one of the important areas of modern political and social management.

As I. Chikalov notes, "for the first time the idea of the necessity to distinguish between biological and social sex appeared in the book by M. Mead" *Gender and temperament in three primitive societies* "(1935)" [11, p. 167]. The diversity and multifaceted nature of research significantly complicate the chronology and sequence of use of the term "gender" by researchers and scientists. The origin of the term is traditionally attributed to the seventies of the last century and is associated with the work of American psychiatrist Robert Stoller. However, L. Males states that the concept of "gender" in a non-linguistic context was for the first time used in Rubin's article "The Exchange of Women: Notes on the" *Political Economy "of Sex"* (1975), where she defines gender as a set of agreements governing biological sex as a subject of social activity "" and in scientific circulation "the concept was introduced after the program article by J. Scott" *Gender: a useful category of historical analysis* "(1986), which proposed the definition of sex as a fundamental element of social relations based on gender differentiation "[8, p. 78].

In the post-Soviet space and in domestic social and humanitarian studies, this term and related issues appeared in the early nineties, gaining development, projecting gender research from the narrow professional field into a wide range of social practices, making them an important area of specific approaches and methods in the field of administration activity. In a broad sense, gender is defined as "a system of values, norms and characteristics of male and female behavior, lifestyle and way of thinking, roles and attitudes of women and men acquired by them and supported by



social institutions, in the process of socialization determined by social, political, economic and cultural contexts and captures the image of woman and man "[9, p. 11]. The interdisciplinary nature of modern gender theory is due to the anthropocentric vector of Western European socio-political development, as well as the fact that "gender includes: gender status as a socially recognized norms manifested in behavior; gender division of labor; gender family ties with the rights and responsibilities of each sex; gender personality structures as a combination of characteristics manifested in feelings and behavior; gender social control, i.e. formal or informal perception of conformist behavior and stigmatization, social isolation, punishment and medical treatment of nonconformist behavior; gender ideology as a justification for gender statuses and their different assessments; gender images as cultural representations of gender and the embodiment of gender in symbolic language and artistic products that reproduce and legitimize gender statuses "[2, p. 102–103]. The regularity of the emergence of gender research is primarily due to the need for constructive reform and restructuring of modern society in such a way as to promote equitable respect for human rights and the most efficient use of society's resources. This need is inherently related to the need for budget savings, which in fact puts it among the most relevant on the agenda of highly developed countries.

The first scientific studies paid special attention to the study of the position and status of women as the most discriminated historically in different types of society. This area, considering the priority and nature of the research problems, is called "women's research". A significant shortcoming of this area of research was the disregard of power relations in the system of interaction "man - woman". However, the gender approach in the paradigm of public administration has gained new significance and become more promising, as gender research in this area has significant practical potential, because "gender is one of the main organizing principles-roads around which social life revolves" [6, p. 7].

Applying the concept of gender in a broad sense and context of gender studies and research in the Nordic countries, USA, Canada has contributed to the evolution of social norms and traditional ideas about gender relations, initiating the transformation of economic policy and public management, which affected the quality of socio-economic development and comfort for the citizens of these countries.

In the context of public administration, the Women in Development (WID) and Gender and Development (GAD) approaches are often used interchangeably, although they contain some fundamental differences. For example, the WID approach was developed in the 1970s to formulate measures and policies that would help to better integrate women into socio-economic development. The GAD approach, which focuses on man, was developed in the 1980s to address social, economic, managerial and political inequalities between women and men, which is a prerequisite for sustainable development.

Gender theories and relevant strategies focus on the interests and experiences of women and men of different ages and social groups. Taking into account their experience and needs becomes a prerequisite for creating general concepts of social development and implementation of programs in various fields, especially political, economic, social, cultural and managerial. The implementation of gender theories and strategies is due to a purely pragmatic approach to solving a range of socio-political and economic problems as "understanding of gender roles and gender division of labor provides tools for understanding the imbalance in society, enshrined in law, institutions, policies, and provides opportunities to change this imbalance in favor of harmonization" [10, p. 29].



Gender policy is multi-faceted. Its essence in the activities of public authorities and local governments is to promote gender equality in society. The main vectors of gender policy are manifested in "ensuring equal conditions for self-realization and gaining social status in accordance with the needs, interests and talents of women and men; guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of women and men, as well as equal opportunities in their use; equal opportunities in the distribution of social and economic resources between women and men; fair treatment of women and men, taking into account the results of their activities; equal opportunities for women and men to contribute to national, political, social, economic and cultural development; formation of preconditions for the development of gender culture in society "[1, p. 223]

The introduction of a gender approach in public administration acquires a clear ethical dimension, as it is also a matter of social justice - governance is organized as a process that takes into account differences between the sexes, rather than from the standpoint of equality. With this in mind, emphasis is placed on the need to create new methods and approaches to resource management and public administration in general.

The concept of "gender mainstreaming" as a global trend and management technology emerged in the mid-1990s and was seen as a system of views on social development, change, assessment of the situation and relations between men and women in the context of formation, organization and transformation of society life in general.

An integrated gender approach is focused on gender mainstreaming in all policy areas. This is a cross-cutting component where men and women are seen in the process of development as both objects and subjects.

An integrated gender approach involves the process of assessing the impact on women and men of any planned activities, programs, legislation and strategies in all areas.

Cultural, social, historical, religious and other traditions have led to differences between the position of women and men in many fields. This largely determines the inequality of the needs of men and women, as well as the inequality of opportunities to meet them. Such asymmetry leads to inequality in the representation of problems and social status. The basic principle of gender strategies provides for maximum consideration of the experience and interests of both sexes, which become a fundamental criterion in the development of the overall concept, its implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities and programs in various fields. Therefore, targeted programs should be aimed at ensuring gender equality in social protection, education, health, development, and the economic empowerment of women and men, that is, to meet the needs of both women and men of different social groups, which will help to improve living standards.

Gender analysis, based on gender-disaggregated statistics, provides ample opportunities to identify needs and services and allows a detailed study of the socio-economic context projected onto specific social groups. It exposes and identifies indicators that support the conclusion that the consequences of policies, strategies, programs, etc. are not the same for different groups of women and men. The gender-neutral approach in the process of management is ineffective, because it is deprived of such opportunities. It does not take into account the differences in the needs of women and men, and therefore does not contribute to the appropriate pragmatic solution of specific social problems. In addition, it should be noted that regulations, measures, programs designed without regard to differences and focused on the generalized consumer, most likely, may not be in the interests of any of the groups.



Analysis of social processes and the search for appropriate solutions through gender analysis provides an in-depth understanding of social processes and sound choice of appropriate practical solutions. That is why it should be applied systematically and accompany the full cycle of processes of development and implementation of programs, projects, activities, etc.

The social practice of applying gender analysis allows us to identify different types of this methodology. For example, the following types of gender analysis have been tested and successfully used abroad and in Ukraine: gender impact assessment, Harvard method, Longwe need hierarchy, mapping, practical and strategic needs analysis, 3P method and others [3]. In order to implement the target setting and achieve the optimal effect, they are often combined, which provides an opportunity to consider the studied problems in full. The application of gender analysis in practice represents the algorithm, which is formed by the following most important components: identification of problem groups; division of target groups into subgroups according to the degree of impact of the problem; analysis, definition and ranking the factors influencing the problem situation, taking into account the experience of different socio-gender groups; identifying the resources, institutional changes, and strategies needed to solve the problem.

Potential opportunities for gender analysis, provided that they are used by important actors in public administration - politicians, MPs at various levels, government agencies, local governments - will contribute to a comprehensive study of current social issues with a view of their further elimination. Gender competence of these entities should include knowledge of relevant legislation and regulations, the main trends in modern society, relevant management tools for gender approaches, methodologies and algorithms for gender analysis to find optimal ways to solve problems both on national and local levels.

The effectiveness of an integrated gender approach puts it on a par with the most productive technologies of modern management in public administration. Its undoubted advantage is that the person is at the center of the policy-making process.

This approach equally covers different social and age groups of men and women, allows to take into account and maximize human potential, ensuring effective public management.

One type of integrated gender approach is gender budgeting, as defined by the Council of Europe, which is the application of the concept of an integrated approach to the issue of equality between women and men in the budget process.

In practice, this means the need to include a gender component in all stages of the budget process, as well as the restructuring of revenues and expenditures in order to promote gender equality which is based on gender-responsive budgeting [5].

The concept of "gender-oriented budget" and "gender-oriented budgeting" as "gender mainstreaming in budget policy and program decisions and adequate funding for special programs to ensure equality between women and men" [4, p. 11] were proposed at the Beijing Conference on Women, 1995. The conference resulted in the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action, which identified further steps in the implementation of gender policy in various countries around the world. These problems have not lost relevance to date, even in developed countries.

The task of a gender-oriented budget is to plan resources (community, region, state) taking into account the revenue which is generated by women and men, as well as expenditures, funds that are distributed between women and men.

Taking into account this task, gender budgeting can be defined as a set of different mechanisms and tools for implementing a gender approach to governance, which is becoming a mandatory principle of national policy and economy, which characterizes developed societies and countries.



Budgets that don't take into account the different impacts of services provided on men and women, ignore the economic and social differences that exist between the sexes. Such budgets contribute to discriminatory policy and the gradual increase in social tension in society. A completely different effect is achieved by management, which focuses on the application of gender opportunities in the budgeting process. In addition to obtaining resources for the implementation of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, it integrates gender into decision-making processes for the development of strategies, programs, plans in various spheres of public life, which affects the quality of resource use. The practice of gender-oriented budgeting is aimed at targeted budget expenditures.

It shows a significant improvement in the quality of services for women and men and increases the effectiveness of policy-oriented and pragmatic solutions to social problems in the decision-making process. An indisputable advantage in the context of building civil society also becomes the providing greater accountability of the state agencies. The economic sector is also undergoing transformations - increasing the rate of economic growth due to the implementation of the most appropriate expenditure of resources and bringing them closer to real needs.

Thus, improvement of the mechanisms of existing gender issues, reduction of the gender inequality, development of the gender-sensitive policy, raise of awareness and public influence (including women) on budget decision-making, monitor the achievement of policy goals and statements on gender equality are the first and most necessary steps in the process of building civil society.

Successful implementation of gender-oriented budgeting requires compliance with several conditions, including a special gender equality policy and an existing national mechanism for gender equality, political liberty which integrates gender into programs and budgets and gender-disaggregated statistics that provide information on issues to correct gender imbalances. Informative and educational gender activities and the opportunity for men and women to participate in budget processes will also support this process [7]. In general, the gender budgeting strategy is assigned to integrate the policy-making process with the budget-making process.

Recognition of gender policy as an important direction of Ukraine's democratic development contributed to the signing of a number of international documents, which demonstrated the desire to use the gender approach as one of the key tools for the formation and implementation of national programs. In addition, Ukraine has made a commitment to guarantee equality, development and social justice for its citizens. Modern state policy of Ukraine is aimed at achieving equality of both sexes, overcoming discrimination on gender, creating appropriate socio-political and economic preconditions for the realization of the rights and opportunities of women and men in various spheres of life. This process is assigned to facilitate the native legal and regulatory framework in the field of gender equality, the adoption of which was an important step to empower women and men. The basic principles of gender development are defined in the Constitution of Ukraine. However, the articles of the Constitution function effectively only when they are implemented in the system of legislation in general and in social practice through appropriate institutional mechanisms. Ukraine has ratified the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, on the basis of which the legal framework for equal rights and opportunities for women and men has been formed.

Over the past fifteen years, a number of laws have been enacted to overcome gender discrimination, including: the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men"; Law of Ukraine "On Principles of Preventing Discrimination in Ukraine";



Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Counteraction to Domestic Violence"; Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings".

The Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" defines the main directions of state gender policy, namely:

"promotion of gender equality; non-discrimination on gender; application of positive actions; preventing and combating gender-based violence, including all forms of violence against women; ensuring equal participation of women and men in making socially important decisions; education and promotion of the culture of gender equality among the population of Ukraine, dissemination of educational activities in this area; protection of society from information which is aimed at discrimination on gender; ensuring equal opportunities for women and men in a combination of professional and family responsibilities, support of the family, formation of responsible motherhood and fatherhood "[12].

Gender integration as a principle of policy-making has necessitated the development of a number of regulations: resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the State social program to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men for the period up to 2021", "Issues of gender and legal examination", "On Amendments to the Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of July 18, 2007 № 950 and of May 31, 2017 № 512",

"On Amendments to Certain Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine";

order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the National Action Plan to implement the recommendations set out in the concluding observations of the UN Committee on the elimination of discrimination against women to the eighth periodic report of Ukraine on the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women until 2021";

order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine "On approval of Methodological recommendations for gender legal examination of legislation and regulatory legal acts, recognition as invalid, order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine of May 12, 2006 № 42/5".

The year 2020 became especially active in relation to the development and adoption of the relevant regulatory legal basis: the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted the following resolutions "On the formation of the Commission for the Coordination of Interaction of Executive Bodies to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men", "Some issues of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men"; order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the Government's priority action plan for 2020", "On approval of the concept of communication in the field of gender equality", "On approval of the National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, peace, security", "Data collection issues for monitoring gender equality"; orders of the Ministry of Social Policy "On approval of Methodological recommendations for assessing the gender impact of sectoral reforms", "On approval of the Instruction on the integration of gender approaches in the development of regulations", "On approval of Methodological recommendations for the inclusion of provisions in collective agreements and agreements, which is aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in labor relations "; order of the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine "On approval of Amendment № 9 to the national classifier DK 003: 2010".

The order of the Ministry of Social Policy "On approval of Guidelines for gender audit of enterprises, institutions and organizations" was issued in 2021. A draft resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has been submitted for discussion "On approval of the State Strategy for Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men until 2030". The given legal basis proves to



the depth of awareness of the problem of ensuring gender equality in Ukrainian society. It is in line with international instruments and commitments made by Ukraine to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

The Law "On ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men" defines national mechanism for ensuring gender equality in Ukraine, regulating the basic powers and functions of all individuals.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has a Subcommittee on Gender Equality and non-discrimination of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Human Rights, national minorities and international relations and the inter-factional parliamentary association "Equal Opportunities".

The Commissioner for Human Rights of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine performs the function of monitoring the observance of equal rights and opportunities for women and men and examines complaints of gender discrimination and gender-based violence and highlights in the annual report compliance with the above issues.

In the system of executive bodies, the highest body in the field of equal rights and opportunities for women and men is the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

A government commissioner has been appointed, who is entrusted with the function of organizing the exercise by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of powers in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all spheres of society.

The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine plays the role of a specially authorized central executive body for equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the structure of the institutional mechanism for the formation and implementation of gender policy.

The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is the central executive body, whose functions include conducting gender and legal expertise. The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine for proper and effective gender legal examination has developed instruction on gender analysis of normative legal acts and conclusion of gender legal examination. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine has been identified as one of the main doers in the implementation of gender policy in Ukraine in combating domestic violence, human trafficking, combating sexual harassment, etc.

The Law of Ukraine "On ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men" provides that the formation and implementation of gender policy in the executive and local self-government bodies is ensured by the activities of authorized persons (coordinators), gender advisers, advisory bodies and responsible structural units.

We can state that Ukraine has formed an effective national institutional mechanism for ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men,

however, at the present stage in the conditions of decentralization the urgent task is to create local mechanisms, as well as to ensure their systematic practical activities.

The tasks facing local governments in connection with decentralization require modern methods and approaches of public management, among which the gender approach and gender budgeting are becoming a priority given the challenges of today.

Prospects for the implementation of gender policy at the local level in the context of decentralization are outlined in the European Charter for Equality between Women and Men in the Life of Local Communities, which was developed by the Council of European Municipalities and Regions with the support of the European Commission and launched in 2006. If the document is signed by local authorities, it confirms the public commitment to ensure gender equality at the local level.



As of October 1, 2021, 1,840 communities from 36 European countries are signatories to the Charter. Currently, 36 signatories have been officially confirmed in Ukraine. The National Coordinator for Accession to the Charter is the Association of Ukrainian Cities, whose function is to summarize information and send the documents of the Charter signatories to the Council of European Municipalities and Regions for further registration.

The signing of the Charter is a conscious step that demonstrates the intentions and commitments of the practical implementation of gender policy, which primarily requires an understanding of the position of women and men in a particular socio-cultural space, taking into account in management or project work the practical and strategic needs of representatives of different gender,

gender-sensitive behavior and rejection of prejudices, critical attitude to gender stereotypes and sexism. This approach will provide solutions to problems and social change in the interests of women and men in the community.

Thus, the opportunities to improve the system of public administration lie in the search for new technologies to improve the efficiency of financial resources of local communities, improving the quality of life of women and men, as well as the development of relevant areas.

Analyzing the experience of foreign countries, native experience of gender mainstreaming, we can conclude that it is important to take into account the positive experience of developed economies in the recognition of unpaid domestic work, estimates of its contribution to the formation of gross domestic product.

Transformation of established stereotypes about the traditional distribution of gender roles in society is a necessary prerequisite for achieving the goals of gender development in Ukraine. Achieving this goal requires coordinated action by the government and civil society. It is important to improve the system of collecting statistics, including municipal; greater involvement of the media in coverage of gender issues; formation of the general gender culture of the population.

Gender development is a slow process, as it requires a change of consciousness in the first place, and, accordingly, radically changes society at both the macro and micro levels. The effectiveness of the use of different types of community resources, the quality of public administration in general depend on the factors of professional competence of community leaders and specialists of local self-government, social mobilization of various categories of the population, taking into account gender, age, social factors, as well as the competent use of available resources.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the main results of this research, the model of public management based on the policy of equal rights and opportunities for men and women combines several interrelated and interdependent components, in particular:

- legal (takes into account social change and ensures the formation of the regulatory basis for the development of society on the basis of gender equality);
- institutional (determines the organizational environment, powers and interaction of structures involved in the formation and implementation of gender policy);
- economic (creation of conditions for the formation of mechanisms for harmonization of gender relations taking into account socio-economic factors);



- social (aimed at comprehensive disclosure and self-realization of the creative potential of women and men, meeting their social needs and interests, maintaining social integrity and justice in society);
- functional (provides for the conditions and system of measures that determine the legal, economic and social components of gender policy);
- methodological (allows to determine the agreed means for the development and harmonization of gender relations in society; creating conditions for social development).

Taking into account the above-mentioned facts, the application of a gender approach in public administration / management significantly increases its effectiveness, and gender policy as a management process is relatively independent, although it involves interaction with other factors and areas.

REFERENCES

1. Hrytsiak N. Formuvannia hendernoï polityky v Ukraini: problemy teorii, metodolohii, praktyky : monohrafiia. Kyiv : vyd-vo NADU, 2004. 384 s.
2. Holovashenko I.O. Stanovlennia teorii henderu. Osnovy teorii henderu : "navchalnyi posibnyk. Kyiv : K.I.S., 2004. S.102–103.
3. Karbovska N., Lytvynova T., Mahdiuk L. Instrumenty intehruvannia kontseptsii sotsialno-gendernoï rivnosti v robotu orhaniv mistsevoi vlady. Kyiv, 2010. 120 s. URL: file:///C:/Users/%D0%A1%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%B0/Downloads/gender_manual.pdf
4. Karbovska N., Lytvynova T., Melnyk T. Osnovni stratehii ta metodolohii hendernoho intehruvannia. Kerivnytstvo z vykorystannia metodolohii "3R". Kyiv, 2008. 120 s.
5. Kyselova O. Henderna polityka Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu v Ukraini: Analitychna dopovid. Kyiv : Fond imeni Hainrikha Bollia. URL: http://www.ua.boell.org/downloads/LSI_Gender_Analyse_ukr.pdf
6. Kimmel M. Henderovane suspilstvo / per. z anhl. S. Aloskinoi. Kyiv : Sfera, 2003. 494 s.
7. Lytvynova T. Instrumenty intehruvannia kontseptsii gendernoï rivnosti v robotu orhaniv mistsevoi vlady. Kyiv : UZhF, 2010. 116 s.
8. Males L. Hender. Sotsiolohichna entsyklopediia / ukl. V.H. Horodianenko. Kyiv : Akademydav, 2008. S. 78–79.
9. Melnyk T.M. Hender yak nauka ta navchalna dystsyplina. Osnovy teorii genderu: navchalnyi posibnyk. Kyiv : K.I.S., 2004. S.10–29.
10. Suslova O.I. Analiz derzhavnoi polityky ta normatyvno-pravovykh aktiv na vidpovidnist pryntsyphu rivnykh prav ta mozhlyvostei zhinok i cholovikiv. Kyiv, 2017. 90 s.
11. Chykalova Y. R. Hender. Vsemyrnaia entsyklopediia: fylosofiia KhKh vek / hlavn. nauch. red. y sost. A.A.Hrytsanov. M.: AST, Mn.: Kharvest, Sovremennyy literator, 2002. S. 166–167.
12. Pro zabezpechennia rivnykh prav ta mozhlyvostei zhinok i cholovikiv: Zakon Ukrainy vid 8 veresnia 2005 roku № 2866-IV. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2866-15>] (data zvernennia: 30.09.2021).



CHURCH DOCUMENTS AS IMPORTANT SOURCES OF GENEALOGY

¹Yuliia Kondratiuk

¹PhD in Historical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of International Relations and Political Management, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: yulenska25@ukr.net. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5570-5505>

ABSTRACT

The article concerns the representation of the Orthodox Church main documents, which are the basis for genealogical research.

The main stages of informational and structural formation of these types of documents on the basis of archival materials, legislative acts and scientific literature are studied. The paper also outlines the type of information that can be obtained by researchers in order to recreate family stories.

It has been established that owing to the sufficient attention that has always been paid by authorities to the preservation of church documents, we still have the opportunity to use such important sources of information.

Key words: document, church, genealogy, storage.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. Despite modern globalization some things remain relevant. Studying family history is one of them. Nowadays, more and more people are interested in the historical past of their families. Therefore, the study of sources through which genealogy can be studied is currently considered to be a relevant area of research.

Most of the information the researchers gain studying family histories is found in documents kept by the churches. Therefore, the purpose of this work is to represent the main documents of the Orthodox Church, which are used in genealogical research.

Analysis of recent researches and published papers. The research topic is of considerable scientific interest, as it has not been the subject of special research in both domestic and foreign historiographies. However, even in the pre-revolutionary period, the practice of church records and changes in legislation needed generalizations and clarifications. This led to the emerging of publications on both the general rules of document management and their specific types. The works of P. Nechaiev [14], L. Novikov [15], O. Uspenskyi [34], I. Chyzhevskyi [35] are worthwhile mentioning. A number of works is a collection of orders and comments on them. This series includes works by I. Bogoslovskyi [2], T. Barsov [1], Ya. Ivanovskyi [12] and F. Maliutin [13]. "Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire" [16-27] is an important source for studying church documents. It contains all the laws issued in the state, including those related to the clergy. The issues related to various aspects of church-parish procedures, legislation included, were published in religious periodicals, such as the Ecclesiastical Gazette [36-37], the Diocesan Gazette [3-5] and many others.

Results of the research. Despite today's globalization changes, church-parish documents have not lost their relevance as important historical sources. They are actively used for various types of research, clarifying various kinds of biographical information, establishing family ties. This information is often required by people to inherit the property, confirm their origin for living



abroad, recreate the historical past of their families, etc. Consequently, this study is of great practical importance.

The main types of sources kept in churches before and are being actively used for genealogical research nowadays include church registers, confessional, marriage, and clergymen's registers.

Parish registers were intended for birth, marriage and death registrations, as well as those ones related to changes of religion, etc. By the middle of the XVIIIth century records of births, marriages and deaths in the Orthodox Church were kept in the form of lists. The first graphic forms of parish registers were first introduced by a decree of the Synod issued on February 20, 1724. The decree provided the unification and legislative order of records. All information should be put by priests in accordance with the following columns:

"About newborns" – the serial number, the date of birth, data about the puerperant and her child, the date of baptism and the person baptized; "About marriages" – the serial number, names of people got married, the date of the wedding service, witnesses; "About mortality" – the serial number (reckoning separately for males and females), the date of death, name of the person, age (also indicated separately by gender), the disease that caused death, name of the confessor, the burial place. The name of each month was indicated directly in the text above the main entry. Names of the priests performing the ceremony were required [16, p. 266–267].

Parish registers were provided by spiritual boards at the beginning of each year with the signature of the so-called "attende". Due to the frequent cases of misuse, especially regarding the provision and storage of registers, the Synod reaffirmed its previous instructions governing these issues. In addition, all consistories and spiritual boards were sent decrees marked "Confirm Strictly". The decrees stated the following: in the future, at the beginning of the new year bound parish registers were to be produced for all churches - one for each church, regardless of the number of clergymen and priests in it. The registers had to be published with the appropriate layout of the columns and the obligatory signature of one of the "attendees". Priests provided an acknowledgement of their receipt [7, s. 91–92].

At the end of the calendar year, the parish registers were delivered to the spiritual boards, one copy left in the church. It was supposed to be stored in the sacristy, and be secure from damage by fire, moisture, etc. [18, p. 13–15].

According to the existing regulations the parishioners' needs had to be met only by their priests. But if there arose a need to take the confession of a patient or baptize a newborn immediately if his life was threatened, and the local abbot could not come for some reason, no priest had the right to refuse performing these duties [32, p. 476–478]. Under such circumstances, he was obliged to provide a written certificate indicating the date, month, number according to which the child was registered in the parish register. This document was subject to storage among church acts [26, p. 234].

All births, marriages and deaths had to be recorded in the parish registers. But there were often cases when nobles entered into unequal marriages with their serfs and objected to their registration in the documents in order not to advertise this fact in their circles due to family complaints, shame of their wives' low social position and a number of other reasons. As a result, they created dramatical problems for themselves in recognizing the validity of the marriage and the legality of having their own children. Therefore, the decree of the Synod issued on July 28, 1805 envisaged the mandatory entry of records of landlords' and officials' marriages with persons of unequal social status in the parish registers on general grounds [20, p. 1136–1137].



Before the beginning of the XIX century all records were kept by priests exclusively on sheets drawn by hand according to the established patterns. To facilitate the work of clergymen and priests, in 1803 the Moscow Synod Printing House offered its services in manufacturing printed whitespace sheets. The services were also aimed at obtaining assets to provide people who had spent much of their lives in the printing house and were unable to perform their duties properly due to their age. Samples of whitespace sheets for confessional and parish registers were submitted to the Synod for consideration. The corresponding permission for their production was obtained, but on the condition that the parish records would be printed according to the samples approved on May 7, 1806. The first orders were fulfilled during August-September 1806 [31, s. 1–13]. The required number of copies was sent to all diocesan bishops. The remote parishes faced with the problem of delivering the forms to dioceses. Two options for obtaining them were suggested. Forms could be ordered directly from the Moscow Printing Office with a payment of 2 kopecks per sheet. If this method was inconvenient, and the provincial cities had their own printing houses, the priests could come to an agreement concerning the printing a required number of sheets in accordance with the sent samples with payment on their conditions [21, p. 254].

Considerable attention was paid to the proper maintenance and storage of parish registers. This is evidenced by the decrees of the Synod issued on May 16, 1802 [18, p. 13–15], February 22, 1812 [23, p. 197], May 15, 1824 [24, p. 319], December 18, 1837 [32, p. 479], May 31, 1862 [32, p. 479] and a number of others. However, a range of drawbacks was noted every time that caused the emerging of successive legislative acts emphasizing the observance of order in maintaining parish registers.

Any parishioner under the ceremony or members of his family had the right to read the record and request its correction in case of an error. The correctness of the evidence was recorded in a special column. In order to avoid mistakes priests and clergymen had to invite those present to check the accuracy of the record and testify that in parish registers immediately after the ceremony. In most cases, this rule did not work, because the vast majority of population, especially in rural areas, was illiterate and therefore was not able to read the written records. Parish record extracts could be received by parishioners from the clergy - "these certificates should be nothing more than a word-for-word statement of the above mentioned clause in the register with no change or omission". They were signed by all members of the clergy and sealed. In contrast to the consistory certificates, these ones had no legal force [32, p. 480].

Any corrections in the parish registers were forbidden. If something was written by the priest incorrectly, he had to put a slash at the beginning and end of unnecessary information and write down everything correctly.

The data about those who joined the Orthodox confession were also included by priests to the first part of parish registers. The word "adopted" was indicated in the columns under the heading "birth and baptism". The date of adoption and the new person's name were listed below. The next column, usually containing the information about parents, indicated the person's origin and social status, his or her previous name (it could remain unchanged if it corresponded to Orthodox saints). The column "About the godparents" included the names of attendees at the anointing, and a person who performed chrismation. Signatures of all members of clergy were put under the record [14, p. 467].

The clergy were required to record information related to stillborns. Each such case was entered without a number - for both newborns and deaths - indicating the gender [34, p. 2].



If whitespace parish records lacked the printed forms, then the usual sheets of paper drawn by hand and certified by a benefactor were put in. In case the register bound and seal were damaged, such a register was delivered to the consistory to correct deficiencies.

According to the decree of the Synod on February 28, 1831, priests were to keep parish registers on new models: the names of individual columns were specified, the separate numbering by sex was introduced in birth records, the newborn's mother's name and patronymic was indicated, and the event date was required in letters [8, s.133].

According to the decree of the Synod issued on February 7, 1838, the clergy again was required to keep parish records in accordance with new models [25, p. 21–23]. New columns for events testimony by clergy and witnesses (concerning newborns) and guarantors (concerning marriages) appeared as a result of these changes. The third part "About death" was supplemented by the name of the priest who performed the burial ceremony [9, s. 79–86].

Maintaining the parish records in accordance with these forms has become quite important, as they served as a major population register. Conscription lists with the indication of conscript's name, date of birth, father's name, patronymic and surname (mother's data for illegitimate children), social status and place of birth of the conscript were compiled on their basis. Therefore, special attention was paid to compliance with the forms of parish registers which is evidenced by the decree of September 20, 1878 [32, p. 481–482].

According to the decree of the Synod of June 4, 1842 in case of marriage a special note, indicating the priest's name, the date and the church where the wedding ceremony took place, was made by a clergyman in passports and other types of documents for temporary or permanent residence in order to prevent polygamy [32, p. 484].

The production of whitespace sheets for church documents was quite a profitable business for printing houses, so the Synod could not allow private institutions to own a significant part of the funds. According to the proposal of the State Council on January 24, 1822 and the Synod decrees of June 6, 1847, February 3, 1852, May 11, 1865, April 1/30, 1869, May 17, 1875, March 15/April 4, 1877 and January 15/26, 1892, the Moscow Synod Printing House was given the exclusive right to print and sell whitespace sheets for parish, confessional, income and expenditure as well as other registers. The use of watermarks was introduced in order to prevent counterfeiting [30, s. 72]. Nevertheless, some of the documents or their other copies which were to be stored in the church, were kept on self-made forms or those from private printing houses. Taking this fact into account, by the resolution of October 9/20, 1892, the Synod confirmed the Moscow Synod Printing House's exclusive right to produce whitespace sheets [28, p. 1-2].

The churches themselves had to pay for the forms, sending the required amount to the consistory. The consistory, in its turn, made the direct payment to the printing house and received finished products which further were distributed to the parishes either by the consistory itself or through spiritual boards: "to distribute whitespace parish registers, search and other church books from the Consistories and Spiritual Boards, bound and sealed by the Consistory or the Board, and signed at the end of the book by one of those present with the indication of the number of sheets in the book" [27, p. 311].

The issue of payment for printing services by churches was quite acute. The majority of the consistories made out whitespace sheets on credit, paying it off after cash proceeds from the churches. Sometimes debt was being paid off during several years. Therefore, by the decree of March 7, 1871, the diocesan bishops were instructed to order all debts to be paid the soonest possible time and in the future the money to be sent alongside with the orders. The resolution of



the Synod of March 19, 1874 confirmed that the spiritual consistories undertook to send the entire amount of money together with the order when making out whitespace sheets for church documentation from the Moscow Synod Printing House [30, s. 1–4].

According to the decree of the Synod of May 17, 1875, the watermarks in the form of a lion and a unicorn were replaced by the coat of arms of a double-headed eagle with the inscription "Moscow Synod Printing House" on the forms for parish letters and other church documents. The titles printed in Church Slavonic (ordinary-biblical) font were approved in order to prevent counterfeiting [32, p. 498]. The consistory was allowed to make out new forms only when it had fully used the copies of an old model [10, s. 142].

On December 23, 1889, the Synod issued a decree emphasizing that the clergy should try to avoid mistakes, because each of them led to various complications and inconveniences in office work [11, p. 3]. Constant reminders of a responsible attitude to such an important information source as parish registers did not ensure the complete liquidation of malversations and inaccuracies. Thereby, decrees requiring proper parish registers maintenance metrics were issued quite frequently. Thus, in 1903 again the Synod pointed the clergy to the importance of this type of documentation and asked to pay special attention to it [5, p. 587–591].

The change in the state system in 1917 dramatically changed the fate of all church records, including parish registers. According to the decree of the CEC and the CPC of December 18, 1917 "On civil marriage, children and the maintenance of books of acts of civil status", the maintenance of family status acts passed to the state. Registration books for further storage were sent to city, county and territorial councils [33, p. 163]. Religious ceremonies could still be performed by priests at that time, but they could not be officially registered as they were considered invalid. The vast majority of the clergy stopped their registration the same year. However, in some churches the parish registers were kept until 1922.

Clergymen's registers are important constantly maintained church-parish documents. They are viewed as an important genealogical source in the study of families whose ancestors were religious workers in pastoral roles.

This type of documentation was introduced by a decree of the Synod of January 20, 1769, entitled "the personnel register of all clergymen of the Orthodox confession". Their analogue in the Uniate Church were general (bishopic) inspections known since the early XVIIIth century. Clergymen's registers were written on atlases on which tables were drawn and the following information was entered: the name of the settlement and the church, the number of yards, the separate number of male and female, clergy with their families, their age and behavior, parish lands - farms, hayfields, mills, etc.

According to the decree of the Synod of December 29, 1804, the clergy were to report on "how many archpriests, priests, deacons and psalm readers who had completed Theological and Philosophical courses, or the only Philosophical one ... hereafter to present information about churches and clergymen in the provided to the Holiest Synod registers in the separate column" [19, p. 761].

The decree of the Synod of March 31, 1829 established a new form of clergymen's registers. They were divided into three main information blocks: 1) about the church; 2) about the clergy of a parish; 3) about parishioners. The second part of clergymen's registers is used to study the clergy families' history. It is a kind of track records of the parish clergy. Information about them was entered from the superior to junior in rank. Clergymen's registers also contained lists of all



priesthood's and psalm readers' children, even if they lived apart from their families. The birth dates were indicated in the second and third columns.

Years were to be recorded only on the basis of parish register. In the fourth parish register the presence of real estate of any family member was recorded. In the fifth one contained the information on the performance of official duties: the number of sermons delivered per year, the ability to read, sing, knowledge of the catechism. Here they made notes about the behavior of all members of the story and children, even those who were at school. Family ties between the members of the story were also recorded. The obligatory element of the information was information about convictions and other punishments, being under investigation or court at the time of writing. The records included information on awards and incentives, indicating the time of their receipt. The highest blessings were included in the records only in cases where the person received personal attention, and not among the general number of priests of the deanery or diocese.

In addition to full-time and part-time members with their families, the clergy, widows and orphans of clergy and other clergy and other relatives who lived with the church were included. It was necessary to indicate the type of activity of their husbands, place and time of service. It was obligatory to record the widow's pension, its amount, and the payer's office (Treasury, Emergency Fund, etc.).

The clerical information also included information about the church elder: his title, surname, name, patronymic, from which time he performed his duties; the state of church revenues for the last years of his predecessor's activity and with him (only information on candle revenues and wallet amounts was indicated); his own donations to the church; whether he was under investigation or trial, for what reasons and how the cases ended; who received awards and for what.

A significant number of clergy, who did not serve the deadlines for receiving a pension, appealed to the consistory with a request for one-time or permanent financial assistance. Information on the financial situation of applicants was usually required to deal with such cases in order to decide how much assistance he needed. Many of them owned land, houses, and other property, including profitable ones, but this was not mentioned in the clerical records and records due to the lack of a special column. In this regard, "... the Economic Administration intends to supplement the form established for the clerical records of church parables, as well as the records of them in one column, titling it as follows: "whether he has real estate, parents or wife and what exactly" [3, p. 720–721]. The Synod approved this decision on July 2-23, 1886.

Taking into account the fact that the Moscow Synodal Printing House at that time already had a significant stock of clerical information forms of the old model, the Synod ordered that before the end of the use of old forms and their production in a new form, information about the real estate of clergy in the column on the service [4, p. 819–820].

In 1909, the Synod in a decree of February 13 for №6 gave instructions on the procedure for maintaining clerical information: in the first part it was necessary to provide, in addition to answers to the above points, the following additional information: whether there are enough books on church law ; how many books to read were in the church library; on the integrity and preservation of church sums; how much real estate was in credit institutions and according to which documents; how many schools were in the parish: church, ministerial, county, etc .; in what year the church schools were founded and where they were located, how much and from where the money was spent on their maintenance, how many boys and girls studied there; who is the



church elder and since when; when the last time the parish was visited by a bishop. Introduced the column "then not against the staff position", deleted the column "among the available clergy and clergy, is a graduate of theological, philosophical course", henceforth it should be noted as follows: , in theological seminary, not received theological education "; in the column "in addition to those dismissed due to old age and illness for the state" the words "due to old age and illness" were deleted; in the column about the children of clergy and clergymen the words "from 7 years and above did not enter the school" and in all columns the word "participants" was deleted due to the abolition of such a position.

In the second part of column IV, added to Article 91 of the Statute of the Spiritual Consistory, the form of the award list was changed from "whether he was under trial and investigation, and if so, for what, when and how the case is over" to "whether and what exactly, whether under investigation or trial ". In place of the words in the column on criminal record "was not, or was then, in such a case, but released from court and responsibility" for "such jurisdiction by the decree of the Holy Synod such year, month and number for № allowed not to be considered an obstacle to award it with insignia established for clergy ". No notes were made on the strengthening of supervision, on fines or fines, reprimands imposed without a track record, remarks and penances for a period not exceeding three weeks.

In the third part it was necessary to indicate, instead of yards, the number of houses or farms in the village, and in the city - apartments. Here they indicated how many male and female parishioners were available in each settlement, dividing them into social classes. It was also necessary to indicate the number of infidels, non-Orthodox, schismatics and sectarians with an explanation - how many, whom, what confession or meaning. The information about the distance from each settlement to the parish church and the absence or presence of obstacles for people to visit it remained unchanged [37, p. 59–69].

The order of the Synod of April 9-21, 1909 gave permission for the use in 1909 of forms of the previous model. New forms of this information were introduced for mandatory use on January 1, 1910 [36, p. 186]. The issue of the number of required copies of clerical information provided an opportunity for the diocesan leadership to decide - according to local needs, but not less than two. Confessional paintings (information) were one of the most important types of church-parish documentation, lists of parishioners who came to confession to the priest. They were first introduced by the personal decree of Peter I on the February 17, 1718.

Confession was considered an obligatory church sacrament for every believer. Ignoring it was seen as a departure from the tenets of the faith. In addition, this sacrament served as a kind of control over the internal life of parishioners. With the help of information it was possible to identify violators in order to further punish them. By a decree of the Synod of February 28, 1722, priests were obliged to report to the clergy and laity the facts of thefts that had become known through confession.

The value of these types of documents is quite large, because they served as another proof of the validity of marriage and the birth of children, if these events for some reason were not recorded in the metric book, or in its absence.

The original form of information was quite simple and consisted of three lists of names: 1) about those who confessed; 2) about those who did not confess; 3) schismatics [29, p. 1119].

In 1737 a more complex form of these lists was established, which consisted of 49 separate columns with 22 titles. In the same year, a decree of April 16 ordered: "In all dioceses of the city and county of all parish churches priests to the testimony of someone years from their birth,



paintings” [17, p. 115–119]. A form for the proper conduct of confessional information was added to the decree. This document was to contain the following information: the number of houses or yards, the number of people of male and female gender by appropriate serial numbers, court census, age of everyone who confessed and partook of communion, confessed without communion, or did not confess at all. Following the same pattern, priests were to keep this type of documentation after Volyn became part of the Russian Empire.

A decree confirming this was issued by the Synod on December 8, 1835. The charter of the clerical consistories of March 27, 1841 also stated that confessional records should be kept in all parish churches and filled in the prescribed form [26, p. 223].

Every year, after the end of the Assumption fast, the priests had to enter the names of all their parishioners - both present and absent - which were listed in the previous information. People from other parishes were also registered here with the issuance of a certificate of confession and communion for presentation to their priests by September 1 of each year. According to the decree of the Synod of September 24, 1858, in addition to confessional information, in each parish it was necessary to compile annually registers of persons who did not confess (except children) with an indication of how long they had not done so. If the reason for absence from confession was considered valid and the perpetrator promised to correct, and the period of non-compliance did not exceed two years, the priest, at its discretion, could not enter this fact in the register, but must indicate in the confessional records. Those who did not confess for three years in a row were reported to the diocesan leadership.

If a girl married in another parish, her name was removed from the list of previous residence and included in the husband's family. When people moved from one parish to another, after receiving the application, he issued a detailed extract from the list of marital status of the person to present a new story, and excluded from his list such a person or family.

The order of placing information was as follows: the account of houses or yards, people separately by gender. The division of parishioners according to caste affiliation also had its sequence: clergy, military, state, merchants, burghers, guilds and other urban categories, courtiers and peasants. According to the rules, families had to be placed in alphabetical order of surnames. However, according to the analysis of confessional information, in many cases this was not observed. Instead, the court principle was applied - in the order of numbering of yards. There were also cases when priests painted topographically, ie at the place of residence of families on a particular street, corner or suburb.

All children were recorded with their parents, even if they did not live with them. This was done until they legally transferred to other parishes. Data on persons who temporarily lived in a certain area were entered at the end of the information. Their serial number began to count after the records of permanent parishioners.

Confessional paintings were composed mainly by courting and making appropriate notes from people's words to last year's information about changes in family composition. Sometimes a visual register was performed. Such information was often compiled during confessions in all fasts. The psalmist set the table at the exit of the church and in the paintings for the previous year noted the people who came out of confession. Priests could celebrate all births and deaths during the year not only from words, but also on the basis of metric books [35, p. 124].

Marriage search is a type of church-parish documentation that was compiled before the registration of each marriage and proved its legality. This act was introduced in 1765. A separate book included information on rank, social status, religion, place of residence, age, capacity, lack



of close family ties, which would be an obstacle to marriage, marriage or marriage. of their own free will, whether there is consent from the parents, whether the future husband and wife confessed and partook of communion. The search was signed by the brides themselves, two or three witnesses and the church. It was accompanied by original documents, some of which (for example, the permission of management to marry) bound to the book, others wrote information (certificate of service and the like) and returned with the signature of the priest and a mark on them about marriage. If the bride belonged to another parish, they demanded from her so-called "spiritual father" a certificate of the presence and number of previous marriages and attendance at confession [38, p. 275].

Since searches were important evidence of marriage confirmation, and a large number of priests conducted them on special letters and not in special books, the Synod decreed on May 16, 1802, "that all searches be conducted properly, behind them, sacred and clergy, to have equal view of the devout"[6, p. 1–3]. Copies of these books, like the metric ones, were given to priests directly from spiritual boards or from the consistory. The specific term of their maintenance was not established, therefore they were used exactly as many as there were enough records for them. It depended on the number of parishioners and, accordingly, the number of marriages.

After using all the blank letters in the book, the priest informed the spiritual board or consistory with a request to issue him a new book. The old one was to be kept at the church together with copies of metric books.

It happened that as a result of false testimony in the search, laws were violated, in particular regarding the issue of bigamy. The result of one such case, when the 12th grade commissioner Oleksandr Yelchanikov managed to marry his widow Nadezhda Davydenko to his widow Nadezhda Davydenko because of false testimony during a search, was the issuance of a Synod decree of April 25, 1807, according to which abuses, so that the Civil Governments with the signatories under the searches of the secular state to act for the future in the judgment and fine them without any mitigation... " [22, p. 1180–1181].

Confirmation of proper conduct of marital searches took place in the Synod's decree of February 22, 1812, explaining that it could be an important source of marriage confirmation in the absence of metric books: "According to G. , to confirm from the Senate to all present places by decrees of confirmation, that they, in case of marriage certificates, accept, among other things, the searches made in the churches, which can also serve as documents in cases where there are no metric books" [23, p. 197].

In 1837 a new form was established for this type of document. The main difference was that according to the old forms the search was written on behalf of the parishioners, who confirmed the above facts about the bride. The new ones were composed on behalf of the priest, who recorded the same information, which was eventually confirmed by witnesses - two from each of the brides. Since such books were published for an indefinite period, some priests continued to keep them on the old models for a long time [38, p. 275].

On the first page, they wrote by hand a sample that must be followed when maintaining this type of documentation. In 1838, the Moscow Synodal Printing House began to produce such forms.

Until 1875, the consistory published books for compiling searches on white paper. On each separate sheet, the priest duplicated the general text of the search and entered the necessary information about each pair of brides. This method was very inconvenient, because I had to constantly repeat the same general text. In view of this, the Synod on May 17, 1875 issued a decree on the beginning of the production of search books on a printed basis [35, p. 75]. This



really made the work of the clergy much easier, as they now included only the necessary information in the finished printed forms: date, church name, names, place of residence, age and social status of the bride and groom, parental consent when the church was announced and when the marriage was to take place. The brides, witnesses and the clergyman who searched were signed below.

Since the mid-90s of the XIX century a new column appeared in the forms stating where the bride lived before marriage. According to such examples, marital searches continued until 1917.

The change of government in 1917 dramatically changed the fate of all church-parish records. According to the decree of the CEC and the SNC of December 18, 1917 "On civil marriage, children and the maintenance of civil status books" the conduct of estate acts passed to the state, and confessional information, clerical information, marriage searches and many other documents ceased to be kept in general.

In the vortex of today's global changes, church-parish documents have not lost their relevance and are actively used by researchers to recreate the historical past of their families.

REFERENCES

1. Barsov G. Collection of current and governing church and church-civil resolutions on the department of the Orthodox faith. - St. Petersburg, 1885. - Vol. 1. - 663 p.
2. Bogoslovsky I. The full range of spiritual laws, actions, duties and rights of the Orthodox white and monastic clergy, both subordinates and superiors, with decrees and determinations of the Holy Ruling Synod, orders to deacons and church elders and explanations of individual cases of pastoral practice. - M., 1878. - 387 p.
3. Volyn Diocesan Gazette (hereinafter - VEV.) - 1886. - №26. - part of. - P. 587–588.
4. VEV. - 1886. - №28. - part of. - P. 819–820.
5. VEV. - 1903. - №21. - part of. - P. 587–591.
6. State Archives of the Zhytomyr Region (hereinafter - DAZHO), f. 1, op. 2, file №376, p. 1–13.
7. DAJO, f. 1, op. 50, file №10, p. 1–307.
8. DAJO, f. 1, op. 50, file №94, p. 1–386.
9. DAJO, f. 1, op. 50, file №120, p. 1–385.
10. DAJO, f. 1, op. 50, file №360, p. 1–397.
11. DAJO, f. 1, op. 50, file №464, p. 1–312.
12. Ivanovsky J. Review of church and civil legislation on the clerical department (in relation to the charter of the clerical consistories and the code of laws) with historical notes and appendices. - St. Petersburg, 1883. - 365 p.
13. Malyutin F. Extract from the Code of Laws of the Russian Empire edition of 1857 and the continuation of the legalization of the Orthodox denomination belonging to the spiritual department with some necessary rules of reference church and appendices. - St. Petersburg, 1863. - 422 p.
14. Nechaev P. Practical guide for clergy. - St. Petersburg, 1912. - 11th ed. - 573 p.
15. Novikov L. Metrics (general acts of state) for Orthodox (diocesan and military-spiritual departments) non-Orthodox, Old Believers, sectarians, Jews, Karaites and Muslims. Acts of civil status in the Kingdom of Poland. - St. Petersburg, 1907. - 292 p.
16. Complete collection of laws of the Russian Empire (hereinafter PSZ). - Vol. VII. - Sobr. 1st. - St. Petersburg, 1830. - №4480. - P. 266–267.
17. PSZ. - T. H. - Sobr. 1st. - St. Petersburg, 1830. - №227226. - P. 114–119.



18. PSZ. - Volume XL (Appendix to Volume XXVII). - Sobr. 1st. - Spb., 1830. - T. XL. - №20266 a. - P. 13–15.
19. PSZ. - Volume XXVIII. - Sobr. 1st. - St. Petersburg, 1830. - №1521575. - P. 761.
20. PSZ. - Sobr. 1st. - St. Petersburg, 1830. - Volume XXVIII. - №21847. - P. 1136–1137.
21. PSZ. - Sobr. 1st. - St. Petersburg, 1830. - Volume XXIX. - №22118. - P. 254.
22. PSZ. - Volume XXIX. - Sobr. 1st. - St. Petersburg, 1830. - №2522524. - P. 1180–1181.
23. PSZ. - Sobr. 1st. - St. Petersburg, 1830. - Vol. XXXII. - №25004. - P. 197.
24. PSZ. - Sobr. 1st. - St. Petersburg, 1830. - Vol. XXXIX. - №29915. - P. 319–320.
25. PSZ. - Volume XIII. - Sobr. 2nd. - St. Petersburg, 1839. - №10956. - P. 21–23.
26. PSZ. - Volume XVI. - Sobr. 2nd. - St. Petersburg, 1842. - №4014409. - P. 221–263.
27. PSZ. - T. XL. - Sobr. 2nd. - St. Petersburg, 1867. - №42740. - P. 311.
28. Rules and forms of church writing. Supplement to the magazine "Pastoral Interlocutor". - M., 1899. - 216 p.
29. Orthodox Theological Encyclopedia or Theological Encyclopedic Dictionary, ed. AP Lopukhin. - T. V. - Petrograd., 1904. - S. 1119–1120.
30. Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts (hereinafter RGADA), f. 1184, op. 3, d. 43, ark. 1–18.
31. RGADA, f. 1184, op. 2, d. 1406, arc. 1–13.
32. Guidelines for the Orthodox clergy decrees of the Holy Ruling Synod of 1721-1878. - M., 1879. - 500 p.
33. Collection of laws and orders of the workers 'and peasants' government. - №11. - 1917. - P. 163.
34. Uspensky A. Desktop book for each priest, charitable investigator, guardian, censor and chairman of the meetings of the spiritual department on urgent and non-urgent submissions and reports to superiors, with rules of law and practice. - Tula, 1882. - 190 p.
35. Chizhevsky I. Church writing. - Kharkiv, 1893. - 409 p.
36. Church Gazette. - №18–19. - P. 186.
37. Church Gazette. - 1909. - № 9. - P. 59–69.
38. Encyclopedic Dictionary "Blockhouse and Efron". - Volume XXI a. - Spb. : Tipo-Litografiya IA Efrona., 1897. - P. 275.



THE MENTALITY ASPECTS OF UKRAINE'S EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

¹Olha Hordiichuk

¹PhD in Philosophy, Associate Professor of the Department of Economic Security, Public Administration and Administration of Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: hordiichuk@ztu.edu.ua. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4606-9188>

ABSTRACT

The article examines the mentality closeness of Ukraine with Western European civilization.

The geopolitical position of Ukraine on the border of Europe (West) and Asia (East) complicates the civilizational self-identification of Ukrainians is emphasized. Such features are due, on the one hand, to strong ties with European countries and de facto geographical affiliation with Europe, and on the other – proximity to Eastern civilization and long-term influence of Russia, which led to involvement in Asian civilization.

Ukraine has been a part of the European space since the adoption of Christianity is substantiated. Its European essence has been historically shaped by geographical location, inclusion in European civilization by economic and cultural ties.

The basic values and features of the Ukrainian mentality were correlated with the mental principles of the peoples of European countries and it was found that the greatest similarity between Ukraine and European states at the mental level are Ukrainian freedom, individualism and desire for democracy as opposed to Russian despotism and authoritarianism. These features of the Ukrainian mentality have enabled the historical preservation and revival of the Ukrainian nation, help to develop further and become a developed European country not only geographically and economically, but also spiritually is claimed. After all, it is not enough to achieve high economic standards and decent material life as an external form, to integrate into Europe is important at the internal level – values, spiritual and cultural, increase the number of active educated citizens, which is the core of development and progress – actively build civil society.

In case of Ukraine's accession to the EU, Europeans will be able to discover Ukraine not only as an arena of political scandals and national upheavals, but also to discover positive mentality traits of Ukrainians – peace and tolerance, emotionality, creativity, high receptivity to new ideas, ability to adapt to different conditions is noted.

Key words: mentality, Ukraine, Europe, civilization theory, European civilization, Eurasian civilization, value system European integration, national identity, civil society.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. After centuries of statelessness and many historical trials (wars, genocide, bans on the Ukrainian language, extermination of Ukrainian intellectuals, rewriting of history, etc.) in 1991, as a result of the collapse of the USSR, Ukraine became an independent state. For a long time, Ukraine's foreign policy was "multi-vector": it was balancing between the West and the East.

To a large extent, this lack of a clear external course is due to a lack of internal stability and a strong political, economic and spiritual cores. Among the main reasons for this situation and at the same time a defining feature of Ukrainian culture and the spiritual world, researchers call being on the border of opposing civilizations: Europe ("Western" civilization) and Asia ("Eastern").



Therefore, the Ukrainian people have historically strong ties with European countries and in fact geographically belong to Europe, and on the other hand – is close to the civilization of the East and was under the influence of Russia, which led to involvement in Asian civilization to [9, 12].

Ukraine's accession to the European Union is in fact its entry into the community of European states – the territory of free and unrestricted movement of capital, people and ideas. At the national level, the European vector of development was defended and consolidated by the Orange Revolution (2004–2005) and the Revolution of Dignity (2013–2014). The European vector of development has to some extent consolidated Ukrainians, but Soviet patterns of thinking and behavior, nostalgia for the USSR, misunderstanding of personal responsibility for one's own destiny and the progress of the Motherland are still firmly rooted in the minds of many Ukrainian citizens.

The Ukrainian realities: diverse national contingent and different development of historical and geographical regions, low level of critical thinking, political consciousness and culture of a large part of the population, prevailing stereotypes and colossal manipulative influence of pro-Russian forces force Ukrainians to prove their identity and their right to create their own future history.

That is why we consider it relevant and necessary to justify the greater proximity of Ukrainians to European civilization.

Analysis of recent researches and published papers. The research papers of O. Andriychuk, A. Galchynsky, L. Gubernsky, M. Holovaty, V. Horbulin, M. Hrushevsky, J. Hrytsak, M. Kozlovets, S. Krymsky, V. Krysachenko, V. Lypynsky, I. Lysyak-Rudnytsky, M. Mykhalchenko, I. Mozgovy, L. Nagorna, O. Pakhlovska, M. Popovych, I. Rafalsky, P. Saukh, V. Voronkova, T. Voropay and others are devoted to the questions of civilizational identification of Ukrainians. In these works also is analyzed some characteristic peculiarities of the mentality of Ukrainians.

However, despite the significant number of publications, the question of Ukraine's civilizational affiliation, especially in the context of mental characteristics, is not sufficiently justified.

The aim of the article is to find out the conformity of Ukrainian realities, values and expectations to the European vector of Ukraine's development, its integration into the European socio-cultural space.

Our task is to analyze the historical traditions and social ties that unite Ukraine with the civilization of Western Europe; to study and compare the basic values and features of the Ukrainian mentality with the mentality principles of European countries.

Results of the research. The process of European integration for our country is complex and full of contradictions, and is still ambiguously perceived by Ukrainian citizens, has significant support from supporters and, at the same time, a significant number of opponents. This is largely due to lack of awareness, misunderstanding of the depth of historical traditions, social ties and interactions formed in the EU community and their correlation with Ukrainian traditions and modern realities. Therefore, a significant number of contradictions and shortcomings require a thorough understanding, analysis of causation and "work on errors".

The issue of mental closeness and civilizational affiliation of Ukraine is a determining factor in its foreign course. In this context, it should be added that before the events of 2013–2014 (the Ukrainian Revolution of Dignity, the annexation of Crimea by Russia and its military aggression, outspoken interference in Ukraine's internal affairs, etc., which destabilized the socio-political and economic situation in Ukraine, caused the thousands of Ukrainians killed) a significant number of



researchers were supporters of the multi-vector policy of our state, considered at least three options for further development of Ukraine:

- 1) Eurocentric orientation which provides gradual accession to the EU through regional alliances with Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and other European countries;
- 2) Eurasian orientation – strengthening political and economic cooperation with Russia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia;
- 3) own independent course with a focus on world centers of economic development.

Representatives of the Ukrainian elite, patriotic statesmen support the first variant – European orientation and Ukraine's accession to NATO. The main reasons are not only in common values and possible prospects, but also in the need to protect the territorial integrity of the state. However we must admit that in Ukraine and abroad exists also a significant community of Russian supporters, although historically those figures have effectively deprived Ukraine of progress and opportunities for state development, dooming it to new trials and crises from the aggressive policies of tsarist, imperial, Soviet and modern Russia.

Ukrainian history abounds in eloquent examples that testify to the historical, cultural, political and mental kinship of Ukraine with Europe:

- 1) the Ukrainian ancient state Kievan Rus, especially cities such as Kyiv and Lviv, the Galician-Volyn principality had close economic and cultural-spiritual ties with medieval Europe (an illustrative example – Prince Yaroslav the Wise, which was the famous "matchmaker of Europe" entered world history due to his high foreign policy activities: he was married to the daughter of King of Sweden Ingigerda, his daughters were the wives of King Henry I of France (Anna), King Andrian I of Hungary (Anastasia), Prince Harold the Brave of Norway (Elizabeth). As for sons: Vsevolod was married to Polish Princess Gertrude, Sviatoslav – to Austrian Princess Oda, Vsevolod's wife was a Greek princess, and Yuri's wife – German princess [6, p. 318–319];

- 2) the presence of parts of the Ukrainian lands under power of Lithuania, Poland (Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth), the Austro-Hungarian Empire attracted Ukrainians to the socio-political values and orders of these European countries, allowed to receive European education and spread contemporary ideas in Ukrainian lands (mainly in the Western Ukraine); the Left-bank Ukraine (the Eastern Ukraine) has long been under the influence of the Russian Empire, which has significant consequences and a qualitatively different impact on the Ukrainian mentality.

Russian historians, rewriting history at the behest of their leadership, gave Ukraine an inconspicuous place as the younger brother of the Great Russian people, who seeks to be one with him. Well-known Ukrainian historian, public and political figure M. Hrushevsky, substantiating the uniqueness and originality of Ukrainian history since the times of Kievan Rus, repeatedly pointed out that between the Ukrainian and Moscow (Russian) people there is a huge historical, cultural, psychological abyss, the profound differences, which can't see only people who blinded by centuries of Russian propaganda: the Ukrainian people are historically a people of Western culture, although they have oriental influences. Russian, on the other hand, although has some extent Europeanized, has an oriental spirit with a pronounced Asian influence. However, due to the efforts of the Russian representatives in Ukraine, who were instructed to act "with a fox tail and a wolf's tooth", from the XIX century. Ukraine was torn away from the West, from Europe and facing North, thus "stucks in the dead end of Great Russian culture and life", "all Ukrainian life was turned out of its normal conditions, historically and geographically formed track and thrown on the Russian land for the exploitation and plundering" [8, p. 141–144].



Describing such mentality traits of Ukrainians as a high level of self-worth and respect for the dignity of others; attraction to certain established forms of "legal things", to cultural and social values, etiquette and good manners; love of purity, order, beauty of life M. Hrushevsky emphasized the closeness of Ukrainians in spirit and character to the Western European civilization, in some ways to the German with its solidity, diligence, love to comfort, order, cleanliness, sufficiency, balance and stoicism; in another ways to the Romanesque, with its desire to bring beauty to everything, joyful and bright outlook on life [8, p. 147].

The attraction of the Ukrainian people to Western culture is natural, it is based on internal mental affinity. It cannot be achieved by coercion and pressure. This is evidenced in the works of representatives of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, who visited both European countries and Russia, and therefore could compare and comprehend the essence, causes and consequences of such differences. For example, V. Lypynsky wrote in his "Letters to the Brothers of Farmers" that Ukrainian creative elements came to Ukraine from Europe, not from Asia, the whole of Ukraine, as a state-national movement, is a child of European culture. Moreover, in his opinion, Ukraine should "cut off the umbilical cord from its mother: the West and Poland", "separate from Poland, but so as not to drown in the Russian sea" [11, p. 115].

The Russian populist slogans-promises have always been aimed at uneducated, gullible Ukrainian citizens who wanted a quick and easy improvement in material life. The Russian government physically destroyed the ukrainian class of intellectuals (mass shootings ("Shooteed Revival"), persecution, repression, political imprisonment, etc.). That is why, after each attempt to establish Ukrainian statehood, power in Ukraine was seized by the Russians in an insidious way (in the XVII century after the national liberation war of B. Khmelnytsky; in the 20s of the XX century Ukraine's chance for its own statehood was lost once again, as state power was treacherously seized by the Communists; in 2014, taking advantage of the political crisis in Ukraine (which, in fact, had the main reason – Ukraine's return to European course), Russia again brazenly intervened and since that time wages a direct and informational war on Ukrainian lands, poses a threat to Ukrainian statehood).

Understanding of historical traditions and social ties, the similarities in mentality, that unite Ukraine with the civilization of Western Europe was also the subject of study of modern Ukrainian philosopher S. Krymsky. The scholar argued that there are grounds to claim the existence of a European context for the formation of the Ukrainian nation [10, p. 518]. In particular, the scientist noted that if we take the concept of "Europe" in the socio-cultural aspect, in this regard, it is based on three fundamental phenomena: antiquity, Christianity and the Enlightenment. At the same time, antiquity is understood in terms of how it was refracted in the Renaissance, Christianity in the way it went through the Reformation, and the Enlightenment in the context of the further development of social and scientific progress and democracy. The European way of life has three levels: quality of life; standard of living (quantitative indicators) and lifestyle. At the heart of European modern consciousness is the problem of liberal democracy. Moreover, democracy in the civilized world is understood not in terms of the criteria of the majority, but in terms of guaranteeing the rights of minorities, and, more broadly, human rights, individual rights. Because decision-making on the principle of "majority" is unlikely to be effective in dangerous situations, as well as in the face of unique moral and aesthetic phenomena. A sage may be in the minority, and the effect of personal anonymous irresponsibility "I do as everyone else" should also be remembered [10, p. 512]. This effect is especially well understood for citizens such as homo sovetikus – bearers of the Soviet way of thinking. Instead, one of the



most important components of "Europeanness" – the rights of the individual have priority over the rights of the state.

Summing up specified and other works of researchers of the problem of Ukrainian mentality, the results of sociological research we can single out such mental traits, that are similar to European: love of freedom, individualism and eternal desire for democracy as opposed to despotism and authoritarianism of Russia. Obviously, it was these features of the Ukrainian mentality that made possible the historical preservation and revival of the Ukrainian nation. And it is these features that will help us to progress further and become a developed European country.

Ukrainian love of freedom is an interesting phenomenon: it represents rejection of externally imposed authority, the desire to distance oneself from society, reliance on one's own strength, abilities and reason, initiative. But this quality in its content and role in history has ambivalent consequences [6, p. 190]. This feature has historically been implemented primarily in the family environment and only in recent decades has significantly increased the number of active public figures, raising the percentage of civil society in Ukraine. The peculiarity of "freedom-loving in Ukrainian" is that in times of deep social crises and upheavals it causes the transformation of the spiritual and behavioral reaction "vita minima" ("hidden" existence, retreat "in itself", avoidance of close contact with the world) to "vita maxima et heroica" (adventurous Cossack type of reaction: total mobilization of spiritual and material resources, heroic resistance even at the cost of one's own life) [7, p. 9]. Events of Ukrainian history of the XXI century. forced the whole world to talk about Ukraine, its path to democracy and Europe, distinguished itself from other countries in the post-Soviet space and showed a stark contrast to Russian realities.

The individualism of Ukrainians is reflected in the well-known phrase of the great Ukrainian poet T. Shevchenko: "Everyone has his own destiny and his own path is wide". But at present for Ukrainian people, living and working on this principle is more harmful than helpful. Similar to the characteristics of freedom-loving described above, historically the interests and sphere of influence of Ukrainians have for centuries been limited exclusively to his immediate family. At the moment, it is important to realize one's belonging to the state and the need for bilateral cooperation, personal responsibility and one's own contribution to building the desired model of public administration. This would help in the fight against the huge level of corruption, which, unfortunately, Ukrainian society allows due to its too loyal and tolerant attitude. We regret to acknowledge, that not all Ukrainians understand and support the European value system. Unlike Europeans, the average Ukrainian allows himself to break the law because he considers it "unfair." At the same time, for most Europeans, the main rule is: *Dura lex, sed lex* ("The law is strict, but it is the law") [15, p. 345].

It is worth adding that historically Ukraine has been most involved in the European context through its neighbor Poland. First of all, this applies European ideas, moods, monuments of material and spiritual culture, etc. which come to Ukraine from this country. Representatives of the Ukrainian intelligentsia and political elite, primarily from the Middle Ages and the period of Hetmanate, studied in Poland and other European countries, joined the European context and carried the formed features of the worldview and world transformation to Ukraine.

Russia's influence over the centuries has carried out destructive transformations of the Ukrainian mentality, the most harmful to the ontological foundation of human existence was the introduction of communist ideology and the struggle against all Ukrainian: prohibition the Ukrainian language and culture, introduction of atheism. The consequences were so devastating and profound that they still hinder the active development of Ukrainian society, reducing the level of initiative due



to the often even unconscious reluctance to take an active position in life, to build a career. In Soviet reality, this posed a danger to the lives of the whole family, large social groups [5, p. 28–30].

When implementing social reforms, it is important to take into account the specifics of the historical development of different regions of Ukraine, and hence the peculiarities of worldview and world relations in these areas. Due to the being Ukrainian lands under the rule of various states, information propaganda and low levels of critical thinking, Ukrainians can be divided into three geopolitical camps, which differ significantly in values: supporting course on EU, advocating a return to Russia's sphere of influence, neutral (undecided or indifferent).

The values of the first "European" camp (mainly the population of Western and Central Ukraine) were formed under the influence of European countries, which historically included Ukrainian territories, especially Poland and Austria-Hungary. Therefore, largely as a result of it we single out such common values with modern European countries as freedom and equality, citizenship and justice, respect for man and his rights, religiosity and interfaith pluralism, tolerance, diligence. It should be noted that the population of each country of the European Union focuses primarily on their own national values, which can differ significantly depending on regional and cultural characteristics, history, etc. (for example, the northern countries focus on Protestant values, while the southern – on Catholic).

The "Russian" camp, the vast majority of Eastern Ukraine and the South, had long been part of the Russian Empire and has a much lower percentage of indigenous Ukrainians. Since of times of mass industrialization the population is mostly Russian-speaking, the older generations are massively nostalgic for the USSR. And these sentiments are regularly and intensively fueled by the Russian media today. Thus, the Moscow occupation and communism brought a foreign civilization into the Ukrainian living space. Expropriation of private property, collectivization of the village, famines, mass repressions, destruction of the gene pool, de-Ukrainization significantly affected the mentality of the Ukrainian people. In the Soviet Union was disregard for the rights and freedoms of citizens, their spirituality, instead acted atheism, pseudo-justice, flattery, paternalism, degradation, psychology of slavery, careerism, poverty, corruption, smuggling, and so on. Denunciations were considered patriotism, and kindness, mercy, decency, and diligence were replaced by "class vigilance, communist morality," which generated fear, mistrust, anxiety, insidiousness, deepened marginalization. Inherited from Soviet times, Ukrainians have acquired the following mentality traits that slow down the progress of Ukrainian society: irresponsibility and passivity, low ability to learn new ideas and make decisions independently; the psychology of allowing the so-called "little evil" for personal survival and "so that it would not be worse"; adaptability and betrayal, a complex of "inferiority", "secondary", which generates distrust in the successful development of Ukraine [3, 4].

Surveys conducted over 20 years among Ukrainians have shown that the number of supporters of European integration in Ukraine is gradually growing, as well as the takes place formation and strengthening of civil society. Orientation to Russia was popular among the population of Ukraine in the early 2000s. But 2004 was a turning point. After the Orange Revolution, the number of those who supported EU accession has outnumbered supporters of a policy of rapprochement with Russia. In 2004, this number reached about 40%, in 2006 – 43.7%, and in 2011 – already 46%. In December 2013, the number of supporters of EU accession ranged from 48 to 49%. After the Revolution of Dignity, support among Ukrainians for EU accession rose sharply to 61% [17].



According to the results of the All-Ukrainian Sociological Survey conducted by the Center for Analysis and Sociological Research (CISR) of the International Republican Institute (IRI), in March 2021, 54% of Ukrainians support Ukraine's European course, near 20% support joining the Russian-led Eurasian Customs Union [16, p. 53; 18].

Therefore, a special problem is that in Ukrainian society there is still a fairly large stratum of people who are convinced of the expediency of the Russian – eastern vector of Ukraine's development. It takes time and wise public policy to radically change the situation. Then, quite possibly, the vast majority of Ukrainian citizens interested in preserving a democratic and independent Ukraine will understand that only Ukraine's European identity is a guarantee of preserving and protecting its national identity. As an unalterable means of preserving national identity, European integration is objectively becoming an important component of the national idea, able to unite a multiethnic Ukrainian society [1, 2, 13, 14].

CONCLUSIONS

Although Ukraine has been an independent state for more than 30 years, the issue of the main vector of development, landmarks and conceptual values of society has not been finally resolved. This is largely due to the fact that Ukraine has been under the rule and significant influence of different countries for centuries, is a peculiar combination of Western (European) and Eastern (Asian) civilizations, where different worldview paradigms and value systems coexist. Since mentality is a kind of cultural code of civilization, a comparative analysis of the mentalities of different civilizations makes it possible to determine which civilization is closer to Ukrainians – Western or Eastern. And the deeper we analyze the spiritual world of Ukrainians, the more we find similarities with European civilization.

The European vector of Ukraine's development is a difficult but promising path that requires great efforts of the government and the people, restructuring the consciousness and way of life of people, ensuring responsibility and individual freedom, democratization of the state and modernization of society and economy. Acquired features of the mentality of Ukrainians in the past significantly affect the construction of social interaction and communication, the formation of values, the definition of preferences and priorities, as well as European integration processes. Unfortunately, a significant number of Ukrainian citizens do not have enough information on the nature and necessity of Ukraine's European integration; has not yet realized the fact that the European vector is an opportunity to preserve not only Ukraine's sovereignty, but also its statehood and identity.

The greatest similarities between Ukraine and European states on a mental level are Ukrainian freedom-loving, tolerance, individualism and the eternal desire for democracy as opposed to Russia's despotism and authoritarianism.

Thus, we can conclude that Ukraine is an integral part of the European space since the adoption of Christianity. Its European essence has been historically shaped by its geographical location, its inclusion in European civilization by economic and cultural ties. Ukraine's accession to the EU is fully in line with Ukraine's national interests on the path to progress and transformation into a developed modern state and political nation.

REFERENCES

1. Andriichuk, O. (2007). *Ukraine – Europe: compatibility tests: collection of nonfiction texts*. Kyiv: Smoloskyp, 373 p. [in Ukrainian].



2. *History of the European mentality* (2004). Ed. P. Dinzelbacher, translate by V. Kamyanets. Lviv: Litopys, 720 p. [in Ukrainian].
3. Hordiichuk, O. (2019). European country development vector: mentality principles of compatibility with EU countries. *Hileia: naukovyi visnyk. Series "Philosophical Sciences"*, 148 (№9), 56–60. [in Ukrainian].
4. Hordiichuk, O. (2019). Mental preconditions for Ukraine's integration into the European Union. *Scientific knowledge: methodology and technology. Philosophy series. Odessa: Helvetica*, 3 (44), 4–11. Access mode: http://np.pdpu.od.ua/3_2019/3_2019.pdf [in Ukrainian].
5. Hordiichuk, O. (2019). The influence of communist ideology and Soviet reality on the mentality of Ukrainians: a socio-philosophical analysis. *Bulletin of Lviv University. Philosophical and Political Studies Series*, 24, 25–31 [in Ukrainian].
6. Hordiichuk, O. (2021). *Mentality in the age of globalization: a monograph*. Zhytomyr, NOVOgrad Publishing House, 372 p. [in Ukrainian].
7. Hrabovska, I. (2000). Ukrainian mentality through the prism of the twentieth century. *Memory of centuries*, № ½, 3–13 [in Ukrainian].
8. Hrushevsky, M. (1991). *Who are the Ukrainians and what do they want*. K.: TV "Knowledge of Ukraine", 240 p. [in Ukrainian].
9. Huntington, S. P. (1996). *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 368 p. [in English].
10. Krymsky, S. (2004). During the centuries Ukraine has always been an integral part of Europe. *War and peace*. Edited by L. Ivshina. K.: CJSC "Ukrainian Press Group", 511–520. [in Ukrainian].
11. Lipinsky, V. (2010). *Letters to the brothers-farmers (introduction and the first part), Vyacheslav Lypynsky and his time: Book one*. Kyiv: Tempora, p. 92–214 [in Ukrainian].
12. Lysyak-Rudnytsky, I. (1993). *Ukraine between East and West. History of philosophy of Ukraine*. Kyiv: Lybid [in Ukrainian].
13. Nikityuk, T. (2008). European choice of Ukraine: a consolidating national paradigm. *Humanitarian Bulletin of the Zaporozhye State Engineering Academy*, 35, 138–147. Access mode: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/znpgvzdia_2008_35_15 [in Ukrainian].
14. Rafalskyi, I. (2016). *National state self-determination of Ukraine: internal factors and external influences*. Kyiv-Nizhyn, 480 p. [in Ukrainian].
15. Safaryans, E. V. (2019). Ukraine is on the way from Eurasian to European civilizations. *Drinovsky collection*, 9, 342–346 [in Ukrainian].
16. *Socio-political views in Ukraine*, March 13–21, 2021. Access mode: https://www.iri.org.ua/sites/default/files/editor-files/Ukraine_NationalSurvey_Mar2021.pdf [in Ukrainian].
17. *Support for Ukraine's accession to the European Union and NATO is growing sharply in Ukraine*. Access mode: <https://tsn.ua/politika/v-ukrayini-rizko-roste-pidtrimka-vstupu-ukrayini-do-yevrosoyuzu-i-nato-356430.html> [in Ukrainian].
18. *The MRI survey in Ukraine shows continued support for European integration in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic*. Access mode: <https://www.iri.org.ua/novini/opituvannya-mri-v-ukraini-svidchit-pro-nezminnu-pidtrimku-evropeyskoi-integracii-na-tli-0> [in Ukrainian].



ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF TINIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF DETINIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AS A STRUCTURAL COMPONENT OF THE STATE

¹Iryna Suprunova, ²Tetiana Trosteniuk, ³Iryna Pavlichenko

¹PhD (Economics), Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of National Security, Public Administration and Administration Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: suprunova13s@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5484-6421>

²PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of National Security, Public Administration and Administration Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: trost_taniash@ukr.net, <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7130-7454>

³Senior lecturer of the Department of Law and law enforcement activities Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: pimsim7@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The study revealed the lack of a unified methodology for quantifying the size of shadow economic processes and criteria for the reliability of measurement results. Analyzing the scientific literature of domestic and foreign scientists revealed the fragmentary nature of research in terms of assessing the level of shadowing of the national economy. In turn, the existing methods of integrated assessment of the level of the shadow economy in Ukraine were analyzed. The analysis shows the imperfection of the methodology for assessing the shadow economy, as a result of which changes were proposed to the Guidelines for calculating the level of the shadow economy of December 7, 2020 to improve the methodology for calculating the shadow economy in Ukraine. The proposed methodology will allow to take into account both official data and expert assessment and the method of opinion polls, which in Ukrainian realities allows more accurate assessment of the shadowing of the economy and take into account those volumes that remain beyond official estimates.

Keywords: shadow economy, state security, de-shadowing of the economy, national economy, level of shadowing, assessment of the shadow economy/

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. One of the most acute problems in the study of de-shadowing of the economy is the development of a methodological apparatus for assessing the scale of the shadow economy, due to the economic content of this phenomenon, which involves hiding information from accounting, registration and control. The versatility of the shadow economy determines the variety of methods for measuring it. The wide variety of methods used in practice indicates the lack of a single methodology for quantifying the size of shadow economic processes and criteria for the reliability of measurement results. Ukraine is characterized by a critically high level of shadowing of the economy (according to research, if the size of the shadow sector is from 30 to 50% of GDP, the country's shadow economy is growing rapidly and has an uncontrolled nature). In view of this, a reliable and objective assessment of the scale of the shadow economy is extremely important.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Questions of assessing the level of the shadow economy were raised in the works of foreign scientists: A. Bekryashev, N. Bekryashev,



I. Bilozero, D. Blades, N. Golovanov, P. Gutman, S. Kovalev, T. Koryagina, Y. Latova, O. Osipenko, V. Perekislov, V. Popov, S. Silaeva, V. Fadeev, E. Feig, N. Cheremisina, F. Schneider, O. Shokhin, etc., and domestic scientists: Z. Gerasimchuk, Z. Varnaliya, M. Karlina, M. Kozoriz, I. Mazura, V. Mandibura, N. Mushchynska, R. Motoryn, T. Motorina, V. Popovych, A. Sukhorukov, I. Storonyanska, V. Serafimova, O. Turchynova, M. Fleichuk and etc. Both foreign and domestic scientists have conducted research and attempts to systematize methods for measuring the shadow economy. However, the question of assessing the level of shadowing of the national economy remains little studied.

The purpose of the article. Investigate the method of assessing the level of shadowing of the national economy in the context of de-shadowing of the national economy as a structural component of state security.

Presenting main material. In Ukraine, the main normative document regulating the methodological provisions for determining the level of shadow economy assessment is the «Guidelines for calculating the level of the shadow economy», approved by the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture [6].

According to this provision, methods (“population expenditures – retail trade and services”; electric; unprofitable enterprises; monetary) are used for integrated assessment of the level of the shadow economy in Ukraine.

Method «population expenditures – retail trade and services». The calculation of the level of the shadow economy is to identify the presence of excess consumer spending on goods and services over the total sales of goods and services to the population by all businesses in the legal sector of the economy. This method is direct and is used to calculate the macroeconomic parameters of the shadow economy.

Electrical method. It is recommended to calculate the level of the shadow economy by comparing the growth of domestic electricity consumption with the growth of GDP. It is recommended to assume that the growth of domestic electricity consumption should correspond to the growth of real GDP. If the growth of domestic electricity consumption exceeds the growth of GDP, it is recommended to assume that electricity is directed to production in the shadow economy. This method is indirect.

The method of unprofitable enterprises. It is recommended to calculate the level of the shadow economy by the method of unprofitable enterprises by determining the minimum and maximum coefficients of the shadow economy as a share of GDP within which the shadow economy is located.

Monetary method. It is recommended to calculate the level of the shadow economy by determining trends in the ratio of cash to bank deposits in the period under analysis to the base period. This method is indirect. The calculation of the integrated indicator of the level of the shadow economy in the national economy as a whole is carried out by summarizing the estimates of the shadow economy by the four methods in the analyzed period, weighted by the weights of the respective methods. years [6].

According to the calculations of the Ministry of Economy, the level of the shadow economy in 2020 amounted to 30% of official GDP, which is 3 percentage points more than in 2019 (Fig. 1). Complicating economic conditions due to anti-epidemic measures in Ukraine and the world have led to the natural desire of businesses to reduce the risk of loss of limited resources (against the background of significant growth in economic losses due to temporary but unpredictable time constraints), which led to the growth of the shadow economy.

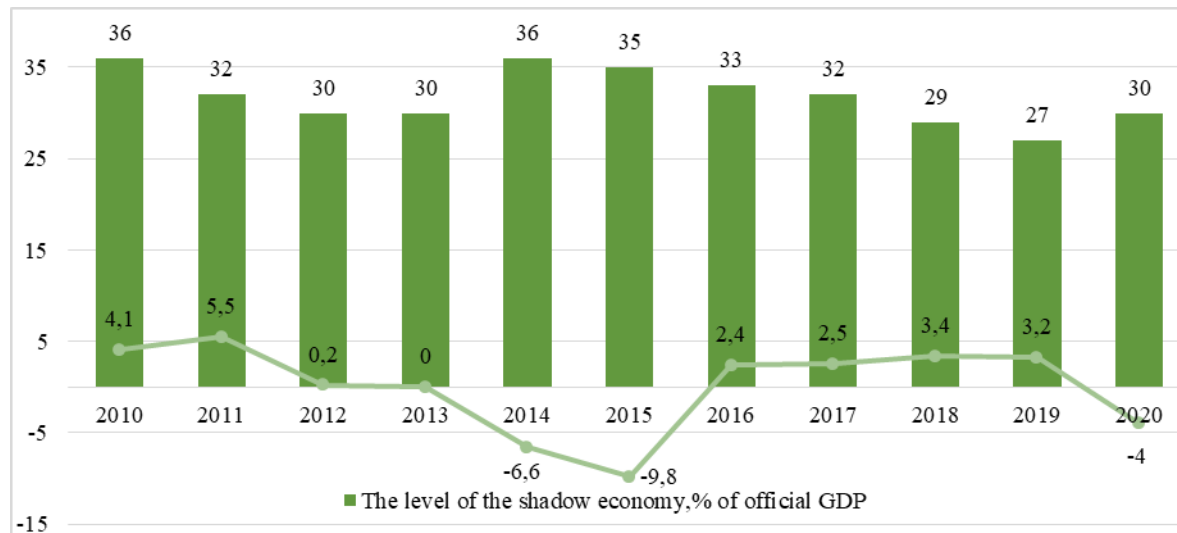


Figure 1. Integrated indicator of the level of shadow economy in Ukraine (in% of official GDP) and growth / decrease rates of real GDP (in% to the previous year)

Source: calculations of the Ministry of Economy [1]

At the same time, the increase in the shadow level obtained in 2020 is lower compared to the growth during previous crisis periods (in particular, in the 2014 crisis). This indicates the unusual manifestations of the coronary crisis. The pandemic and the introduction of unprecedented quarantine restrictions have led to a partial change in motivation in the behavior of economic agents (in both production and consumption). It is probable that this, in turn, was reflected in the intensity of such processes as shadowing of incomes, ie, suppressed general activity for non-economic reasons limited not only the activities of entities in the legal sector, but also the possibility of expanding shadow operations. Secondly, it has led to the emergence of new channels of shadowing by narrowing the possibility of using traditional ones, which is not fully reflected in existing methods of assessing the shadow economy [1]. Confirmation of the extraordinary manifestations of the corona crisis is also the diversity of the dynamics of the levels of the shadow economy, calculated using different methods, with the so-called sectoral features formed during the deployment of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Two of the four methods used to assess the level of the shadow economy recorded an increase compared to 2019:

- the method of unprofitable enterprises – by 7 percentage points 1 (up to 27% of official GDP), which was largely an objective consequence of the deteriorating financial condition of enterprises against the background of curtailing business activity due to forced anti-epidemic measures and restrictions imposed on to prevent the spread of coronavirus. At the same time, some foreign economic activity showed unjustifiably high growth of unprofitable enterprises;
- monetary method – by 1 percentage point (up to 31% of official GDP).

Two methods have shown a reduction in the level of the shadow economy:

- method «population expenditures – retail trade and services» – by 3 percentage points (up to 22% of official GDP);
- electric method – 2 v.p. (up to 23% of official GDP).

It should be noted once again that the level of the shadow economy by two of these methods has decreased due to the unique factors of the corona crisis, which led to the objective limitation of traditional channels of shadow activity. A striking example is the curtailment of opportunities to sell goods through unorganized outlets. Also, due to the suppressed global demand and investment pause (due to a high degree of uncertainty) significantly reduced production of the manufacturing industry, including the most energy-intensive, which led to a decrease in electricity consumption. At the same time, less decline in GDP was provided by growth or a slight deterioration in less energy-intensive industries. Under such conditions, in accordance with the methodological provisions, the tendencies to reduce the level of the shadow economy by the electric method are in fact a purely mathematical result [1].

Each method of calculating the level of the shadow economy covers a certain area of the national economy (with a correspondingly different share of the illegal sector in it) (Fig. 2). Only the integrated indicator of the level of the shadow economy is a comprehensive indicator that fully characterizes such a phenomenon as the shadow economy.

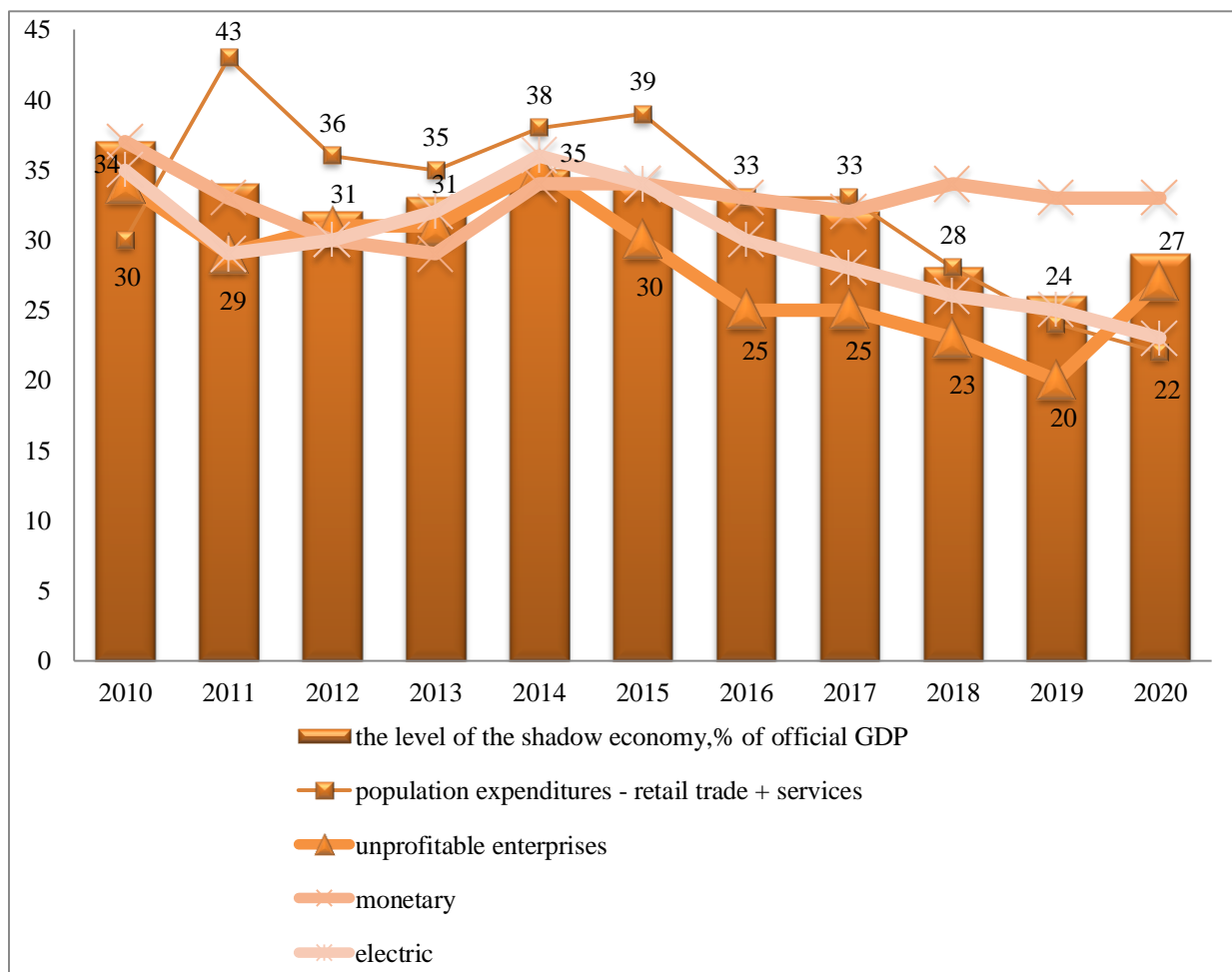


Figure 2. Dynamics of the level of the shadow economy by individual methods, % of official GDP

Source: calculations of the Ministry of Economy [1]



None of the individual methods fully takes into account the peculiarities of Ukraine, so it is necessary to improve the Methodology for estimating the volume of shadow flows, so that it takes into account all possible and available for calculating the volume of shadowing and is adapted to economic characteristics of Ukraine.

The initial methodological recommendations for calculating the level of the shadow economy, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine dated 18.02.2009 N123 (repealed), have been revised more than once for changes, the last of which were adopted in 2021.

Given the imperfection of the methodology for assessing the shadow economy, we consider it appropriate to amend the Order of the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture №2552 «On approval of Guidelines for calculating the shadow economy» of December 7, 2020 (as amended in 2021) [6] to improve the methodology for calculating the level of the shadow economy in Ukraine.

We propose to use the developed and proposed method of S.S. Zadvornykh [2], the essence of which is that the basic method is the one developed by the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, but to take into account in its calculation expert assessments. We also propose to take into account the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) (Improving the country's CPI by one point increases annual real GDP growth by 0.55 percentage points) and the level of shadow employment in Ukraine as interdependent and interdependent factors. Also, in the context of the research topic, we cannot ignore the relationship between the level of the shadow economy and the indicator of macroeconomic security as a component of national security.

The proposed methodology for estimating the volume of shadow flows is comprehensive, and provides for the definition of two indicators of the shadow economy (integrated) – taking into account expert methods, and the shadow economy (complex) – taking into account corruption and shadow employment. This approach makes it possible to more accurately and qualitatively assess the real level of shadowing of the economy and will take into account the advantages of existing methods, which are based on government statistics, based on government assessment, which lacks expert methods. To calculate the level of the shadow economy (integrated) ShE_{int} is used a formula that includes 5 groups of indicators:

$$ShE_{int} = \frac{(ShE_{pe_rts} + ShE_{el} + ShE_{unpe} + ShE_m + ShE_{sch})}{5} \quad (1)$$

where: ShE_{int} – the level of the shadow economy (integrated) in the period analyzed by the improved assessment method, %, $0\% \ll 100\%$;

ShE_{pe_rts} – the level of the shadow economy, calculated by the method of «population expenditures – retail trade and services» in the period under analysis, %.

ShE_{el} – level of shadow economy by electric method in the analyzed period, %.

ShE_{unpe} – calculation of the level of the shadow economy by the method of unprofitable enterprises, %;

ShE_m – the level of the shadow economy by the monetary method in the period under analysis, %.

ShE_{sch} – expert assessment calculated according to the method of F. Schneider. It is author's and based on the monetary method, %;

To calculate the level of the shadow economy (complex) $ShE_{int\ comp}$ uses a formula that



includes 7 groups of indicators as it complements the previous indicators not covered by government statistics, adding elasticity, providing an opportunity to respond to dynamic sectors of shadow economy – corruption and «salary in envelopes»:

$$\text{ShE}_{\text{int comp}} = \frac{(\text{ShE}_{\text{pe_rts}} + \text{ShE}_{\text{el}} + \text{ShE}_{\text{unpe}} + \text{ShE}_{\text{m}} + \text{ShE}_{\text{schn}})}{5} + \frac{(\text{CPI} + \text{ShEmp})}{2} \quad (2)$$

where: $\text{ShE}_{\text{int comp}}$ – the level of the shadow economy (complex) in the period analyzed by the improved assessment method, %, $0\% \ll 100\%$;

$\text{ShE}_{\text{pe_rts}}$ – the level of the shadow economy, calculated by the method of «population expenditures – retail trade and services» in the period under analysis, %.

ShE_{el} – level of shadow economy by electric method in the analyzed period, %.

ShE_{unpe} – calculation of the level of the shadow economy by the method of unprofitable enterprises, %;

ShE_{m} – the level of the shadow economy by the monetary method in the period under analysis, %;

ShE_{schn} – expert assessment calculated according to the method of F. Schneider. It is author's and based on the monetary method, %;

CPI – Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) in the base year, %;

ShEmp – the level of shadow employment in Ukraine in the base year, %.

Threshold values for the proposed indicators of the level of shadowing of the economy:

10-12% of GDP is considered normal,

20% – critical for the legal economy,

40% – catastrophic.

Achieving the critical importance of shadowing the economy and increasing it towards the catastrophic has sharp negative consequences for the economic and social spheres of the country's functioning. The presence of such a level of shadowing poses a number of threats to state security at the level of the individual, society and the state as a whole (Fig. 3).

The shadow economy undermines public and business faith in state institutions, increases poverty, reduces the motivation of people to invest in the economy, increases the criminalization of economic relations, the outflow of capital abroad, reduces investment activity, slows economic development and reduces GDP.

According to Kolesnikov, the shadow economy causes destructive mimicry of such principles of civilization as relative freedom, equality and justice, which inevitably leads to corresponding deformations in the political superstructure, destructively affects the processes of forming the foundations of society, which is the material basis for the formation and strengthening the rule of law [4, pp. 101-143], and accordingly undermines the strategic goals of state security of Ukraine.

The optimality of the proposed method is evidenced by the fact that it comprehensively takes into account both official data and expert assessment and the method of opinion polls, which in Ukrainian realities allows more accurate assessment of the shadow economy and take into account those volumes that remain beyond official estimates. The proposed method can be used to calculate the level of the shadow economy by the State Statistics Service, the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine and experts and scientists for research.

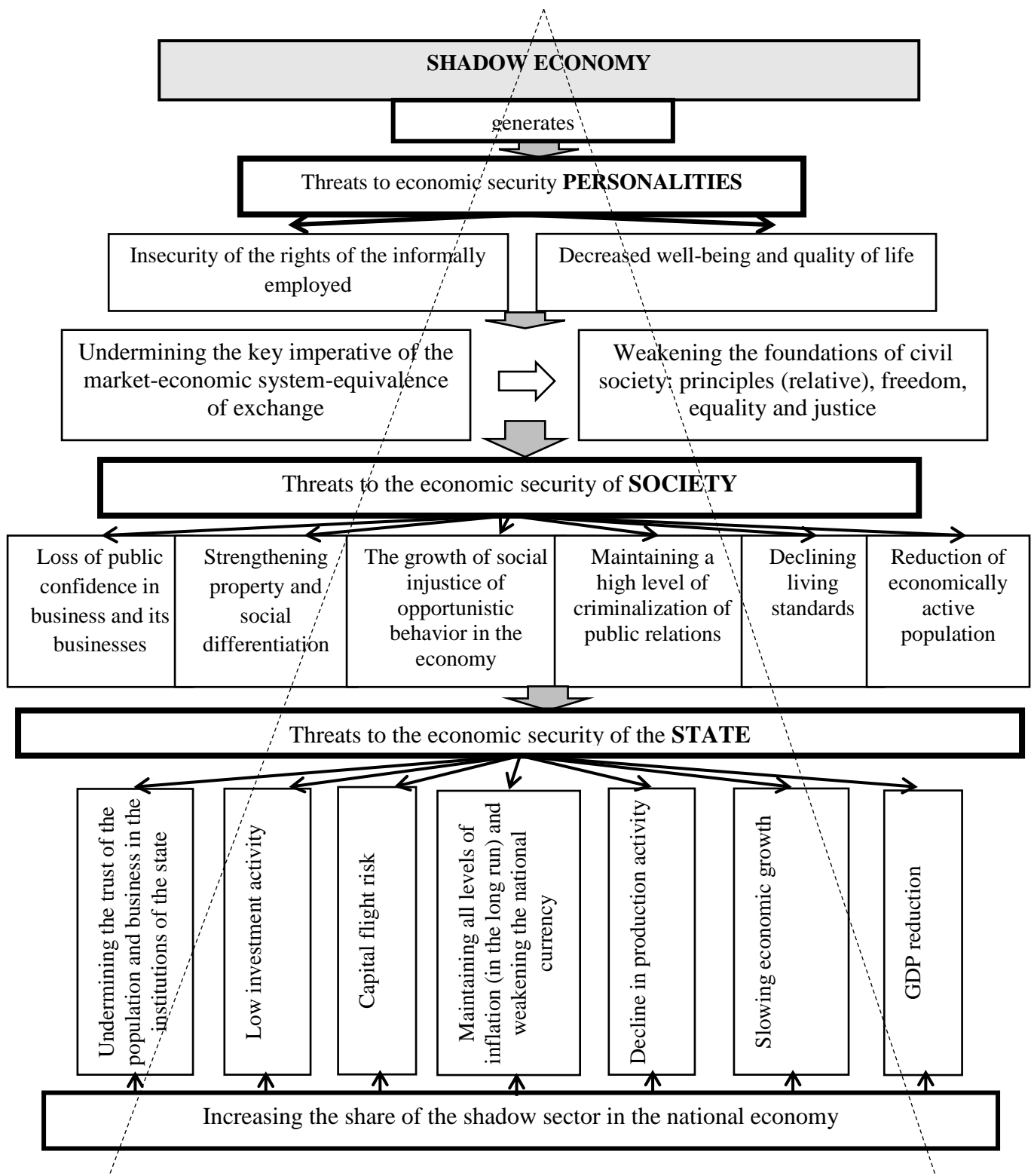


Figure 3. Block system of threats to state security due to the shadowing of the economy



In the context of the research topic, we also suggest that when calculating the level of the shadow economy, we note the relationship between the proposed indicators and the macroeconomic security indicator as a component of state security. According to Annex 1 of the «Guidelines for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine» [5] macroeconomic security of the country is formed from 12 indicators:

- the difference between the indices of labor productivity in Ukraine and the real average monthly wage, percentage points;
- the level of «shadowing» of the economy, the percentage of GDP;
- current account balance of Ukraine's balance of payments, interest on GDP;
- unemployment rate (according to the methodology of the International Labor Organization), interest;
- long-term unemployment rate (over 12 months), interest on the total number of unemployed;
- the difference between the growth rate of Ukraine's GDP and the growth rate of developing economies, percentage points;
- consumer price index (until December of the previous year);
- the ratio of disposable income to GDP, interest;
- population's propensity to save, interest;
- the ratio of wages to social benefits and other current transfers received, times;
- the ratio of GDP per capita in Ukraine to the average in the EU-27, percent;
- employment in the informal sector of the economy, the percentage of total employment.

Thus, as we see, the proposed methodology for estimating the shadow economy will contribute to the consolidation and integration of two indicators of macroeconomic security: «the level of shadowing of the economy, interest percent of GDP» and «Level of corruption». *Mutual coherence of indicators and methods of calculating the level of the shadow economy will contribute to the formation of a single reliable information support for the implementation of state policy to de-shadow the economy in the context of state security.*

Also in the context of ensuring Ukraine's national security and its progressive development, it is advisable to propose another additional indicator of the shadow economy, which will be harmonized with strategic and priority areas of Ukraine's development in terms of conservation and development of human potential and environmental protection. Kireenko AP and Ivanov Yu.B. argue that the balance of power between the official and the shadow economy is manifested through the ratio of the main objectives of their activities: for the shadow economy – the growth of personal income; for the state – improving the quality of life of citizens and preserving the natural environment [3, p. 112]. This ratio can be represented by the following ratio:

$$\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta C} \quad (3)$$

where: ΔI – the dynamics of income per capita in a given country (including shadow income);
 ΔC – the dynamics of quality of life and the environment in a particular country for the same period of time.

To calculate the income of the population in a particular country can be used indicators of retail trade, imports and exports of goods, the state of cash circulation, etc. The following data can be taken into account to assess the quality of life and the natural environment: quality of life (life expectancy, unemployment rate, etc.); status and availability of social, educational and health services; crime rate, spread of «Social Diseases» (drug addiction, AIDS, etc.); the level of environmental pollution, the cost of health measures.



The resulting values for the specified indicator:

- if the numerator has a positive value and the denominator has a negative value, it indicates that the incomes of citizens are growing, but the quality of life and the environment is deteriorating, respectively, the shadow economy is expanding and the state is inefficient;
- if the numerator and denominator have positive values, it is evidence that the growth of citizens' income is not the result of the shadow economy, the state effectively performs its functions;
- Negative value in numerator and denominator is often evidence of a deep economic crisis, which is evidence of inefficient activities of the state.

Thus, according to this approach, the emphasis in the fight against the shadow economy is directed not so much to increase incomes and living standards, increase production efficiency, but to preserve and develop human and resource potential of the country.

Thus, the current official methods of determining the level of the shadow economy by economic and production indicators can only state the existence of the shadow economy and its scale, but does not allow to assess the state's activities in combating the shadow economy and the effectiveness of de-shadowing policy.

CONCLUSIONS

It is established that the variety of methods used in practice indicates the lack of a unified methodology for estimating the size of the shadow economy. Studies show that direct methods of estimating the shadow economy can underestimate the shadow economy, and indirect methods, on the contrary, overestimate. At the same time, the use of different methods in assessing the scale of the shadow economy leads to different, often significantly different results. An objective assessment of the scale of the shadow economy in modern conditions is possible with the integrated use of different groups of methods, followed by comparison of the results.

Improved methodological tools for assessing the level of shadowing of the national economy by: improving the methodology for assessing the level of shadowing of the national economy by developing indicators of the shadow economy (integrated) – taking into account expert methods, and the shadow economy (complex) – taking into account corruption and shadow employment making changes to the «Guidelines for calculating the level of the shadow economy». The article agrees with the proposed assessment methodology with the security indicators of economic security of Ukraine, regulated by the «Guidelines for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine.» This contributes to the formation of a single reliable information support for the implementation of state policy of de-shadowing the economy. Also in the context of ensuring Ukraine's state security and its progressive development, an additional indicator of shadow economy assessment is proposed, which is harmonized with strategic and priority directions of Ukraine's development in terms of preservation and development of human potential and environmental protection.

REFERENCES

1. Ministry of Economy of Ukraine (2021). General trends of the shadow economy in 2020. Retrieved from: <https://me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=e384c5a7-6533-4ab6-b56f-50e5243eb15a&tag=TendentsiiTinovoiEkonomiki>
2. Zadvornyh S.S. (2015). Udoskonalennja metodyky rozrahunku rivnja tin'ovoi' ekonomiky v Ukraini [Improving the methodology for calculating the level of the shadow economy in Ukraine]. *Ekonomika i Finansy*. Vol. 2. p. 49-52.



3. Kireenko, A.P. and Ivanov, Yu.B. (2013). Otsenka tenevoy ekonomiki na osnove pokazateley urovnya i kachestva zhizni naseleniya [Assessment of the shadow economy based on indicators of the level and quality of life of the population]. Izvestiya IGEA. Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoe razvitie. S. 109-113.
4. Kolesnikov, V.V. (2006). Ekonomicheskie osnovy grazhdanskogo obshchestva i pravovoy gosudarstvennosti. Grazhdanskoe obshchestvo: istoki i sovremennost' [Economic foundations of civil society and the rule of law. Civil society: origins and modernity]. SPb.: Izdatel'stvo R. Aslanova «Yuridicheskiy tsentr Press». P. 101-143.
5. Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (2013) Methodical recommendations for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine. Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v1277731-13#Text>
6. Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture (2020) Methodical recommendations for calculating the level of the shadow economy (as amended by the order of the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture № 104 of 20.01.2021). Retrieved from: <https://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=dce6fa7f-5a76-4112-8740-a8e24533a24f&title=NakazMinekonomikiVid20-01-2021-104-proVnesenniaZminDoMetodichatsiHRokome>



THE ROLE OF SPACE AGENCIES IN THE FORMATION OF AN EFFECTIVE STATE POLICY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPACE INDUSTRY

¹Mykhailo Psiuk, ²Ivan Novosolov, ³Maxim Ostapchuk

¹Associate Professor of National security and public administration department Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: org_pmo@ztu.edu.ua, ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3786-7081

²Postgraduate Student of National security and public administration department Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: novosiolov@ztu.edu.ua, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6613-7059

³Postgraduate Student of National security and public administration department Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: maximko96@ukr.net, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7192-3003

ABSTRACT

Given the global trends in the space goods and services market, as well as the strategic importance of the space industry as a multiplier for the development of high-tech innovation economy, it is important to review and optimize the role of space agencies in shaping and prioritizing state space policy.

The global space industry is changing rapidly, moving to the fourth stage of development - the construction of the ecosystem of the "New Space", which is characterized by rapid commercialization of the space sector, expanding the range of industry participants and increasing innovation.

Today, the domestic space industry needs quick and effective solutions to reform the national space policy, balanced approaches to state regulation and management of the industry, taking into account global trends in the global space sector.

Keywords: space industry, space agency, international cooperation, public policy, "New Space".

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. Globalization of the world economy, improvement of technologies and rapid growth of innovations in high-tech spheres, along with permanent economic crises, accompanied by optimization of government budget programs, have led to changes in priorities and approaches to public policy in space industry.

Strengthening the commercialization processes of the space industry, increasing the role and number of public-private partnership projects have led to the formation of new types and forms of cooperation in the industry. The emergence of private companies, the involvement of academia, industry, the public sector, digitalization and intensification of global cooperation mark the entry of the global space industry into a new stage of development, called the "New Space" or the fourth stage of the global space industry.

Given the global trends in the space goods and services market, as well as the strategic importance of the space industry as a multiplier for the development of high-tech innovation economy, it is important to review and optimize the role of space agencies in determining and prioritizing state space policy.

Analysis of recent research and publications on which the author relies. The publication of such domestic scientists and researchers as: O.P. Fedorov, V.P. Gorbulin, E.I. Kuznetsov, O.V. Degtyarev and others. The issues of global development of the space sector, international cooperation and trends in the industry are devoted to the publications of K.V. Karpova, A.



Merhab, M. Ainardi and others. However, despite the achievements of scientists in this field, further research is needed to update the role of state space agencies in a new phase of global space activities and their impact on effective state policy in space industry.

The aim of the article is to study the role of space agencies in shaping state policy in the field of space activities, analysis of general trends in the world's leading space agencies and justification of priorities for domestic state space policy.

Presentation of the main material. In the early stages of global space activities, national governments played a major role in the formation and development of most space enterprises and the space industry in general. In market economies, the private sector has contracted government programs to support government space projects. Extensive public funding has historically laid the foundations for the development of the space industry and today directly has an important impact on the formation of space policy, general trends and the structure of the space sector. Government space activities include military programs and civilian activities, including weather forecasting, telecommunications, research, and more. In addition, governments, especially in the United States and Europe, are also purchasing commercial space services, especially launch, satellite imagery, and communications services. Many countries see additional opportunities to stimulate economic growth by supporting space activities and developing related industries. Over the last decade, various trends have shown increasing involvement and types of private sector involvement in expanding the range of space initiatives and programs.

The space industry has gone through several stages of its development, from the first astronomical observations and discoveries to the current stage of the New Space ecosystem and the processes of commercialization of the space industry. In general, we can identify four general stages of development (evolution) of the space industry (Fig. 1).

The first stage of development of the space industry is the period before the beginning of the era of practical astronautics, when the development of astronomy and subsequent theoretical scientific achievements of scientists of the XIX-XX centuries (works of Tsiolkovsky K.E, Kondratyuk Y.V, etc.) laid the foundation for the development of the first models of rocket technology and made possible the start of practical astronautics.

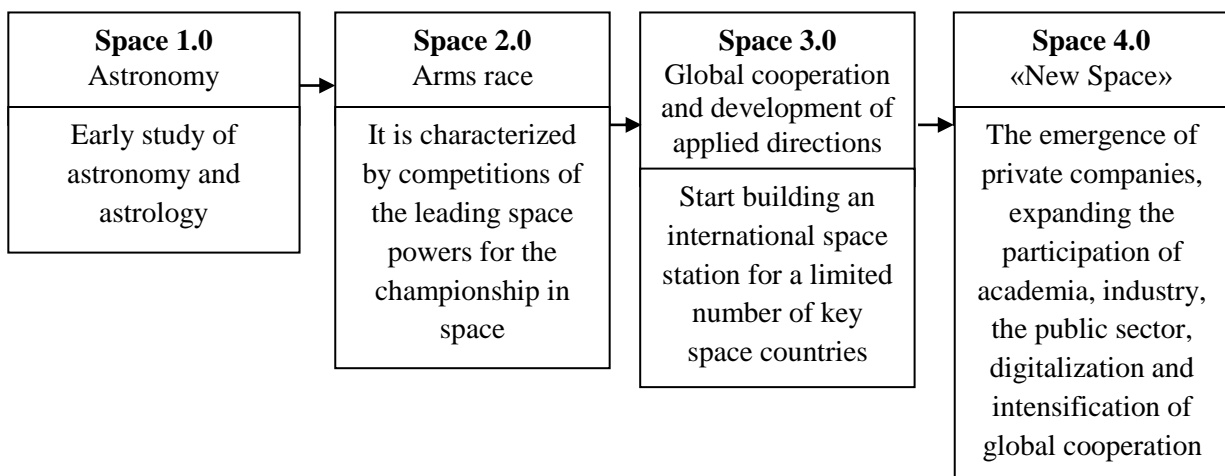


Figure 1. Stages of evolution of the space industry.



The second stage of development of the industry is characterized by competitions of leading space powers for supremacy in space. The first space agencies, established in the 1950s, were the main customers and investors of predominantly military space programs, aimed at demonstrating the political and demonstrative advantages and dominance of the world's two main antagonistic political systems (USSR and USA). Private and government agencies were both the main customers and contractors of the space industry.

The beginning of the third stage is characterized by further complication of space technology, increasing the cost of development, production and operation of space technology. Governments are the predominant investors in an industry characterized by significant research and capital intensity. Accordingly, approaches to the planning and organization of space activities began to change, and there was a need to establish scientific and technical ties and cooperation. Extensive cooperation between space agencies of different countries begins, joint projects and programs of research, production cooperation and space exploration lead to the beginning of construction in 1998 of the International Space Station (ISS).

Today, the global space industry is changing rapidly, moving to the fourth stage of development - the construction of the New Space ecosystem, which is characterized by rapid commercialization of the space sector, expanding the range of industry participants and increasing innovation. The role of government space agencies is also changing. Against the background of a sharp increase in the number of private companies (from 2011 to 2016, the number of operating companies increased by 157%) engaged in the space industry, the role of public-private cooperation and democratization of the industry is growing. It is obvious that in the future the role of national space agencies will change somewhat. Although the agencies will continue to play a leading role in the development of the space industry, it is necessary to take into account new factors and trends in the global space industry. In modern conditions, the work of national agencies will be to perform the following functions:

- activation of the national space sector - attracting private and public players in the space sector by providing access to infrastructure, creating human capital development programs, providing targeted funding and promotion of the space sector;
- promoting the growth of private capital in the industry and attracting foreign business - the agency should initiate and support the participation of private companies in the national space industry and promote foreign investment;
- discussion and clear definition of the vision and strategy of the industry - definition of clear directions for the national space sector, setting long-term development goals and key strategic priorities on which the agency will focus its efforts and key projects to be launched;
- creation of a favorable regulatory framework - the introduction of regulatory framework that provides legal certainty and support for the industry, serves as a strategic tool for its development;
- support for the development of the national industry in the international direction - support for international cooperation for the integration of the industry into the international space ecosystem, ensuring participation in major international projects and the development of national technologies;
- management of strategic space areas, development and management of strategic space activities that are not fully carried out by other actors in the national space industry [13].

In different countries, national space agencies, although with similar main goals and activities, differ significantly in size and funding, legal status and governance model. Despite the



organizational and legal model of the national agency, its effectiveness depends on the clarity of the formation of strategic goals, national space policy and its support by the government.

One of the most significant and effective forms of international cooperation in space is the example of the European Space Agency (ESA), which was established in 1975 and today has 22 member states: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Slovenia is an associate member of ESA. Canada is involved in some projects under a cooperation agreement. Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia have cooperation agreements with ESA. By coordinating the financial and intellectual resources of its members (ESA's 2018 budget is set at € 5.6 billion [7]), ESA can implement programs and activities that go far beyond any single European country.

The purpose of ESA is to ensure peaceful objectives in the cooperation of European states in the field of space research and technology for their use for scientific purposes and the operation of space systems, namely:

- development and implementation of a long-term European space policy, recommendation of space objectives to member states and coordination of member states' policies towards other national and international organizations and institutions;
- development and implementation of measures and programs in the space industry;
- coordination of the European space program and national programs through their gradual and maximum integration into the European space program, in particular with regard to the development of satellite services;
- development and implementation, in accordance with the space program, of industrial policy and recommendation to the member states of the bases of the coordinated industrial policy [8].

On May 22, 2007, twenty-nine European countries unveiled a new space policy, combining ESA's approach with that of individual European Union member states, creating a common policy framework for space activities in Europe [9]. Thanks to this document, the European Union, ESA and its member states undertake to strengthen the coordination of their activities and programs and to organize appropriate areas related to space.

The policy aimed at establishing Europe as one of the world leaders in the space industry has identified four priority areas:

- space climate change;
- the contribution of space to the Lisbon Strategy;
- space and security;
- space exploration [11].

According to the developed policy, recognizing the relevance of space activities for society and business, EU space policy should meet public needs in the following dimensions:

- social dimension - refers to the well-being of citizens, which depends on the environment and climate change, public safety and emergency response;
- economic dimension - related to the ability of the space sector to generate innovations, knowledge and products that can be applied to mass markets, increase the competitiveness of European industries and create new jobs;
- Strategic dimension - contributes to strengthening European independence in providing satellite information to European governments and businesses, as well as becoming the EU's leading player in the development of global scientific knowledge. In this context, EU space policy is



considered to be the basis of the whole Europe 2020 strategy, in particular its flagship Industrial Policy Initiative [11].

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is a U.S. government agency responsible for aeronautics and space science research. Created in response to early Soviet space achievements, NASA was built on the basis of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics and other government organizations to conduct American research in civil aerospace research.

Traditionally, NASA has the largest budgets in the world space industry - in fiscal 2018, NASA's total budget was 19.5 billion US dollars [10], and total US government spending in the same year was greater than the total space budgets of governments around the world (11.6% and 9.1%, respectively, in the overall cost structure of the world space economy) [5].

US national space policy covers all space sectors - commercial, civil and national security - as well as cross-sectoral space activities. US space policy is established by both presidential directives and relevant laws. In general, the regulatory framework of the industry in the United States includes a complex system of relevant acts and their coordination. The President's directives remain in force until the future President reviews them. Thus, today there is a set of directives issued by Presidents George W. Bush (2001-2009), Barack Obama (2009-2017) and Donald Trump (since 2017).

President Obama's latest full national space policy was announced on June 28, 2010. This policy remains in force until another president changes it. President Trump has changed two positions on this issue, but the rest remains unchanged. In total, Trump signed four space policy directives and the National Space Strategy [4]:

- Space Policy Directive 1 - directs NASA to bring people back to the moon as a springboard to explore Mars instead of conquering an asteroid, as planned by the Obama administration;
- National Space Strategy - determines the strategy for implementing national security policy, commercial and civilian space;
- Space Policy Directive 2 - establishes the definition of the Department of Commerce as a "single window" of commercial rules in the field of space;
- Space Policy Directive 3 - establishes the roles and responsibilities of NASA in space awareness and space traffic management;
- Space Policy Directive 4 - proposes the creation of a US space force within the US Air Force.

In general, US space policy is currently aimed at strengthening US leadership in space, ensuring the independence of American manned spaceflight, and developing lunar and Martian programs.

In the Russian Federation, the role of the national space agency is performed by Roscosmos, a state corporation established in August 2015 by transforming the Federal Russian Space Agency Roscosmos to carry out a comprehensive reform of Russia's rocket and space industry. Roscosmos State Corporation ensures the implementation of state policy in the field of space activities and its legal regulation, as well as places orders for the development, production and supply of space technology and space infrastructure facilities. The function of the state corporation also includes the development of international cooperation in space and the creation of conditions for the use of the results of space activities in the socio-economic development of Russia [16].

Russia's space industry is one of the world's most developed space industries and originates from the Soviet space program. Russia is able to provide a full cycle of space production has several spaceports and supports its own segment on the ISS. In 2018, "Roskosmos" provided the firing of 20 launch vehicles of spacecraft (17% of all global launches in 2018) Russian Orbital groups



spacecraft socio-economic, scientific and dual purpose at the end of 2018 included 89 spacecraft [14].

Areas of Russia's space activities are set out in the Federal Space Program 2016-2025, which aims to ensure state policy in the field of space activities based on the formation and maintenance of the necessary orbital group of spacecraft providing services in the interests of socio-economic sphere, science and international cooperation, including in order to protect the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies, as well as the implementation of the manned program, the creation of means of derivation and technical means, the creation of scientific and technical achievements for promising space complexes and systems. There are two stages of program implementation. At the first stage (2016 - 2020) the orbital grouping of spacecraft of socio-economic and scientific purpose is increased to the minimum required composition mainly by spacecraft created in the previous period of the program, advanced creation of key technologies, elements and targets for space complexes, creation which are planned in accordance with the program, modernization and technical re-equipment in the minimum necessary amount of production, technological and experimental bases of the rocket and space industry, which allow to create world-class rocket and space technology. In the second stage (2021 - 2025) it is planned to maintain the minimum required composition of the orbital group of spacecraft, partially re-equip it with new generation spacecraft with characteristics corresponding to or exceeding the characteristics of the world's best analogues, creating some key technologies, elements and targets for the highest priority space complexes, the development of which is expected after 2025.

To achieve the main goals of state policy in the field of space activities in Russia, the basics of state policy set the following priorities for space activities:

- activities related to ensuring guaranteed access of the Russian Federation to space from its territory, with the development and use of space technology, technologies, works and services in the interests of the socio-economic sphere of the Russian Federation, for national defense and security, as well as development of the rocket and space industry and fulfillment of international obligations;
- activities related to the creation of rocket and space technology products in the interests of science;
- activities related to the implementation of manned flights, including the creation of scientific and technical achievements for the implementation of projects in the framework of international cooperation [17].

In general, it can be stated that Russia's space industry has significant potential for development, but increasing competition from the world's leading space public and private companies may shake the state's position in the global space services market.

China's space program is one of the most complex and opaque in the world, and at the same time, the country has formed and is developing one of the most dynamic and self-sufficient space industries. China's space program dates back to 1956. Today, China has a well-developed infrastructure consisting of space applications for various purposes (telecommunications, remote sensing and navigation), scientific spacecraft and ground infrastructure, including four spaceports, a system of ground and ship surveillance and flight control stations. China is also the third country in the world that have the ability to conduct manned flights. In addition, China uses many advanced technologies, such as launching several spacecraft with a single launch vehicle, cryogenic engines, atmospheric entry technologies, etc. [15].



In September 1992, the Chinese government decided to implement a manned space program and prescribed a development strategy - "three-step strategy":

- the first step is to launch a manned spacecraft, create integrated experimental manned spacecraft, as well as conduct experiments on the use of space technology;
- the second step - to make a technological breakthrough in other activities, as well as in the convergence and docking of manned spaceships and spacecraft, to launch a space laboratory, etc.
- the third step is to create a space station and propose solutions for large-scale space achievements on a long-term basis.

The "Manned China" space program consists of fourteen systems in which more than 110 divisions and enterprises operate [1].

Many aspects of the organization and management of space activities in China remain unknown, but it seems that the initial vector of space activities is set by the Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of China. China's desire for space openness, space efficiency through an integrated structure, and possibly a desire to move closer to the organizational model of other powerful space powers has led to the creation of the China National Space Administration (CNCA), responsible for civilian space activities and signing international agreements. Established in June 1993, CNKA is a specialized agency for managing China's space program. The main responsibilities of the CNCA are the unified management of China's space program, including development strategy, planning, general technology, research and production, infrastructure construction, flight organization and implementation, promotion, international cooperation and news release, and more. CNKA consists of the department of integrated planning and management, the department of scientific programs and quality control, the department of use and development, the department of infrastructure construction and the system department, etc. [6].

The main feature of the system of management and resource provision of space activities in China is that space is an important component of national interests in the civil and military spheres established by the government, so the presence of the government is absolute for the Chinese space program. The Chinese space industry is state-owned and very much fused with public space authorities. The commercialization of the space industry takes place in a very limited way, when Chinese organizations are licensed for international commercial space activities that can bring investment.

Government support for the industry is combined with the use of market principles. In this regard, it should be noted the reorganization of the space industry in the late 1990s to include a competition mechanism: the former Chinese Space Corporation, which had a monopoly position in its field, was reorganized into two corporations: the Chinese Space Equipment and Electronics Corporation and the Chinese Space Science and Technology Corporation. Both corporations are state-owned commercial enterprises and have a structure that allows carrying out full scientific research, development and production of both military and civilian space and other high-tech products [15].

Canada's space policy is implemented by the Canadian Space Agency (CSA), which focuses its activities and resources on three main areas [3]:

- space research - participation in missions of astronauts, astronomy and the study of planets, implementation and support of scientific space research;
- use of space: satellite observations of the Earth, collection and processing of space data;
- space science and technology - development of innovative space technologies and services.



The CSA is an important part of many space agencies around the world and has numerous partnerships with government, industry, academia and international organizations.

The Canadian space sector is an important part of the economy - in 2018, total revenue in the Canadian space sector was \$ 5.7 billion. [12]. The average annual growth rate of the space sector between 2014 and 2018 was 1.3% (Fig. 2).

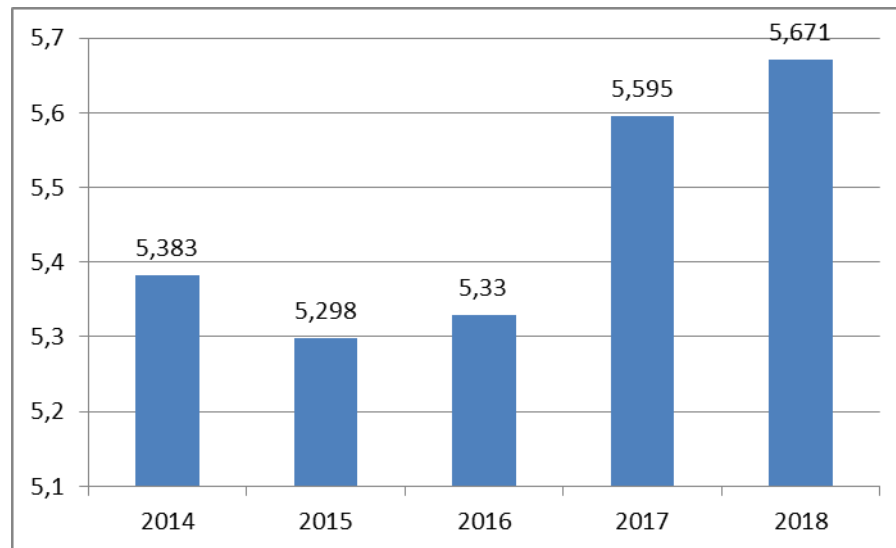


Figure 2. Revenues from space activities in Canada during 2014-2018, billion dollars. [12]

In 2018 the space sector contributed \$ 2.5 billion to Canada's GDP, 20,891 the workplace functioned in the country's overall economy through the space industry, and every dollar the space sector contributed to GDP contributed an additional \$ 0.9 to GDP for the general economy of the country.

Forming the foundations of national space policy, the CCA identifies the following principles of its construction [2]:

1. Canada's best interests - national sovereignty, security and prosperity will be Canada's key drivers in space. The first priority in Canada should be the efficient use of space to support these interests.
2. The private sector at the forefront of space activities. As space provides more and more commercial opportunities, the government is focusing on supporting the space industry in the innovations needed to bring to market advanced technologies that are in the national interest.
3. Progress through partnerships - activities focus on building partnerships and developing cooperation with international partners for mutual benefit and obtaining services and technologies that would otherwise be unavailable. At the same time, effective export controls and regulatory measures will continue to protect Canadian technology and data from theft or falling into the hands of hostile interests.
4. Improving key areas - Canada is successful in a number of areas of space technology - from telecommunications to remote sensing and robotics, which receive priority support, while also constantly monitoring new and promising technology niches.
5. Support and motivation - The focus and effort is on motivating the community, as space is a highly visible and effective means of motivating young Canadians to pursue careers in science,



technology and mathematics. CSA, working with industry, universities and colleges, pays great attention to the employment and support of highly qualified personnel in the industry.

In order to increase the effectiveness of strategic planning and operational management of the space industry, in accordance with the basics of national space policy, Canada provides for the establishment of the Canadian Advisory Council on Outer Space.

Based on the general trends of the world's leading space agencies, we can conclude that in the future the dominant role of state participation in determining the general provisions of space development, budgeting of national space programs, as well as in the general mechanism for allocating financial resources through specialized government agencies with a constant share of the state security sector will remain. At the same time, the processes of cooperation and commercialization in the world space industry will be actively developed, marking the further transition to the fourth stage of development - the construction of the "New Space" ecosystem. Therefore, we can outline the following priorities for the development of state space policy in Ukraine:

- commercialization of the industry, including through the rapid corporatization of state-owned enterprises in the industry, which are under the management of the State Space Agency of Ukraine;
- involvement of the business sector in the implementation of business projects both directly in the production of rocket and space technology, and in the production of equipment and components;
- strengthening the role of the agency in promoting, establishing contacts and ensuring the participation of Ukrainian space players in international programs and projects, the development of international scientific, technical and industrial cooperation;
- development of public-private partnership in the industry by providing investment guarantees and attracting investment resources for companies operating in the industry;
- state support of the industry by direct methods through ensuring the functioning of the public procurement system, including defense;
- state support of the industry by indirect methods through the provision of tax and customs benefits to space enterprises for the implementation of international projects, state guarantees, etc.;
- legislative support of the industry, creation of conditions for unimpeded entry of private capital into the industry, including foreign, removal of ineffective licensing restrictions;
- development of key competencies - in the conditions of limited funding and global competition, identification and priority support of key strategic sectors of the space industry, in which scientific, technical and production potential is still preserved;
- development of human potential - providing training and retraining of highly qualified personnel for the space industry, preservation of scientific potential of the industry.

Adherence to these priorities in the development of state policy in the field of space will lay the foundations for building an effective strategy for the development of the industry in accordance with current trends in the global space sector and will further develop and implement effective mechanisms of state regulation of the domestic space industry.

CONCLUSION

The world's leading space powers are gradually moving to the fourth evolutionary stage of the space industry, the so-called New Space Economy, which will significantly strengthen the industry's financial base, ensure strategic competitiveness and increase the scientific and



technological potential and production capacity, consolidate in existing and promising market niches. In such conditions, the domestic space industry needs quick and effective solutions to reform the national space policy, balanced approaches to state regulation and management of the industry, taking into account global trends in the global space sector.

REFERENCES

1. About CMS, [Online], available at: <http://en.cmse.gov.cn/aboutcms>.
2. Canada's Space Policy Framework. Launching the next generation, [Online], available at: <https://www.asc-csa.gc.ca/pdf/eng/publications/space-policy/canadas-space-policy-framework.pdf>.
3. Canadian Space Agency. Organization, [Online], available at: <https://www.asc-csa.gc.ca/eng/about/csa-organization.asp>.
4. Civil space policy documents, [Online], available at: <https://spacepolicyonline.com/topics/civil>.
5. Commercial-space-activities, [Online], available at: <https://spacepolicyonline.com/topics/commercial-space-activities/>.
6. CSMA, [Online], available at: <http://en.cmse.gov.cn/management/cmsa>.
7. ESA budget 2018, [Online], available at: https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Images/2018/01/ESA_budget_2018.
8. ESA facts, [Online], available at: http://www.esa.int/About_Us/Corporate_news/ESA_facts.
9. European Space Policy, [Online], available at: http://www.esa.int/About_Us/Corporate_news/European_Space_Policy.
10. National Aeronautics and Space Administration . FY 2019 Budget Estimates., [Online], available at: https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/nasa_fy_2019_budget_overview.pdf.
11. Space market uptake in Europe. Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union (European Parliament), [Online], available at: <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/9fe64a00-c00f-11e5-9e54-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>.
12. State of the Canadian Space Sector REPORT 2019. Facts and Figures 2018, [Online], available at: <https://www.asc-csa.gc.ca/pdf/eng/publications/2019-state-canadian-space-sector-v2.pdf>.
13. The Space Agency of the Future. The space agency in the era of Space 4.0: A key space sector enabler, [Online], available at: https://www.adlittle.com/sites/default/files/viewpoints/adl_space_agency-min.pdf.
14. Godovoj otchet Gosudarstvennoj korporacii po kosmicheskoy deyatel'nosti «Roskosmos» za 2018 god, [Online], available at: <https://www.roscosmos.ru/media/img/2019/august/godovoi.otcet.goskorporazii.roscosmos.2018.g..pdf>.
15. Karpova, K.V. (2013), Sistemy upravleniya raketno-kosmicheskoy promyshlennost'yu v zarubezhnyh stranah, Transportnoe delo Rossii.–pp.249-253, [Online], available at: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sistemy-upravleniya-raketno-kosmicheskoi-promyshlennostyu-v-zarubezhnyh-stranah/viewer>.
16. Obshchaya informaciya i struktura, [Online], available at: <https://www.roscosmos.ru/219/>.
17. Prioritety kosmicheskoy deyatel'nosti, [Online], available at: <https://www.roscosmos.ru/22347/>



ANALYSIS OF CURRENT THREATS TO THE INFORMATION SECURITY OF THE STATE

¹Anatolii Dykyi, ²Olena Dyka, ³Kateryna Naumchuk

¹Ph. D. in Economics, Associate Professor of the Department of National Security, Public Administration and Administration, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: ditolya1979@ukr.net, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5819-0236>

²Ph. D. in Economics, Associate Professor of the Department of National Security, Public Administration and Administration, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: org_dos@ztu.edu.ua, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0800-3498>

³Assistant of the Department of National Security, Public Administration and Administration, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: naumchuk.k@ztu.edu.ua, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4195-5124>

ABSTRACT

The dynamics of relations in the field of public administration of national security necessitates changes in the field of information security of the state, which is always one step ahead of the development of public awareness, rights and norms of public relations, which significantly reduces the legal balance. Such changes arise as a result of the existence of imperfections in the legal framework, allows public authorities to implement illegal intentions to meet their own interests.

In modern conditions, much attention has been paid to ensuring information security of the state, which is important for Ukraine. Its success depends on the effectiveness of developing the components of its conceptual apparatus, ways to preserve information resources, protect the population from the negative effects of information. It is known that the criterion of the main concepts includes a system, understanding of the components of which can reveal the essence of the phenomenon under study at some point.

Exacerbations are due to the fact that information is the object of the main manipulation during the hybrid war, which affects the image of the state in the external environment and undermines trust in government in the internal environment, affects all spheres of their public life and reduces socio-economic, intellectual and spiritual development.

Key words: information, information security, national security, threats to information security, information protection.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. In today's highly developed information society, it is quite natural that the issue of threats to information security has received a lot of attention from scientists and their professional circles, the popularity of which is due to its application in the following areas: environmental, medical, military, administrative, political, public administration, medical – communication, scientific, educational, cultural, scientific and educational spheres.

The rapid pace of development of information technology, channels of exchange and dissemination of information, made the latter, part of the competitive advantage of the state in the development of international relations of high-tech information society.



However, unfortunately, in the presence of a significant number of terms such as: “information security”, “information security”, “cybersecurity”, “information protection”, which have long been in vogue, there is still no analysis of scientific and legal sources that would facilitate demonstration. terms of information security at the legislative level and requires clarification and coordination of major threats.

Presenting main material. Despite numerous studies of threats to national security, there is no common approach to understanding the concept of "information security" and "threats to information security".

Analysis of recent researches and published papers. Identification and research of existing threats to information security has been the focus of many scientists, including: S. Belay [1], V. Gorbunin [4], V. Dereko [6], M. Dmitrenko [7], Z. Zhivko [10], O. Zolotar [11], O. Kosogov [15], O. Kutska [18], M. Lytvyn [19], G. Sashchuk [24] and others.

Results of the research. In the context of radical changes, we are increasingly confronted with the concept of “information society”, which corresponds to the production process of today, the main product of which is knowledge and information data. Such a society, like any other, is endowed with its own characteristics, namely:

- creation and implementation of a global information space that will ensure quality of life;
- increasing the qualitative and quantitative number of information and communication services on the market;
- the emergence of completely new information services and the possibility of exchanging them in society.

However, despite all the knowledge about the information society and the importance of information protection for national security, there is still a need for in-depth study. Using table.1. consider the most important concepts of “information society”.

Table 1**Overview of the basic concepts of “information society”**

Author (Source)	Definition
All-Ukrainian Foundation “Information Society of Ukraine” [2]	The information society is a society in which all the possibilities of modern civilization are used for the benefit of a particular person, in which he reveals himself as much as possible and fully realizes himself.
Dubov D.V., Ozhevan O.A., Gnatyuk S.L. [8]	In the modern sense, the “information society” is primarily a humanitarian category that describes qualitative social transformations, shifting the emphasis from productive to non-productive spheres, changing the nature of information flows, group and individual identities.
Dudko O.S. [9, p. 66]	The information society is considered as a work of sociological concept, which determines the main factor in the development of society, the production and use of scientific, technical and other information
Encyclopedic Dictionary of Public Administration [27]	The information society is a concept of post-industrial society, a new historical phase of civilization, in which the main products of production are information and knowledge
Castells M. [13, p. 43]	The concept of “information society” indicates an attribute of a specific form of social organization, in which due to new technological conditions emerging in this historical period, the generation, processing and transmission of information have become fundamental sources of productivity and power



Kramorenko N.R. [17, p. 94]	The term “information society” describes a society in which a high volume of high-quality information circulates and has all the necessary means for its storage, distribution and use
Movsesyan A.G. [20]	The information society in the American National Information Infrastructure is defined as a society in which: the best schools, teachers, and courses become available to all students regardless of geographic conditions, distance, resources, and ability to work; the huge potential of art, literature and science becomes available not only in large organizations, libraries, museums; health and social services are becoming available online to everyone in a timely and necessary place; everyone has the chance to live in different places without losing the opportunity to fully work in the office via e-mails; small businesses can receive orders from around the world electronically; everyone can watch the latest movies, go to the bank, shop from home, everyone can get government information directly or through local libraries, easily get in touch with government officials, government, business structures can share information electronically, reducing paperwork and improving quality of services
Parafiinyk N. [5]	Information society is a society where the process of computerization gives people access to reliable sources of information, relieves them of routine work, provides a high level of automation of production
Stepanenko V.P. [26]	Information society is a sociological concept of post-industrial society; a new historical phase of development of society, in which the production, use and consumption of information becomes a defining way of activity in all spheres of social life (economy, politics and culture).

Summarizing the presented approaches to the interpretation of the concept of “information society” we can say that as a result of significant intensive influence of information technology and information space was formed information society which is both global and operates to improve the welfare of the population through unimpeded access to information and national security.

Despite all efforts, in modern conditions, information is a key element of the country’s well-being, so its protection is extremely important. For a more detailed assessment, it is important to distinguish between homogeneous and related concepts, such as: “threat”, “risk”, “danger”, and “information threat”. In-depth study, detailed acquaintance and generalization will begin with the concept of “information society”, with the help of table 2 consider and analyze the most famous.

Thus, as a result of reviews of the main definitions of various sources, it should be noted that in general information security should be considered as *a state of protection of the information environment of society, formed, used and developed in the interests of citizens, organizations and the state. there are ways to address threats in a timely manner.*

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine” in Art. 7 (repealed on the basis of Law № 2469-VIII of 21.06.2018) to threats to national interests and national security in the information sphere, it was customary to include the following [23]: manifestations of restriction of freedom of speech and access of citizens to information; dissemination of the cult of violence, cruelty, pornography by mass media; computer crime and computer terrorism; disclosure of information that constitutes state and other secrets provided by law, as well as confidential information that is the property of the state or aimed at meeting the needs and national interests of society and the state; attempts to manipulate the public consciousness, in particular by disseminating inaccurate, incomplete or biased information.

**Table 2****Overview of the main definitions of “information security”**

Author (Source)	Definition
The concept of information security of Ukraine [14]	information security – a state of protection of vital interests of man and citizen, society and the state, which prevents harm due to incompleteness, timeliness and inaccuracy of information disseminated, violation of the integrity and availability of information, unauthorized circulation of information with limited access and negative information and psychological the impact and intentional infliction of negative consequences of the use of information technology
Gorbatyuk O.M. [3]	information security is a state of protection of information needs of the individual, society and the state, which ensures their existence and progressive development, regardless of the presence of internal and external information threats
Tsymbaliuk V.S., Babinska A.V. [28]	Information security of Ukraine should be understood as the state of protection of its national interests in the information sphere, which are determined by the set of balanced interests of the individual, society and the state.
Nischimenko O.A. [21]	information security is a state of protection of national interests of Ukraine in the information sphere, consisting of a set of balanced interests of the individual, society and the state from internal and external threats, which corresponds to the principle of national security in the information sphere
Kochubey L.O. [16]	information security is a state of protection of vital interests and, consequently, information armament of the state, society, individual, in which no informational influences on them can cause destructive thoughts and actions that lead to negative deviations in the path of sustainable progressive development of these sub of objects
Shangin V.I. [29]	information security – protection of information from illegal access, transformation and destruction, as well as protection of information resources from influences aimed at disrupting their performance.

In addition to legally recognized threats V. Gorbulin [4, p. 203-205] proposes to classify information security threats on the grounds that fully highlight the complexity of the entire system:

- according to the location of the source – external and internal;
- on the scale of possible consequences – national, regional, local, individual;
- according to the degree of formation – potential, real;
- according to the degree of subjective perception – overestimated, underestimated, minimal, conditional, adequate;
- by the nature of occurrence – threats of natural, man-made and social nature;
- in the spheres of life – threats in the economic, political, defense, international, social, informational, scientific and technical, environmental, cultural and spiritual spheres.

This classification helps to differentiate threats according to their origin, distribution, affiliation, nature and helps to develop the most effective ways to prevent them, because information security is particularly important in the national security system. It should also be noted that the division of threats on the grounds more accurately reflects the structure of the complex links of the state security system and confirms their lack of independence.



One of the serious dangers of information security is the deliberate influence on changing the views and worldviews of individuals and society as a whole by imposing other people's interests, motives, lifestyle that is contrary to the interests of national security.

Considering the threats to information security, it is difficult to disagree that they are all complex in nature and consist of such key components as:

- threats to the security of information and the entire information infrastructure;
- threats to the security of the subjects of the information sphere and the links between them;
- threats to the realization of the rights and interests of the subjects of the information sphere.

Meeting the concept of “threat” quite often, it is worth considering its meaning. Therefore, the threat is any circumstances or events that may cause a breach of information security policy and / or damage to the automated system. An attempt to realize a threat is called an “attack”. Information security threats are threats of theft, alteration or destruction of information [12]. They can be accidental (those that occurred by mistake) or intentional (those that are planned in advance to cause some damage).

The main threats to information security in the context of state security management include:

- disclosure of information resources that contain state secrets or information that will threaten the territorial integrity, sovereignty, preservation of cultural or spiritual values;
- violation of their integrity (concerning the preservation of information media);
- failure of the equipment itself.

The presence of a significant number of threats to information security is considered in accordance with the following criteria [22]:

1. Source of origin, which may be:

- natural origin which is associated with the destruction of information transmission channels as a result of natural disasters;
- man-made origin, which is associated with accidents on utilities and life support facilities, accidents on main servers;
- anthropogenic origin which arises as a result of erroneous start of programs;

2. The nature of the implementation, which may manifest itself as:

- really activated ways of destabilization, the impact of which is inevitable in time and space;
- potentially possible ways of destabilization that manifest themselves as a result of the coincidence of certain conditions of the environment of public authorities;
- implemented threats are implemented;
- imaginary which may appear as already existing but are not;

3. The degree of possible damage:

- explicit or potential actions of threats that may complicate or make impossible the realization of national interests in the information sphere and create a danger to the entire system of public administration and life support of its system-forming elements;
- destabilizing impact on the functioning of the national security management system;

4 According to the probability of realization:

- probable - those that occur as a result of the coincidence of a certain set of conditions;
- impossible - such that as a result of the coincidence of a certain set of conditions will never occur;
- random such that as a result of the coincidence of a certain set of conditions may occur differently;

5. The level of determinism:



- accidental threats that may or may not occur;
- natural threats - are repeated after a certain period of time.

To a greater extent, we consider all threats to information security as determining factors of negative phenomena that encroach on the national interests of the information sphere, as well as on the functioning of the national information space.

Dangerous threats to modern information security are considered to be those of a political nature. In other words, threats to political information security manifest themselves in the form of information warfare.

Information warfare is the highest degree of information confrontation, aimed at resolving socio-political, ideological, national, territorial conflicts between states, peoples, nations and social groups through large-scale implementation of means and methods of information weapons [25, p. 365].

In addition to the above-mentioned threats to information security in Ukraine, there are threats caused by virtualization – a process associated with the social alienation of man, the change of their consciousness, the transition to virtual reality. In such a space, a person is under the constant influence of technology, begins to become an appendage to the information resource. Such influence makes it necessary not only to ensure information security but also to ensure information security of the whole society, because the presence of negative influence creates the root of information discrimination, creates a perception of a distorted picture of the world. Z. Zhivko [10, p.117-118] noted that it is impossible to close the national information space from such informational influence, especially external, through administrative measures, and it should be protected from security threats as well as land, air and sea.

In modern conditions, Ukraine is actively using negative information and psychological influences that have damaged the state of the information space and sovereignty. The dissemination of aggressive information by the Russian Federation reduces the level of information security and trust in the government, the solution of which requires active decisions on the part of public authorities and civil society.

In order to eliminate the threats of information and psychological impact, one of the most priority areas should be:

- active integration into the international information space, establishment of information and telecommunication systems;
- development and implementation of a unique model of information space to accelerate the development of a highly developed information society;
- modernization of the existing information security system, development and implementation of an effective information policy;
- improving the legal framework for information security;
- development and implementation of new laws taking into account modern challenges;
- simplification of the process of licensing activities related to the transfer of information;
- increasing the competitiveness of information products and services;
- introduction of modern information technologies;
- establishing effective interaction between the media and public authorities;
- development and implementation of an educational system for training and education of persons taking into account the requirements of information security.



Summarizing the above material, it should be noted that information security is a rather complex phenomenon that is under constant influence: internal and external environment; domestic policy of the state; state and level of information and communication environment.

Given that information security is part of the national security of the state, the existence of threats to its components worsen the political balance of the country, pose a devastating threat to its economic, social and other policies, reduce the likelihood of achieving goals. Threats to information security cease to have a selfish purpose, they grow into interethnic confrontations by discrediting public authorities, the judiciary, law enforcement and other branches of government, direct their efforts to spread public distrust of the state and its leaders.

One of the most unexplored and unconscious threats is the lack of awareness of the potential of the information sphere and its ability to penetrate and change all other spheres of public life. In today's high-tech world, information is a weapon of mass destruction, confrontation is one of the key elements of a hybrid war, in which the main threat is the ability of the enemy to successfully influence the country's infrastructure, information resources, society, consciousness and subconscious to impose their ideology and values. , interests.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, due to the long-term information impact on the information space of Ukraine, on the part of the aggressor country, it should be noted that the country is threatened by the loss of social values and national identity. The impact of external threats reduces the efficiency of information and computer systems in the industry, not only public administration, but also financial, banking, energy, transport and other systems. Thus, for the effective implementation of state policy in the field of national security is important to ensure favorable conditions for the development of state information security. Their effective implementation depends on compliance with the basic principles and objectives, providing the necessary human resources and material and technical resources. The effectiveness of countering information security threats depends primarily on:

- continuous development and improvement of the legal framework of information security management, which is implemented through concepts, programs, strategies;
- development and implementation of relevant standards and technical regulations for the use of information and communication technologies;
- development and implementation of a system of national monitoring of indicators of changes in the protection of information interests of the state;
- development of a set of administrative - restrictive measures aimed at protecting information;
- control over the implementation of developed measures in accordance with instructions, orders, instructions;
- analysis of the results obtained on the state of information security and comparison with the previous period;
- motivation of individuals, which will create a favorable microclimate of the team, which will realize the importance of their work and the value of themselves as part of the information society.

Information security is a rather complex phenomenon that is influenced by internal and external factors. Most of the threats are related to economic and political policy, which in turn results in the possibility of manipulating public consciousness. The implementation of the proposed measures to counter threats will raise awareness of the importance of countering hybrid warfare, adjusting vital values, views, interests and decisions affecting all spheres of public life.

**REFERENCES**

1. Bjelaj S.V., Kornijenko D.M. (2018) Informacijna bezpeka s'ogodennja – nevid'jemna skladova vojennoi' bezpeky [Current issues of information security management of the state], National Academy of Security Service of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine.
2. Bryzhko V.M., Gal'chenko O.M., Cypaljuk V.S. (2002), Informacijne suspil'stvo: definicii', ljudyna, ii' prava, informacija, informatyka, informatyzacija, telekomunikacii', intelektual'na vlasnist', licenzuvannja, sertyfikacija, ekonomika, rynek, jursprudence, Integral, Kyiv, Ukraine.
3. Gorbatjuk O.M. (1999), "Suchasnij stan ta problemi informacijnoi' bezpeki Ukrai'ni na rubezhi stolit'", Visnik Kii'vs'kogo universitetu imeni T. Shevchenka. Vol. 14, pp. 46-48
4. Gorbulin V., Kachyns'kyj A. (2009), Zasady nacional'noi' bezpeky Ukrai'ny. Intertehnologija, Kyiv, Ukraine.
5. Aljajev G.Je. (2008) "Gumanistychnyj vymir informacijnogo suspil'stva". Philosophical seminars. Vol 7. Poltav's'kyj nacional'nyj tehničnyj universytet imeni Ju. Kondratjuka, Poltava, Ukraine.
6. Dereko V.N. (2015) "Teoretyko-metodologichni zasady klasyfikacii' zagroz ob'jektam informacijnoi' bezpeky". Informacijna bezpeka ljudyny, suspil'stva, derzhavy. Vol. 2(18), pp. 16-22.
7. Dmytrenko M.A. (2017) "Problemni pytannja informacijnoi' bezpeky Ukrai'ny". Mizhnarodni vidnosyny. Serija Politychni nauky. Vol. 17, pp. 236-243.
8. Dubov D.V., Ozhevan O.A., Gnatjuk S.L. (2010) Informacijne suspil'stvo v Ukrai'ni: global'ni vyklyky ta nacional'ni mozhlyvosti: analitychna dopovid'. Research Institute for Strategic Studies, Kyiv, Ukraine.
9. Dudko O.S. (2011) "Fenomen termina "informacijne suspil'stvo" v mizhnarodnij informacijnij polityci". Informacijne suspil'stvo. Vol. 14, pp. 66-71.
10. Zhyvko Z. (2017) "Informacijni zagrozy: sut' i problemy". Tezy dopovidej II mizhnarodnoi' naukovo-praktychnoi' konferencii' "Bezpeka ta zahyst informacii' v informacijnyh systemah" [Security and protection of information in information systems], Naukovo-praktychna konferencija [Scientific and Practical Conference]. Kyiv, Ukraine, pp. 116-118
11. Zolotar O.O. (2018) Informacijna bezpeka ljudyny: teorija i praktyka : monografija. TOV «Vydavnychyj dim «ArtEk», Kyiv, Ukraine.
12. Informacijna_zagroza. URL: https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%86%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%86%D1%96%D0%B9%D0%BD%D0%B0_%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B7%D0%B0
13. Kastel's M. (2000) Informacionnaja jepoha: jekonomika, obshhestvo i kul'tura. GU VShJe, Moscow, Russia.
14. Konceptcija informacijnoi' bezpeky. URL: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/0/2/175056.pdf>
15. Kosogov O.M., Siryk A.O. (2017) "Zavdannja zahystu nacional'nogo informacijnogo prostoru za dosvidom vedennja gibrydnoi' vijny RF na Shodi Ukrai'ny". Systemy ozbrojennja i vijs'kova tehnika. Pp. 38-41.
16. Kochubej L.O. (2015) "Informacijna bezpeka derzhavy: instrumenty zahystu ukrai'ns'kogo informacijnogo polja (na prykladi osoblyvostej informacijno-komunikacijnyh tehnologij u suchasnomu Donbasi)". Naukovi zapysky Instytutu politychnyh i etnonacional'nyh doslidzhen' imeni I. F. Kurasa. Vol. 3, pp. 220-237.
17. Kramorenko N.R. (2011) "Informacijna ekonomika jak imperatyv rozvytku elektronnoi' komercii'". Formuvannja rynkovo'i ekonomiky. Vol. 26, pp. 90-98.



18. Kuc'ka O.M. (2017) "Osoblyvosti informacijno-psychologichnogo vplyvu Rosijs'koi' Federacii' naperedodni ta pochatkovomu etapi antyterorystychnoi' operacii' na shodi Ukraïny". Informacijna bezpeka ljudyny, suspil'stva, derzhavy. Vol. 1(21), pp. 180-190.
19. Tkachuk, T.Yu. (2017), "Modern threats to the information security of the state: a theoretical and legal analysis", Entrepreneurship, Economy and Law, vol. 10, pp. 182-189.
20. (2001) Nekotorye osobennosti jekonomiki SShA na rubezhe vekov. Kanada: Jekonomika, politika, kul'tura. Vol. 4, pp. 64-75
21. Nishhymenko O.A. (2016) "Informacijna bezpeka Ukraïny na suchasnomu etapi rozvytku derzhavy i suspil'stva". Nashe pravo. Vol. 1, pp. 17-23.
22. Politology URL:
https://pidruchniki.com/15341220/politologiya/ponyattya_vidi_zagroz_natsionalnim_interesam_natsionalniy_bezpeki_informatsiyniy_sferi
23. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (2003), The Law of Ukraine "On the foundations of national security of Ukraine", available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/964-15> (Accessed 19 June 2003).
24. Sashhuk G. Informacijna bezpeka v systemi zabezpechennja nacional'noi' bezpeky. http://journ.univ.kiev.ua/trk/publikacii/satshuk_publ.php/
25. Svitlychna V., Svitlychna T. (2013) "Informacijna bezpeka: bagatogrannist' sutnosti, vydy zagroz ta shljahy zabezpechennja". Naukovo-tehnichnyj zbirnyk, Vol. 109, pp. 360-369.
26. Stepanenko V.P., Zhukovs'kyj A.I. , Zheleznyak M.G. (2011) Informacijne suspil'stvo. Encyklopedija Suchasnoi' Ukraïny: elektronna versija. NAN Ukraïny, NTSh, Instytut encyklopedychnyh doslidzhen' NAN Ukraïny, Kyiv, Ukraine.
27. Surmin Ju.P., Bakumenko V.D., Myhnenko A.M. (2010) Encyklopedychnyj slovnyk iz derzhavnogo upravlinnja. NADU, Kyiv, Ukraine.
28. Cymbaljuk V.S., Babins'ka A.V. (2014) "Pravove reguljuvannja informacijnoi' bezpeky v Ukraïni: problemy teorii' ta praktyky". Administratyvne pravo i proces. Vol. 2 (8), pp. 22-30. URL: <http://http://applaw.net/index.php/journal/issue/view/18/482014pdf>
29. Shan'gin V.I. (2008) Informacionnaja bezopasnost' komp'juternyh sistem i setej: uchebnoe posobie, ID "Forum": INFRA-M, Moscow, Russia/



BALANCED SCORECARD TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH OUTCOMES

¹Andrii Antonov, ²Maksym Samchyk, ³Alla Avtomeyenko

¹Doctor of Science in Public Administration, Professor of the Department of National Security, Public Administration and Administration, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, 10005, Zhytomyr, Chudnivska Str, 103. E-mail: antonovav75@ukr.net, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0495-7056>

¹Ph. D. in Economics, Associate Professor of the Department of National Security, Public Administration and Administration, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: samcikmaksim@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0483-999X>

³Assistant of the Department of National Security, Public Administration and Administration, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: avtomieienko.alla.ihorivna@tutanota.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6955-6045>

ABSTRACT

The state of the health care system, as well as the state of health of the population of Ukraine is unsatisfactory and causes concern in society, which indicates the need for changes in the provision of medical services that can provide citizens with quality health care.

The stages of formation of a balanced system of indicators, as well as components of the strategy of the health care institution are identified.

The process of developing a balanced scorecard for health facilities is presented, which includes a list of strategic issues that contribute to goal setting and selection.

The proposed system of balanced scores for assessing social, economic and medical effectiveness will help eliminate or reduce threats to Ukraine's national security in the field of health

Key words: health care, balanced scorecard, public administration, economic efficiency, medical efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. To date, the health care system of Ukraine has a significant number of problems that need to be urgently addressed, as evidenced by the relevant indicators that characterize the parameters of the health care system of Ukraine. In particular, the state of the health care service system, as well as the health of the population of Ukraine is unsatisfactory and causes concern in society, which indicates the need for changes in the provision of medical services that can provide citizens with quality health care.

An urgent problem not only in Ukraine, but in the whole world is the need to constantly improve the quality of medicine, because public health is the basis of national security of any state. That is why one of the most important aspects of public policy is the issue of national security in the field of health care.

Presenting main material. In turn, the main tool of the mechanism for managing the development of health care is a balanced system of indicators to assess the performance of medical institutions.

Analysis of recent researches and published papers. Lekhan V.M., Kryachkova L.V., Govorko O.V. and others studied the issues of efficiency in the field of health care. Norton D., Kaplan R.,



Krylov S.I., Pan L., Kozachina M., Fomin V.P., Gritsenko L., Vysochina A., Milash I.V. described the balanced system of indicators in their works. and others, however, it should be noted that the problem of forming a balanced system of indicators to assess the effectiveness of performance in the health care system of Ukraine has not received attention among scientists, which suggests that this issue remains open.

Results of the research. It is believed that a balanced scorecard was developed in the early 1990s by American scientists David Norton and Robert Kaplan and was further developed in the works of other scientists.

Given the specifics of health care, at the present stage of its development, it is important to integrate a balanced scorecard to help improve the quality of health services.

Having analyzed the approaches to the definition of "balanced scorecard", we consider it necessary to consider this concept from the standpoint of health.

A balanced scorecard for health care is a tool for public health management that ensures its strategic development based on key indicators of social, economic and medical effectiveness of their activities, which is necessary to improve the quality of health services.

The formation of a balanced scorecard includes the following stages: 1. Establishing strategic goals in the field of health care. 2. Creating a strategic map. 3. Choice of indicators. 4. Determination of target values of indicators. 5. Creation of strategic measures [2].

The components of the development strategy of health care facilities are presented in the figure.

The strategy of the health care institution includes a financial component, which is aimed at optimizing the cost structure, improving resource efficiency, expanding income opportunities; client component, which includes the characteristics of medical services (quality, delivery, etc.), relationships with patients, partnership and image building; internal processes that contribute to the effective management and organization of medical services, as well as include the process of implementing modern treatment technologies, the process of licensing and accreditation, and service processes; component of training and staff development includes employee competencies, training, lifelong learning, corporate culture.

Given the components of the strategy the process of developing a balanced scorecard for health facilities is presented, which includes a list of strategic issues that contribute to goal setting and selection.

One of the important stages in the formation of a balanced system of indicators of health care institutions is the selection of indicators based on evaluation criteria. It should be noted that the indicators used to manage health processes contribute to improving the quality of health services. Thus, one of the normative documents of Ukraine regulating the relevant criteria is the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of criteria for assessing the degree of risk of economic activity in medical practice and determining the frequency of planned state supervision (control) by the Ministry of Health" [4].

According to this resolution, the criteria by which the degree of risk from conducting business in medical practice is assessed are:

- term of conducting economic activity in medical practice;
- the type of medical care provided by the entity;
- observance by the business entity of the requirements of the legislation during the conduct of business activities in medical practice;
- the results of the clinical expert assessment of the quality of medical care provided by the business entity, conducted during the last two to five years preceding the planning period;



- the number of specialties in which medical practice is conducted;
- the number of unscheduled measures of state supervision (control) carried out on the entity during the last two to five years preceding the planning period [4].

Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 28.09.2012 №752 "On the procedure for quality control of medical care" defines methods of quality control of medical care, including: external and internal quality control of medical care, self-assessment of health workers, expert assessment, clinical audit, monitoring of quality indicators, certification in accordance with current requirements legislation of Ukraine and the legislation of the European Union, but it should be noted that quality control of medical care is carried out in extreme cases: deaths of patients, primary disability of working age, discrepancies in diagnoses, non-compliance with health care standards (medical standards), clinical protocols, tables of material and technical equipment, as well as in cases accompanied by complaints of patients and / or relatives caring for patients, through clinical expert assessment of the quality and volume of medical care. [6]. In our opinion, the level of quality specified in the criteria for the provision of medical care should be directly related to the financing of the medical institution.

Another normative document regulating the issue of quality assessment is the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 05.02.2016 №69 "On the organization of clinical and expert assessment of the quality of medical care and medical care." According to an old order of the KEK, the Ministry of Health conducts a clinical expert assessment of the quality of medical care and medical care, namely evaluates: structure, processes and results of medical care and medical care; quality of medical care and medical care; compliance with the basics of Ukrainian legislation on health care; compliance with the qualification requirements of medical workers, including the heads of health facilities; studying the opinion of patients about the provided medical care and medical care; ensuring the rights and safety of patients during the provision of medical care and medical care [5].

In order to regulate quality management in the field of health care in Ukraine, the following regulations have also been approved: the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Fundamentals of Ukrainian Legislation on Health Care to Improve Health Care" and "On Monitoring Clinical Indicators of Health Care Quality" from 11.09.2013 № 1669/24201.

Indicators of quality of medical care and indicators of activity (effectiveness) are important in assessing the quality of the medical sphere. Clinical indicator of health care quality - a quantitative or qualitative indicator for which there is evidence or consensus on its direct impact on the quality of health care; determined retrospectively [3]. Currently, legal documents do not contain precise guidelines on the basis of which performance indicators are selected. However, despite the difficulties in developing a single system of performance indicators, the integrated use of information in the health care system in the context of improving the economic and social efficiency of health care is very important [1]. After all, indicators are an important tool of public administration that can be used to improve health care, which is an important strategic goal in ensuring national security.

It should be noted that the main objectives of the implementation of a balanced system of indicators in the field of health are: analysis of compliance of functions with the needs of society; creating a public feedback system; increasing the transparency of health care; ensuring efficient use of budget resources; promoting the efficiency and quality of work of health care institutions; creating a decision support system.



A balanced system of indicators for assessing the socio-economic efficiency of health care institutions in Ukraine should include indicators for three types of efficiency, including social, medical and economic, and should contain four components: financial, training and development component, client component and internal processes. Indicators of social efficiency should help increase the social role of health care, in particular improve health and quality of care and reduce negative indicators such as mortality, morbidity, disability, mortality and increase positive (physical development, fertility, average duration) life, etc.). The strategic goal of social efficiency indicators should be the availability of health care services, as well as improving the health of the population and increasing the level of public satisfaction with health care. Economic efficiency should be manifested from the standpoint of efficient use of budget funds by medical institutions, reducing costs and increasing revenues of medical institutions, as well as efficient use of labor resources, which in turn affects national income and productivity.

Medical efficiency is extremely important from the point of view of national security, as it contributes to improving the efficiency of the health care service system, including through the introduction of information and telecommunications technologies, improving the effectiveness of medical procedures and various preventive measures to improve lives. population, reduction of mortality from various diseases, reduction of disability, optimal use of medical equipment of the bed stock, labor and financial resources.

It is important to note that the proposed system of balanced indicators for assessing social, economic and medical effectiveness will help eliminate or reduce threats to Ukraine's national security in the field of health care, such as:

- high prevalence of various diseases, including those that become chronic, HIV, cardiovascular, tuberculosis, cancer and others;
- the risk of complicating the epidemiological situation in the country due to infectious diseases, in particular COVID-19;
- outflow of highly qualified personnel abroad, as well as from public health care institutions to private ones.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, a balanced system of indicators for assessing the social, economic and medical effectiveness of health care institutions is an important tool of public administration, which contributes to the monitoring of health care, in order to respond quickly to identified weaknesses, which in turn contributes to the preservation of life, improving the quality of medical services, reducing mortality from various diseases, reducing disability, optimal use of resources.

REFERENCES

1. Govorko O. V. (2017) “Efektivnist' sistemi zabezpechennja ohoroni zdorov'ja naseleennja Ukraïni”, *Intelekt XXI*, Vol.2, pp. 92-97.
2. Korobkova O.K. (2018) “Razrobotka sistemy sbalansirovannyh pokazatelej dlja ocenki social'no-jekonomicheskoy jeffektivnosti dejatel'nosti producentov uslug sfery zdavoohranenija”, *Vestnik Habarovskogo gosudarstvennogo universitete jekonomiki i prava / nauchnyj i obshhestvennopicisticheskij zhurnal*, Vol. 1 (93), pp. 88-95.
3. Ministerstvo ohoroni zdorov'ja (2012), Order “Methodology for developing a system of indicators of quality of medical care”, available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z2002-12#Text> (Accessed 28 September 2012).



4. Kabinet ministriv ukrai'ni (2018), Resolution “On Approval of Criteria for Assessing the Degree of Risk from Conducting Economic Activity in Medical Practice and Determining the Periodicity of Planned Measures of State Supervision (Control) by the Ministry of Health”, available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1163-2018-%D0%BF#Text> (Accessed 18 December 2018)
5. Ministerstvo ohoroni zdorov'ja (2016), Order “On the organization of clinical and expert assessment of the quality of medical care and medical care”, available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0285-16#Text> (Accessed 05 February 2016)
6. Ministerstvo ohoroni zdorov'ja (2012), Order “On the procedure for quality control of medical care”, available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1996-12#Text> (Accessed 28 September 2012).



STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

¹Viktor Ievdokymov, ²Oleksandr Dziubenko, ³Eduard Skubak

¹Doctor of Economics, Professor, Honored Economist of Ukraine, Rector of Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, 10005, Zhytomyr, Chudnivska Str, 103. E-mail: rector@ztu.edu.ua, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3577-081X>

²Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor, Department of Forestry and Environmental Management, Cherkasy State Technological University, 18006, Cherkasy, Shevchenko Str., 460 E-mail: office@lis-ck.gov.ua, <https://orcid.org/0000E0001E9837E696X>

³PhD in Law Associate Professor of the Department of Law and Law Enforcement, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, 10005, Zhytomyr, Chudnivska Str, 103. E-mail: ed.skubak@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2111-3664>

ABSTRACT

The need to substantiate the structure of state functions and the place in this structure of law enforcement functions and law enforcement activities as a form of realization of the set of state functions is determined.

The set of factors influencing the formation of state functions (evolution of social relations leads to the transformation of state functions, the emergence of new risks and threats to the state as a whole and its individual elements in particular, the transformation of methods and methodology of public administration and the process of formation and implementation public policy affect the mechanisms of implementation of state functions, and accordingly their content and structure, functions, although they have a practical implementation, but are a theoretical position of state development and always change in content and structure), as well as features that classify state functions by duration of action, by political orientation, by importance).

Key words: public administration, law enforcement, state, state functions

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. The theoretical basis for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement is to justify its place in the context of the implementation of the state function and ensure the appropriate level of its security. Functions of the state is the category that determines the directions of its development and transformation in general and individual components in particular.

The functions of the state are always aimed at ensuring the appropriate level of its security in general and individual elements in particular. Accordingly, law enforcement activities determine both the actual law enforcement function of the state and ensuring the implementation of others related to the implementation of public administration decisions in various spheres of public life.

Presenting main material. In the conditions of transformation of external vectors of development of Ukraine and necessity of maintenance of activity of law enforcement agencies, the scientific search of modernization of functional provisions of the state policy in the field of law enforcement activity is actualized. In particular, there is a need to substantiate the structure of state functions and the place in this structure of law enforcement functions and law enforcement activities as a form of realization of the set of state functions.



Analysis of recent researches and published papers. The functions of the state were considered by domestic and foreign scientists, in particular: V.B. Averyanov, T.G. Andrusyak, S.S. Alekseev, MI Baitin, K.S. Belsky, O.G. Varich, A.B. Vengerov, A.I. Denisov, N.I. Dolmatova, M.V. Dzevelyuk, O.O. Juraeva, M.V. Zhyhulionkov, L.I. Zahainov, T.B. Kashanina, S.V. Kivalov, M.M. Kovalevsky, M.I. Kozyubra, V.V. Kopeychikov, O.L. Kopylenko, S.O. Komarov, V.O. Kostyuk, S.A. Kotlyarevsky, V.V. Lazarev, O.V. Martselyaka, O.B. Malko, G.N. Manov, M.M. Marchenko, M.I. Matuzov, A.D. Mashkov, L.A. Morozova, S.M. Melnichuk, T. Mitchell, V.S. Nersesyants, S.V. Kukhtik, Yu.M. Oborotov, M.P. Orzikh, P.V. Onopenko, G.V. Padalko, Yu.G. Prosvirina, O.V. Petrishin, V.F. Pogorilko, P.M. Rabinovich, V.I. Salo, V.V. Sukhonos, O.F. Skakun, L.I. Spiridonov, O.V. Surilov, O.V. Timoshchuk, Yu.A. Tikhomirov, Ye.O. Kharitonova, O.F. Fritsky, A.F. Cherdantsev, V.A. Chetvernin, V.Ye Chirkin, V.V. Shapoval and others. Scientists have laid down theoretical positions and directions of transformation of the function in different periods of the developed state. In the context of the study of law enforcement there is a need to understand both the actual law enforcement function and its place in the implementation of other functions of the state.

Results of the research. Law enforcement is faced with a set of tasks that determine the development of state functions. It is important to agree with scientists, especially in the position that one problem can be solved with the help of several functions. This indicates that law enforcement, like any other area of government, is not determined by a single function, but can be implemented by a set of other functions, which are now classified according to various criteria.

Domestic researcher of modern functions of the state Juraeva O.O. points out that “The beginning of the new millennium is characterized by very important changes in the modern legal and state development of Ukraine, which is determined by the uniqueness, uniqueness of each state, including Ukraine, and increasing globalization. The need to improve the current legislation in order to most effectively implement its functions by the modern state is becoming increasingly clear. First of all, this problem requires the creation of a clear economic and political program of social security, improving health care, maintaining the environmental security of the country given the low level of activity of the modern Ukrainian state in these areas. Given the desire of modern Ukraine to economic and political change, the state needs to make certain adjustments to the methods of traditional state bodies and create new structures that are most capable in nature to perform the most important functions of the state in this period” [2, p. 3].

Accordingly, the transformation of the vectors of development of the state affects its functions and mechanisms of their implementation, as well as the methodology of public policy and public administration in the field of law enforcement and other spheres of public life.

According to the specified functions of the state are changeable to internal and external environment, it is caused by set of factors, in particular:

– first, the evolution of social relations leads to the transformation of state functions. In turn, the functions of the state are an element of theory that evolves and is hereditary, which leads to variability. “The functions of the state are characterized by heredity, which is due to the fact that they are strongly influenced by ethnocultural layers of society - national, territorial characteristics, traditions and more. Therefore, a new type of state, which is formed in the development of a particular state organizational society, in overt or covert form retains and even develops some old functions; each function of the state should be considered as an element of a single system of functions, outside such a system the concept of function has no real meaning” [2, p. 7].



- secondly, the emergence of new risks and threats to the state as a whole and its individual elements in particular. Such elements are different spheres of public activity, which determine different levels of state and national security, in particular: economic, social, military, public, environmental, legal, geopolitical and others. Accordingly, the functions are aimed at ensuring an appropriate level of security. “The highest social purpose of the state is to guarantee the normal, safe functioning of society, to create clear and stable conditions under which the integrity of society and its proper (natural) functioning is achieved mainly due to economic and spiritual factors [1, p. 23]”. This indicates the transformation of the structure of state functions and as a result causes changes in the system and methodology of public administration and the process of formation and implementation of public policy in various spheres of public life. This is especially important given that the tasks of public administration and the goal of public policy can be achieved by different functions of the state;
- thirdly, the transformation of methods and methodologies of public administration and the process of formation and implementation of public policy affect the mechanisms of implementation of state functions, and accordingly their content and structure. In modern science there are legal and non-legal forms of implementation of such functions.
- fourth, the functions, although they have a practical implementation, are a theoretical position of the state and always change both in content and structure, which in turn leads to a change in the theoretical provisions of public administration.

This indicates that the functions of the state are an important theoretical position of public administration as a system of their implementation. Accordingly, for the formation of a highly effective system of public administration of law enforcement there is a need to form scientific knowledge about the functions of the state and the place of law enforcement in their provision, which is the basis for forming and implementing public policy in the field.

The properties of the functions of the state are quite clear in their classification. Today in the scientific literature the classification of state functions is not established, different doctrines distinguish different numbers of features and types of state functions. Even with the same classification structure, different types of functions are given different types.

The presented classification features of the functions of the state are debatable and do not fully characterize one or another activity of the state. This is especially true of law enforcement. After all, some scientists highlight the law enforcement function, which at the same time can be characterized by other classification criteria. In addition, the law enforcement function is implemented by the state through law enforcement activities, which in turn ensures the performance of other state functions. Accordingly, there is a need to form a classification of functions of the state from the standpoint of their place in the overall structure of the functional orientation of the state, which showed their interaction.

Given the diversity of approaches to the functions of the state, we consider it necessary to determine the adaptive theoretical model of interaction of state functions and the place of law enforcement in it. This will allow to fully identify the properties of law enforcement in the functional orientation of the state and public administration, which will lay the conceptual basis for the formation and implementation of public policy in the study area

The form of manifestation of the functions of the state implies that they are classified according to the following characteristics:

- 1) by duration of action. According to this classification feature, there are permanent and temporary functions. It should be noted that even some functions of the state may be permanent or



change. Moreover, such changes can occur both in the context of historical epochs and in the context of archetypes of the state. However, this division of functions of the state is often criticized by domestic and foreign scholars.

In our opinion, this division still has a right to exist. And despite the fact that it is impractical to allocate non-permanent functions of the state, there is still a need to allocate such functions, which in one or another period of state development are declared and then disappear. With regard to law enforcement activities and the law enforcement function itself, it will be important to point out that ensuring public order, preventing and combating various types of crime and forming security mechanisms is a permanent function of the state. Accordingly, law enforcement is a priority object of state policy.

2) by political orientation. This classification feature involves the division of state functions into internal and external. Regarding the identification of law enforcement functions and law enforcement activities as a system of its implementation, this classification should emphasize: that, in its content, law enforcement activities are internal functions of the state, but its implementation uses aspects of external functions, including interaction with international law enforcement organizations (Interpol, Europol and others) and combating cross-border crime, which requires dialogue at both the political and law enforcement levels.

3) the importance of state functions is suppressed on the main and additional. We believe that law enforcement is a system of implementation of the main function of the state, which in turn ensures the implementation of both basic and additional state functions.

Thus, the characteristics of the functions of the state in the form of manifestation indicates that law enforcement:

- first, it is a permanent function of the state, due to the need to ensure the security of public relations in the state;
- secondly, law enforcement is manifested as an internal (public order) and external function (interaction with countries and international organizations to combat crime);
- thirdly, law enforcement has always been the main function, due to the need for security of public relations;
- fourth, law enforcement is a kind of intersection that ensures the performance of other functions of the state.

The nature of the implementation of functions determines their following division: law-making; human rights; control and supervision; law enforcement.

A feature of the law enforcement function is its implementation through law enforcement activities. Law enforcement is a special type of state activity that provides an appropriate level of security of public relations, as well as the performance of other functions of the state, in particular by object orientation.

Characterizing the content of the function of the state should emphasize the classification of the following features:

1) on the principle of separation of powers: legislative, executive and judicial. In terms of legislative functions, law enforcement is regulated by the legislature and ensures compliance with the law. With regard to the executive branch, it should be noted that law enforcement activities are implemented by the executive authorities, in particular the subjects of formation and implementation of state policy in the field of law enforcement activities. Important in the implementation of judicial functions is law enforcement, because it ensures the implementation of judicial decisions;



2) according to the object orientation, the functions of the state can be classified according to the spheres of public relations that are objects of public administration, in particular: economic, social, environmental, international, security, cultural, educational, informational and others. In turn, law enforcement is the basis for ensuring the security of public relations and performing the above functions.

CONCLUSIONS.

Thus, we have developed a classification model of state functions and determined the place of law enforcement functions and law enforcement activities in it. It is substantiated that the law enforcement function by the form of manifestation refers to the main, permanent, internal and external functions. Accordingly, the law enforcement function is aimed at ensuring the performance of state functions, which are classified according to the principle of separation of state power and object orientation. In general, this determines the theoretical basis for the development of state policy in the field of law enforcement.

REFERENCES

1. Alekseev S.S. (2010) Gosudarstvo i pravo : uchebnoe posobie, Prospekt, Moskva. Russia
2. Dzhurajeva, O.O. (2006). Functions of the modern state. Extended abstract of candidate's thesis. Odessa: ONTU [in Ukrainian].



DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH CARE

¹Serhii Petryk, ²Oksana Oliinyk, ³Galyna Shpytalenko

¹PhD in Public Administration, Associate Professor of the Department of National Security, Public Management and Administration, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: dr.petryk@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9942-1937>

²Doctor of Economics, Professor, Professor of Tourism and Hotel and Restaurant Business, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: oov76@ukr.net, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2188-9219>

³PhD in Historical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Law and Law Enforcement, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: galina_s_08@ukr.net, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5150-5223>

ABSTRACT

Public-private partnership is the most effective mechanism for cooperation between the state and the private sector to achieve certain social and economic goals. In the context of health care reform, the issue of public-private partnership is extremely relevant and requires further research. Based on the study, the innovative provisions for the formation and implementation of public-private partnership projects as a mechanism of public administration in the field of health, substantiated innovative models of public administration in such forms as joint activities, concessions and leases. Implementation of the proposed models by public authorities in the field of health care management is possible provided that the legal mechanism is improved and new requirements for private partners are formed, taking into account industry specifics.

Keywords: public administration, public-private partnership, public administration mechanisms, health care.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. Public-private partnership is the most effective mechanism for cooperation between the state and the private sector to achieve certain social and economic goals. This form of interaction between the state and the private sector is quite common in Western Europe in terms of infrastructure (public and private property) and the implementation of public services, which are the most capital and material-intensive. Today, public-private partnerships are more important than ever in the field of health care in the context of its reform.

Presenting main material. People's deputies and officials of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine have repeatedly emphasized the urgency of public-private partnership in the field of health care. in the field of health care for the implementation of public-private partnership projects in the field of health care "[4] and formed" General procedure for launching a public-private partnership project in the field of health care "[2]. However, these recommendations are general in nature and do not fully define both the procedural side of the competition and the procedure for cooperation between the state and business in the implementation of the public-private partnership project in the field of health. It should also be noted that the recommendations of the Ministry of Health are



a generalization of the experience of projects implemented by the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine, which in turn do not take into account the specifics of health care. In such circumstances, there is a need to identify all the properties of various forms of public-private partnership as an object of public administration, based on the interaction of government and business, taking into account the specifics of the health sector.

Analysis of recent researches and published papers. The issue of mechanisms of application of public-private partnership projects in Ukraine was considered by scientists who are representatives of various social sciences, including public administration. In particular, analyzing the work of scientists should emphasize the following issues to which scientific works are devoted:

- issues of management and information support of public-private partnership projects implementation processes, financial and economic potential of public-private partnership projects implementation and their place in international economic relations (economic sciences): Д.О. Gritsichen, W.W. Evdokimov, MI Titarchuk, VV Kovalchuk, N.I. Луцька, А.С. Крутова, О.О. Nesterenko, Ya.O. Ovsyannikova, IA Brailovsky, S.V. Pidhaets, T.I. Yefimenko, EL Cherevnikov, KV Pavlyuk, IV Bogdan, OV Stepanova, IS Gordiychuk, IP Petrova, VF Tishchenko, VM Ostapenko, TM Laptiy, L. Rudenko-Sudareva, O. Mozgovyi, K. Pashinskaya, A.F. Мельник, K.C. Pashinskaya, IM Bakshun, O.O. Solodovnik, G.O. Komarnytska; TO. Potapenko, IV Zapatrina, VS Коверза, I.A. Brailovsky, Yu.Ye. Pashchenko, MV Root, Yu.A. Chuprina, K.L. Frolina, A.F. Miller and others;

- mechanisms for the implementation of public-private partnership in public administration in various spheres of public relations (science of public administration): I.P. Dubok, VI Shandrik, T.I. Pakhomova, F.V. Uzunov, A.S. Zaskalkin, S.A. Kvitka, L.V. Sergienko, AA Митник, С.В. Simak, IS White, M.Z. Masik, S.M. Вовк, О.П. Fomenko and others.

- issues of legal regulation and legal support of public-private partnership project management (legal sciences): O.M. Vinnyk, VD Strukova, OE Simson, V.O. Vozna, OB Kishko-Yerli, DS Bondarenko, A.M. Zakharchenko, VA Ustimenko, Ye.I. Belokur and others.

Results of the research. The basis for the development of public administration in the field of health care through public-private partnership is the identification of public policies that determine the relationship between the various participants in public-private partnership. This will allow to regulate their interests at the level of public administration and determine the most effective forms of implementation of projects in the field of health care. Modeling of relationships between different participants in the formation and implementation of public-private partnership projects is as follows: identification of relationships between project participants at the stage of its formation; substantiation of the relationship between public and private partner in various forms of public-private partnership project; determining the relationship of the private partner with other public authorities, including regulatory authorities; identification of the influence of stakeholders on the parameters of the project implementation in the field of health care.

Consider public-private partnership in the field of health care as a system of relationships, the governing system of which is the relevant body of state executive power or local government.

Public-private partnerships in the field of health care have their own industry-specific characteristics, which determines the involvement of various public authorities in their



implementation. The main participants in the public-private partnership project in the field of health care are the following.

Public partner. The specifics of the implementation of public-private partnership in the field of health care and in any other areas is that all actions of the public partner at the stages of project formation are agreed with the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine. Relevant public authorities are the public partner in the public-private partnership in the field of health care, in particular in the part:

- state power is the relevant body of central executive power, in particular the Ministry of Health of Ukraine;
- communal property is a body of local self-government, and in the conditions of decentralization of power the territorial community is united.

The main functions of the state partner at the stage of project formation are the following:

- first, initiating a public-private partnership by submitting a proposal;
- secondly, the evaluation of the effectiveness of the project in the field of health care, which is implemented through technical and economic evaluation with the involvement of third parties who are professionals;
- thirdly, making an appropriate decision on the implementation of a public-private partnership project based on the results of technical and economic assessment;
- fourth, holding a competition to determine a private partner.

In the future, the participation of the state partner in the project depends on the form of implementation, in particular, the active participation of the state partner in the project in the form of joint activities. In the case of concessions and leases, the state partner acts only as a supplier of the relevant resource, namely state or municipal property, which was managed by the state health care institution.

Private partner. On the basis of the competition, the winner is determined with whom the agreement on the implementation of public-private partnership is concluded in the appropriate form, namely: joint activities, concessions, property management, leases and others. The main functions of a private partner depend on the type of projects (infrastructural participation of business in the provision of non-medical services (construction of hospitals, technical re-equipment, etc.), integrated medical transfer to a private partner its operation, diagnosis, etc.; combined combinations of infrastructure and medical components), as well as project phases (investment and operational). The characteristics of these functions are presented in tabl. 1.

In general, the specifics of the private partner depends on the form of public project, the choice of which depends on the specifics of the public-private partnership in the field of health and the goal pursued by the project. This issue will be discussed in more detail below.

Healthcare facilities. Healthcare facilities do not participate in public-private partnership projects. "There are certain specifics regarding the implementation of concession projects in the field of health care. As a general rule, the termination of a state or municipal enterprise whose property is transferred to a concession is carried out by its liquidation (part one of Article 409 of the Civil Code, part one of Article 23 of the Law on Concessions). Under such conditions, the transfer of the entire property complex of the existing hospital will contradict the provisions of Article 49 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Part 3 of Article 16 of the Fundamentals, which prohibits the reduction of the existing network of state and municipal health facilities.

Table 1

Characteristics of the functions of a private partner in the field of health care

Type of public-private partnership project	The mechanism of attracting private capital	Project implementation phases	
		Investment	Operational
Infrastructure project	business participation in the provision of non-medical services (construction of hospitals, technical re-equipment, etc.)	- designing; - construction; (or reconstruction, modernization); - financing	- maintenance; - operation; - management; - capital and current repairs; - provision of non-medical services (cleaning, hotel, food services, parking, etc.)
Integrated medical projects	transfer to a private partner of such functions as strategic planning, specialized / highly specialized medical care, medical education, equipping with equipment and ensuring its functioning, diagnosing, etc.	- acquisition; - financing	- equipment service; - provision of medical or diagnostic services;
Combined models	combination of infrastructure and medical component	- designing; - construction (or reconstruction, modernization); - financing; - acquisition; - financing	- maintenance; operation; - management; - capital and current repairs; - provision of non-medical services (cleaning, hotel, food services, parking, etc.); - equipment service; - provision of medical or diagnostic services

Source: author's development based on [4]

Thus, on the basis of the concluded agreement on realization of public-private partnership such establishments are liquidated. However, due to the public importance of such services, the activities of the institution should not be terminated. The private partner is obliged to preserve the human resources of the health care institution, which will ensure the systematic implementation of services for the population of a certain area.

Thus, we present the general order of interaction between the various participants in public-private partnership and identified the place of the state as a full partner in the field of economic relations. However, state participation is not limited to partnership. Yes, the state acts as: the organizer of the competition to determine a private partner; the regulator of relations in the implementation of the public-private partnership project; controller for the implementation of the project of public-private partnership in the field of health care.



All this determines that the state as a developer and implementer of public policy performs a set of functions that implement the system of public administration.

Consider each of the above manifestations of public administration in the implementation of public-private partnership projects in the context of identifying types of public policy, defining the subjects of public administration, and defining their functions (Tabl. 2).

Table 2

Manifestations of public administration in the implementation of public-private partnership projects in the field of health care

Type of public policy	Subject of public administration	Characteristic	Functions
Relationship regulator			
Regulatory policy Social policy Policy in the field of interaction between the state and business State property management policy Budget policy Fiscal policy	Legislatures: Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; Regional, local and district councils, united territorial communities Executive bodies: the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, in particular the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and the Ministry of Health; regional and district administrations	The state should regulate various types of public policy and public administration to ensure all the features of the implementation of public-private partnership projects in the field of health	Requires improvement of the legal mechanism of state management of public-private partnerships in the field of health care
Organizer of the competition			
Policy in the field of interaction between the state and business	Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture Project initiator: Ministry of Health of Ukraine / local government	On the basis of the general criteria defined by the state and special and branch criteria the estimation of applicants for participation in realization of the project of public-private partnership is carried out.	- formation of competition conditions; - definition of criteria; - competition announcement; - holding a competition; - evaluation of applicants; - concluding a contract
Project implementation controller			
Financial control policy Budget policy Fiscal policy	Controlling bodies of state power: the State Tax Service, the Office of Financial Control of Ukraine, the Accounting Chamber of Ukraine, the State Environmental Inspectorate of Ukraine, the State Service for Education Quality, the State Service of Ukraine for Labor and others; Independent auditors: audit firms	Public authorities perform control functions in the context of compliance of project implementation with the parameters specified in the contract and current legislation, in particular in the areas of taxation, use of state property, use of budgetary resources and more	Depending on the specifics of the functioning of the controlling body, the inspection procedure and their functions for specific objects are determined.



Thus, the approaches presented by us to the identification of the peculiarities of the functioning of public authorities determine the general mechanism of public administration of the stages of formation of public-private partnership projects. Actually, the processes of implementation of public-private partnership projects will depend on the form of implementation.

Methodical recommendations for the implementation of public-private partnership projects in the field of health care, developed by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, set the following properties of the forms of project implementation, taking into account sectoral characteristics: concession; property management; common activity; rent.

These approaches do not fully take into account the specifics of the implementation of public-private partnership projects in the field of health. That is why there is a need to form new approaches to public-private partnership projects as a mechanism for implementing public administration.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, based on our research, we have substantiated the innovative provisions for the formation and implementation of public-private partnership projects as a mechanism of public administration in the field of health care, which are as follows:

- proposed a model of public-private partnership as a system of public relations with the participation of the state, which allowed to identify relationships between project participants, namely: public partner, private partner, health care institution and consumers of health services;
- the interaction between various manifestations of public administration in the implementation of public-private partnership projects in the field of health care is substantiated, namely as: regulator, organizer, controller and partner. The types of state policy, subjects of public administration and their functions are determined in each direction. Defined approaches to the identification of the peculiarities of the functioning of public authorities determine the general mechanism of public administration stages of formation of public-private partnership projects;
- Innovative models of public administration implementation in such forms as joint activities, concessions and leases are proposed. The models take into account both the order of interaction between different participants and the specifics of project implementation and their results.

The implementation of the proposed models by public authorities in the field of health care management is possible provided that the legal mechanism is improved and new requirements for private partners are formed, taking into account industry specifics.

REFERENCES

1. Gospodars'kyj kodeks Ukraïny.Redakcija vid 19.12.2021, № 1887-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/436-15#Text>
2. Zagal'na procedura zapusku proektu derzhavno-pryvatnogo partnerstva u sferi ohorony zdorov'ja»(2018) URL https://moz.gov.ua/uploads/1/7839-dodatok_3_do_dpp_mr_zagalna_procedura_zapusku_proektu_derzavno.pdf
3. Konstytucija Ukraïny URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>



4. Metodichni rekomendacii' dlja derzhavnyh ta komunal'nyh zakladiv ohorony zdorov'ja dlja pracivnykiv organiv upravlinnja u sferi ohorony zdorov'ja dlja vprovadzhennja proektiv derzhavno-pryvatnogo partnerstva u sferi ohorony zdorov'ja» <https://moz.gov.ua/uploads/1/7840-1234567890.pdf>
5. Osnovy zakonodavstva Ukrai'ny pro ohoronu zdorov'ja . 2801-XII, Redakcija vid 01.12.2021. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2801-12#Text>



MECHANISMS FOR PREVENTING AND COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME

¹Dymytrii Grytsyshen, ²Tatyana Baranovska, ³Sergey Sych

¹Doctor of Economics, Honored Economist of Ukraine, Dean of the Faculty of Public Administration and Law of Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: gritsishen.do@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5484-6421>

²Associate Professor of Economic Security, Public Administration and Law, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Deputy Dean of Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: tatyana_baranovs@ukr.net

³Assistant of the Department of Law and Law Enforcement of Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, e-mail: sergey.sych2018@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9492-3727>

ABSTRACT

The issue of formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime is not new for the science of public administration and law.

In general, it should be emphasized that for the science of public administration, the state criminal policy in the field of preventing and combating economic crime will always be relevant, and in modern conditions is extremely relevant for Ukraine in the context of national security.

We proposed methodological provisions for the formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime of a complex nature. Their implementation in practice does not mean their uncompromising, but on the contrary, some of them may lose their relevance, or change the socio-economic environment will necessitate expanding the proposed methodological provisions of state criminal policy in preventing and combating economic crime.

Key words: state criminal policy, economic crime.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the problem. The issue of formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime is not new for the science of public administration and law. This is primarily due to the fact that economic crimes have a long history. Foreign researcher Alexandrova IA on this occasion, points out that "Of course, criminal policy already existed in the earliest states, because, in our opinion, where there is law, there is politics, one is impossible without the other. And obviously, the main motive that guided the legislator - the subject of politics, was intimidation for a crime. The original idea of the subject of the criminal was simple. As a caring landlord takes care of order in the house, so the state fights dirt in the form of crime. The concern of the supreme power for the efficiency of public administration has formed an anti-corruption criminal policy. According to our assumption, this type of criminal policy was formed earlier than the criminal policy to combat economic crime. In our opinion, the phenomenon of economic crime and, accordingly, a certain strategy to combat it have developed only in bourgeois society" [1].

In general, it should be emphasized that for the science of public administration, the state criminal policy in the field of preventing and combating economic crime will always be relevant, and in modern conditions is extremely relevant for Ukraine in the context of national security.



Presenting mail material. "The organization of an effective system of crime prevention in the economic sphere is one of the most pressing social problems of our time, the solution of which for many countries is extremely important and difficult. This is especially true of countries with economies in transition, including Ukraine. As the President of the Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine V.Ya. Tatsiy noted at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Combating Corruption and Organized Crime on November 26, 2001, as an independent, sovereign and sovereign young state ". This problem is so complex that a huge number of various criminological studies and practical measures taken in the twentieth century to solve it have yielded disappointing results. The level of economic crime during the twentieth century has been growing year by year in all countries of the world, regardless of the level of economic development, and eventually reached transnational proportions and began to threaten the national and international security of many countries. Due to changes in socio-economic conditions, it is constantly being transformed into new types and forms, and the means of committing these crimes are changing. All this makes it necessary to continue research on this issue and search for the most effective countermeasures" [5].

To a greater extent, the situation with economic crime can be explained by the fact that the economic interests of the individual, group of persons, society always take precedence over the economic interests of the state. "Identifying the genesis of economic interests of the state and society suggests that the change in economic interests of society is carried out at a faster pace than the economic interests of the state. The stability of economic interests of the state is explained by the social and political functions of the state, the presence of constant external and internal threats to economic security" [13, p. 86].

In accordance with the identified properties of the state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime, it is possible to determine the components of the methodology of its formation, namely:

- identification and identification of symptoms of problems in public life regarding economic crime and their impact on national security;
- identification of stakeholders and identification of their interests in preventing and combating economic crime;
- substantiation of the content of criminal policy as a system and as a process of preventing and combating economic crime;
- formation of the object-subject field of the state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime;
- determination of the purpose and tasks of the state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime;
- substantiation of directions of formation and realization of the state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime;
- identification of subjects of formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime;
- identification of objects of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime;
- establishing relationships with other types of state policy in the field of preventing and combating economic crime in the field of preventing and combating economic crime;
- substantiation of methods and principles of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime;

- establishing mechanisms of state criminal policy in the field of preventing and combating economic crime [18].

These components can be put into the following information model of the methodology of formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime (Tabl. 1, 2, 3, 4).

Table 1

Methodological provisions for the formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime (stage: identification of the problem and identification of its symptoms)

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM AND IDENTIFICATION OF ITS SYMPTOMS																																										
<i>MAIN PROBLEM</i>	The growth of economic crime in Ukraine, which affects the level of national security and loss of image in the international arena																																									
<i>SYMPTOMS OF THE IDENTIFIED PROBLEM</i>																																										
<i>Fall in international rankings characterizing the level of national security</i>	<i>Rising economic crime in the country</i>	<i>Decreased confidence in the stability of the socio-economic system</i>																																								
According to the rating of economic freedom, Ukraine is one of the countries with mostly free economy; in terms of competitiveness (83rd place in 2017-2018); and ease of doing business (64th place in 2019), Ukraine ranks lowest among neighboring countries; according to the property rights index, Ukraine occupies the lowest positions in Europe and since 2014 there has been a significant decline in the index; Ukraine's Corruption Perceptions Index is the lowest compared to its nearest neighbors, and Transparency International's recommendations in Ukraine are not being implemented; According to the rating of incapacity of countries, Ukraine is one of the countries of increased attention	<p>The results of the PwC survey on the types of economic crimes in 2016-2018.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>PwC Survey Results (2016 vs 2018)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Crime</th> <th>2016 (%)</th> <th>2018 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>56</td> <td>73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>25</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>62</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>24</td> <td>31</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Crime	2016 (%)	2018 (%)	1	56	73	2	25	33	3	62	46	4	4	33	5	24	31	<p>The most significant factors hindering foreign investors in Ukraine [173]</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Factors Hindering Foreign Investors</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Factor</th> <th>Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) widespread corruption</td> <td>8.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) distrust of the judiciary</td> <td>8.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) monopolization of markets and seizure of power by oligarchs</td> <td>6.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) military conflict with Russia</td> <td>5.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5) repressive actions of law enforcement agencies</td> <td>5.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6) unstable currency and financial system</td> <td>4.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7) burdensome and changing legislation</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8) complex tax administration</td> <td>4.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9) restrictions on capital movements and foreign exchange transactions</td> <td>3.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10) growth of labor migration</td> <td>3.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Factor	Score	1) widespread corruption	8.3	2) distrust of the judiciary	8.2	3) monopolization of markets and seizure of power by oligarchs	6.5	4) military conflict with Russia	5.6	5) repressive actions of law enforcement agencies	5.3	6) unstable currency and financial system	4.9	7) burdensome and changing legislation	4.8	8) complex tax administration	4.2	9) restrictions on capital movements and foreign exchange transactions	3.9	10) growth of labor migration	3.2
Type of Crime	2016 (%)	2018 (%)																																								
1	56	73																																								
2	25	33																																								
3	62	46																																								
4	4	33																																								
5	24	31																																								
Factor	Score																																									
1) widespread corruption	8.3																																									
2) distrust of the judiciary	8.2																																									
3) monopolization of markets and seizure of power by oligarchs	6.5																																									
4) military conflict with Russia	5.6																																									
5) repressive actions of law enforcement agencies	5.3																																									
6) unstable currency and financial system	4.9																																									
7) burdensome and changing legislation	4.8																																									
8) complex tax administration	4.2																																									
9) restrictions on capital movements and foreign exchange transactions	3.9																																									
10) growth of labor migration	3.2																																									
	<p>1 - bribery and corruption; 2 - fraud in the field of procurement; 3 - misappropriation of property; 4 - fraud in the field of personnel management; 5 - cybercrime</p>	<p>1) widespread corruption; 2) distrust of the judiciary; 3) monopolization of markets and seizure of power by oligarchs; 4) military conflict with Russia; 5) repressive actions of law enforcement agencies; 6) unstable currency and financial system; 7) burdensome and changing legislation; 8) complex tax administration; 9) restrictions on capital movements and foreign exchange transactions; 10) growth of labor migration</p>																																								



Table 2

Methodological provisions for the formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime (stages: substantiation of the content, definition of the subject-object field, goals and objectives)

2. CONTENT OF STATE CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTION AND AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME			
<i>STATE CRIMINAL POLICY AS A PROCESS</i>		<i>STATE CRIMINAL POLICY AS A SYSTEM</i>	
The set of public administration management decisions and the process of their implementation to prevent and combat economic crime		The system of interaction of public authorities of different levels and resources involved in the prevention and combating of economic crime	
3. SUBJECT-OBJECT FIELD OF STATE CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTING AND COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME			
<i>ОБЪЕКТ</i>	Economic activity of social institutions at different levels of the socio-economic system, which is implemented in violation of the limits established by law (due to economic crime) and pose a threat to national security	<i>SUBJECT</i>	Prevention and counteraction to economic crime as a tool for realizing the economic interests of public institutions at different levels of the socio-economic system, in ensuring the national security of the state
4. PURPOSE AND TASKS OF STATE CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTING AND COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME			
PURPOSE	Development of public administration decisions and mechanisms for their implementation to prevent and combat economic crime as part of ensuring national interests, which involves the legislature and the judiciary, central executive bodies, local governments, law enforcement and regulatory agencies		
<i>TASKS OF STATE CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTING AND COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME</i>			
<i>National tasks</i>		<i>Economic problems</i>	
Forming a system of institutional links between the subjects of preventing and combating economic crime	Development of mechanisms for the implementation of public administration decisions to prevent and combat economic crime	Ensuring the security of economic activity of various participants in socio-economic relations	Formation of mechanisms of economic activity aimed at preventing economic crimes
<i>Legal tasks</i>		<i>Social tasks</i>	
Decriminalization of the economy. crimes	Criminalization of the economy. crimes	Assessment of social stability in conditions of economic crime	Formation and implementation of preventive social measures
Penalization economy. crimes	Depenalization of the economy. crimes		

Table 3

Methodological provisions for the formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime (stages: directions of formation, subjects and objects)

5 DIRECTIONS OF FORMATION OF STATE CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTION AND COMBATION OF ECONOMIC CRIME		
<i>1. Prevention and counteraction of unfair competition</i>	<i>2. Prevention and counteraction to legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime and terrorist financing</i>	<i>3. Prevention and counteraction to raiding</i>
6. OBJECTS OF STATE CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTION AND COMBATION OF ECONOMIC CRIME		
Economic activity of business entities and / or officials in the markets of goods and services, some processes of which violate antitrust law	Economic activity of business entities and / or officials on legalization of income received outside legal activities	Activities of persons or groups of persons in relation to illegal seizure of property or integral property complexes by economic entities
7. SUBJECTS OF STATE CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTION AND COMBATION OF ECONOMIC CRIME		
1. Law enforcement agencies: National Police, NABU, 2. Central executive bodies: antimonopoly committee, NAPC 3. Local governments: management of regional / city / district administrations / councils and OTG on economic and investment development	1. Controlling bodies: Accounting Chamber, State Audit Office of Ukraine, State Tax Service, NAPC 2. Central executive bodies: State Financial Monitoring Service 3. Law enforcement agencies: National Police, SBU, NABU, Bureau of Economic Security	1. Controlling bodies: State Tax Service 2. Law enforcement agencies: National Police, SBU, Bureau of Economic Security 3. Local governments: management of regional / city / district administrations / councils and OTG on registration of business entities
8. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER TYPES OF PUBLIC POLICY		
anti-corruption policy of the state; competition policy (antitrust) of the state; state investment policy	monetary policy of the state; fiscal policy of the state; anti-corruption policy of the state; anti-terrorist policy of the state	- state investment policy; competition policy (antitrust) of the state; anti-corruption policy of the state



Table 4

Methodological provisions for the formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime (stages: methods, principles and mechanisms of implementation)

9. METHODS OF STATE CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE FIELD PREVENTING AND COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME			
<i>GENERAL METHODS OF PUBLIC POLICY</i>		<i>BRANCH METHODS OF STATE POLICY</i>	
Organizational and administrative	Economic	Depending on the type of economic crime expand the mechanism of application of general methods of public policy	
Socio-psychological	Motivating / stimulating		
10. PRINCIPLES OF STATE CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE FIELD PREVENTING AND COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME			
<i>GENERAL / UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC POLICY</i>			
Objectivity	Specificity	Optimality / Efficiency	
Feedback	Competence	Complexity	
Transparency	Intersectoral	Systematic / Consistency	
<i>GENERAL LEGAL PRINCIPLES (DEFINED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE)</i>			
Democracy	Respect for human rights and freedoms	Legality	
Rule of law	Equality of citizens before the law	Humanism	
<i>INDUSTRIAL PRINCIPLES OF STATE CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTING AND COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME</i>			
Compliance with international norms on combating economic crime (regulations of international organizations, resolutions of international events)	Correspondence of the state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crimes to other components of the policy in the field of fight against crime	Provision of alternative to punitive measures of criminal law nature (substitute measures)	
Observance of constitutional rights and freedoms in the investigation of economic crimes	Uncompromising punishment for economic crimes	Constant interaction of law enforcement, controlling bodies and executive bodies	
11. MECHANISMS OF STATE CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE FIELD PREVENTING AND COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME			
Legal	Organizational	Economic	Information

Our proposed methodological provisions for the formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime is complex, because:

- first, it takes into account all levels of public administration methodology;
- secondly, it takes into account the peculiarities of the most common economic crimes in Ukraine that pose a threat to national interests;



- thirdly, it determines the whole set of subjects of policy implementation;
- fourth, it allows to take into account the peculiarities of other types of public policy.

It should be noted that the implementation of these methodological provisions in practice does not mean uncompromising provisions, but on the contrary, some of them may lose their relevance, or change the socio-economic environment will require expanding the proposed methodological provisions of state criminal policy to prevent and combat economic crime.

Consider the features of each stage in more detail.

1. Identification of the problem and identification of its symptoms.

An important component of public policy is the identification of social problems, which in turn can become a problem of public policy. In the context of state criminal policy in the field of preventing and combating economic crime, it should be emphasized that "official dogma and scientific doctrine of criminal policy exist in the context of power-knowledge relations. They partially mythologize criminal policy, justifying the government and its actions. But critical pathos emanating from the independent expert community is important to the government itself. The government formulates and conducts criminal policy, although the demand for it comes from society. Criminal policy comes from below. The political art of power is to capture this demand and give it a positive embodiment in legal institutions" [1].

As a result of the study of the current state of the problems of economic crime, the course of its growth and comprehensive influence on ensuring national interests and, accordingly, reducing the level of national security was revealed. The current state of economic crime assessment in Ukraine was carried out in the following areas:

1) Fall in international rankings characterizing the level of national security (according to the rating of economic freedom, Ukraine is one of the countries with mostly free economy, the level of competitiveness (83rd place in 2017-2018) and ease of doing business (64th place in 2019) .) Ukraine has the lowest position among neighboring countries, according to the index of property rights Ukraine has the lowest position in Europe and since 2014 there has been a significant decline in the index, the index of corruption in Ukraine is the lowest compared to neighboring neighbors, and there is no Transparency recommendation International in Ukraine, according to the rating of incapacity of countries Ukraine is in the group of countries of special attention).

2) The growth of economic crime in the country, which was established on the basis of a study of reporting data of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine (Prosecutor General's Office, National Police, Ministry of Internal Affairs) and national and international research on economic crime conducted by international consulting companies (PwC) ;

3) Decrease in the level of confidence in the stability of the socio-economic system based on the assessment of analytical reports on the confidence of stakeholders (internal and external) in the economic system of Ukraine, compliance with international norms, confidence in the central legislature, executive and judiciary.

In general, this allowed to identify a set of problems in the modern system of prevention and combating economic crime and to determine the vectors of development of state criminal policy in the study area.

2. The content of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime.



"Public policy is one of the important components of society, as its activities are aimed at improving the living standards of citizens and guaranteeing the social stability of the country and its regions. All this encourages domestic scholars to constantly consider theoretical and methodological aspects (state process, institutions, tools, models, formation and analysis of public policy, its content and conceptual criteria) of this issue and express their views on understanding and defining public policy" [8, with. 9].

Public policy is a special category of public administration science. The most extensive properties of public policy are given in the work of E. Young and L. Quinn [17, p. 5-6].

"Public policy is an action carried out by a government body that has the legislative, political and financial authority to do so;

public policy is the reaction of the state to real life needs or problems, ie such a policy tries to respond to specific needs or problems of society or social groups, such as citizens, non-governmental organizations or authorities;

public policy is goal-oriented, ie it tries to achieve several defined goals in an attempt to solve or consider certain problems or needs in a particular society;

public policy is a course of action, ie not one specific decision, action or reaction, but a carefully designed approach or strategy;

public policy is a decision to do something or a decision not to do anything, which means that a certain policy can lead to action in an attempt to solve a problem or be based on the belief that the problem will be solved within the current policy, ie not lead to any actions;

public policy is carried out by one or a group of actors, ie the policy can be implemented by one representative of the government or authority or many players;

public policy provides a rationale for action, ie, usually contains an explanation of the logic on which it is based;

public policy is a decision that has already been made, not an intention or promise" [4, p. 5-6].

Domestic researcher I. Petrenko from a political point of view believes that public policy "is the activity of public authorities to manage and lead society on the basis of common goals, principles and methods, which provides for the development, legislative consolidation and implementation of targeted programs in various spheres of society life in order to solve urgent problems or meet the needs of society. An important place in public policy belongs to the structuring of the interests of different groups of the population and the search for a compromise between them, because the final decision should bring public order as close as possible" [14 http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/viche_2011_10_10].

"In thinking about what criminal policy is, a distinction must be made between knowledge and reality. In our opinion, it is impossible to oppose them or reduce criminal policy to one of these two elements. For the researcher, the phenomenon of criminal policy equally consists of a positive pair, the practice of its application and statements about one or another - enclosed in certain intellectual schemes (paradigms). According to theorists, legal policy can be defined as a set of ideas, measures, tasks, goals, programs, methods of attitudes that are implemented in the field of law and through law. Criminal policy for us is a complex, structure, system of relations. The main thing is in this structure, system; without these qualities there is no criminal policy. Criminal policy runs as a general line, a strategy even through, at first glance, inconsistent decisions of the legislature and the judiciary. Criminal



policy is always, successful or unsuccessful, if there is a need perceived by the political class" [1].

Studying the works of domestic and foreign scholars, we can conclude that public policy is a complex concept, and therefore it is not possible to form a single approach, the author's interpretation will depend on the object and subject of research. In turn, we propose to consider the essence of the state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime according to the procedural and systemic approach. As a result, two interpretations have been identified:

- 1) State criminal policy as a process of a set of public administration administrative decisions and the process of their implementation to prevent and combat economic crime;
- 2) State criminal policy as a system of interaction of public authorities of different levels and resources involved in preventing and combating economic crime.

3. Subject-object field of the state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime.

"The object of politics gives an idea of everything that the subject of politics directs its transformative or destructive political activities. Objects of politics - is the real political reality, characterized by social relations, especially political, the political system of society as a whole, its elements, forms of political life, the sphere of political interests, contradictions of the political process within the country and regional or global space" [16, p. 17].

"Like any other policy, in relation to its subject, criminal policy is a reflection in the legal mirror of economic, political, social life of the country and can not be" above "this life" [15].

Domestic scientist V.I/ Andriash Studying the conceptual principles of public policy, Andriyash emphasizes that "Public policy is an optimal synthesis of objective tendencies of social development and subjective judgments of people about their own interests in society. Public policy distances itself from the policy of specific political forces, even those that have a majority in the representative bodies. First, because it is necessary that public policy also represents the interests of the minority, otherwise there will be difficulties in its implementation. Secondly, public policy must be sufficiently stable, stable, and have a historical perspective. Third, public policy must act as a unifying force and be aimed at the positive development of society" [2]. In general, agreeing with the scientist, we believe that the object of public policy is a certain type of social relations and / or processes occurring in society.

Taking into account the peculiarities of economic crimes, their interdisciplinarity and consequences in various spheres of public life and national security in general, the following interpretations of the object and subject of state criminal policy in preventing and combating economic crime are proposed: the object of economic activity of public institutions socio-economic system, which is implemented in violation of the limits established by law (due to economic crime) and pose a threat to national security; the subject of prevention and counteraction to economic crime, as a tool for the realization of economic interests of social institutions at different levels of the socio-economic system, in ensuring the national security of the state.

4. The purpose and objectives of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime.



"The tasks carried out by public administration bodies are very diverse. Each management action involves the existence of a specific goal and the use of appropriate means to achieve it. The essence and purpose of management is due to the system of socio-economic, socio-political and other factors that exist in the state. The modern world is undergoing constant change, many of which significantly affect all spheres of society, the organization of its management system, the principles and methods of management. New economic, political and other situations are constantly emerging, which are characterized by heterogeneity and cause an increase in the number of horizontal and vertical links in building government relations, the presence of different characteristics of subjects and objects of government, the threat of crises and conflicts. between them. The system of public administration is in a state of continuous development, which are closely linked. Another thing is that the changes that occur in the system due to these processes are not always progressive or contribute to the sustainable and efficient functioning of the system. Any development causes changes in the conditions and trends of the system, ie at a certain stage causes crises, conflicts and situations that require intervention, settlement, forecasting, anticipation and resolution" [10, p.122].

The issue of formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime needs to be clarified. Accordingly, the aim of the state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime is to understand: Development of public administration decisions and mechanisms for their implementation to prevent and combat economic crime as part of national interests, involving legislative and judicial authorities, central executive bodies , local governments, law enforcement and regulatory agencies. In accordance with the defined goal, we have identified the objectives of the research policy by the following types.

National tasks:

- 1) formation of a system of institutional relations between the subjects of prevention and counteraction to economic crime;
- 2) development of mechanisms for the implementation of public administration decisions to prevent and combat economic crime.

Economic tasks:

- 1) ensuring the security of economic activity of various participants in socio-economic relations;
- 2) the formation of mechanisms of economic activity aimed at preventing economic crimes.

Legal tasks:

- 1) decriminalization of economic crimes;
- 2) criminalization of economic crimes;
- 3) penalty of economic crimes;
- 4) depenalization of the economy. crimes.

These legal tasks are classic for criminal law. «Traditional for science of criminal law allocation as the basic directions of realization of criminal - legal policy of criminalization, decriminalization, penalization and depenalization. In these areas, criminal - legal policy is carried out in the modern period, but they are not limited. It turns out that such an area of criminal law policy as the creation of national legislative mechanisms for international cooperation in the field of combating crime is gaining importance today. It is these areas of criminal law policy are studied in subsequent sections" [12].



Social tasks:

- 1) assessment of social stability in conditions of economic crime;
- 2) formation and implementation of preventive social measures.

In general, they are aimed at solving these problems

processes of formation and implementation of state criminal policy in

in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crimes. Note only one thing, that depending on changes in the socio-economic environment is the transformation of tasks, in particular in terms of legal

tasks that will eventually affect economic and social objectives. This list of tasks is general, and therefore each task can be expanded depending on the identified symptoms of public policy in the field of preventing and combating economic crime.

5 Directions of formation of the state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime.

The main areas of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime include the most common types:

1. Prevention and counteraction of unfair competition;
2. Prevention and counteraction to legalization (laundering) of funds obtained by criminal means and financing of terrorism;
3. Prevention and counteraction to raiding;
4. Prevention and counteraction to tax evasion;
5. Prevention and counteraction of corruption;
6. Prevention and counteraction to misuse of budget funds.

6. Objects of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime.

"Any policy becomes clear when it is clear who is implementing it and what it is aimed at, ie certain subjects and objects of policy in society at a particular stage of historical development. This definition makes it possible to clarify the essence of political relations between subjects, as well as between subjects and objects of politics, to reveal the forms of their political behavior, ways of political activity, means of transforming the political environment" [16, p. 18].

"Changing strategies of the relationship between the subject and object of criminal policy depends on the development of basic human science. Under the influence of science there is a transition from one type of criminal policy to another. For example, a new understanding of the role of the human factor in conflict leads some researchers to abandon the "old methodology", which no longer brings significant results. They seek and "find" new ideas about criminal policy, for example, in the light of conflict theory, and such a theory may be different. In other words, the science of criminal policy develops after the development of science, and new paradigms of criminal policy are formed after In accordance with the identified directions of formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime, the concept of objects was defined: prevention and counteraction of unfair competition economic activity of economic entities and / or officials in markets antitrust law; prevention and counteraction to legalization (laundering) of funds received by criminal means and financing of terrorism economic activity of business entities and / or officials on legalization of income received outside the legal activity; prevention and counteraction to raiding activities of persons or groups of persons



on illegal seizure of property or integral property complexes by economic entities; prevention and counteraction to tax evasion taxation of economic activity of economic entities, individuals or other non-profit organizations in terms of tax evasion; prevention and counteraction of corruption illegal actions of officials in the system of public administration and local self-government, which may be qualified as acts of corruption; prevention and counteraction to misuse of budget funds economic activity of budget managers regarding their targeted use.

7. Subjects of the state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime.

Subjects of public administration are important in the implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime.

"The subject of politics is active by nature. The driving force of such activity, purposeful political activity is the presence of political interest. The degree of activity is determined by the ability of the subject to influence the behavior of people (interact with other political actors), to subordinate political actions to goals, to cause changes in the political situation, to influence the political process" [16, p. 19].

The subjects are especially important for the type of policy studied, because they form the institutional environment for the management of national security. "The most pressing issue of solving a number of theoretical and practical problems in the field of national security arose with the acquisition of Ukraine's independence and the establishment of its sovereignty. One of them is the search for and counteraction to real threats to national security arising from violations of public order and public safety, as well as determining the role of state bodies in this process, including law enforcement agencies and local governments" [11, p. 182].

Avakyan T.A. quite thoroughly defined the role of actors in the implementation of public policy, noting the following: the role of law, its potential in conflict prevention, and the interaction of such entities is a prerequisite for solving organizational and managerial issues of varying levels of complexity" [3, p. 38]. Accordingly, the composition, structure and content of the activities of the subjects of state criminal policy is important from the standpoint of obtaining the effect of preventing and combating economic crime.

The subjects of formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime are: local governments; regulatory authorities; police; central executive bodies. Correspondence of separate subjects to directions of realization of the investigated policy is presented in tabl. 5.

8. Relationships with other types of public policy.

Table 5

Subjects of formation and implementation of the state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime

Subjects	1	2	3	4	5	6
Regulatory authorities						
State Tax Service		+	+	+		
Accounting Chamber of Ukraine		+			+	+
State Audit Office		+			+	+
NAPC	+	+			+	+



Police						
National Police	±	±	±	±	±	±
NABU	±	±		±	±	±
Bureau of Economic Security		±	±	±	±	±
SBU		±	±	±	±	
Central executive bodies						
Ministry of Internal Affairs				±	±	±
Department of Justice					±	±
Ministry of Finance				±		
Civil Service fin. monitoring		±				
Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine	±					
Local governments						
Sectoral departments / services / departments	±	±	±			

Symbols: 1 prevention and counteraction of unfair competition; 2 prevention and counteraction to legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime and terrorist financing; 3 prevention and counteraction to raiding; 4 prevention and counteraction to tax evasion; 5 prevention and counteraction to corruption; 6 prevention and counteraction to misuse of budget funds

9. Methods of state criminal policy in the field prevention and counteraction to economic crime.

A special component of public policy methodology is its methods, which are classically divided into general methods and sectoral methods. General methods include: organizational and administrative; economic; socio-psychological and motivating / stimulating. In turn, sectoral methods depend on the type of economic crime expand the mechanism of application of general methods of public policy. The composition and features of the application of industry methods will be considered in further research.

10. Principles of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime.

All the principles of formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime are divided into the following types: general / universal principles of state policy (objectivity, specificity, optimality / effectiveness, feedback, competence, comprehensiveness, transparency, intersectoral , systematic / consistency); general legal principles (defined by the Constitution of Ukraine) (democracy, respect for human rights and freedoms, legality, rule of law, equality of citizens before the law, humanism); sectoral principles of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime (compliance with international norms on combating economic crime) (compliance of international organizations, resolutions of international measures), compliance of state criminal policy in preventing and combating economic crime with other components of crime control policy provision of alternative measures of criminal law (substitute measures); observance of constitutional rights and freedoms in the investigation of economic crimes; uncompromising punishment for economic crimes; constant interaction of law enforcement, regulatory and executive authorities) [6].



11. Mechanisms of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime.

Appropriate mechanisms are a tool for implementing the methodology of state policy in the field of preventing and combating economic crime. Such mechanisms include the following:

- legal - a system of legal instruments for the formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime, the purpose of which is to regulate economic activity in the country and the formation of the legal field to combat deviations (economic crimes). The result of the legal mechanism of formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime: first, the system of regulatory framework for regulating economic activity in the country; secondly, the systems of the legal framework for combating economic crimes (prevention, counteraction, detection, identification of culprits, punishment);

- organizational - formation of a system of mutually agreed and coordination of the subjects of state criminal policy (controlling and law enforcement agencies, central executive bodies, local governments), aimed at preventing and combating economic crime and ensuring the security of economic activity in the country. It should be noted that the basis of the organizational mechanism is a legal mechanism that forms a system of legal norms that allow for interaction between actors of different levels and areas. The issue of organizational mechanism is especially acute in modern conditions, when there is no compromise between different law enforcement agencies, especially in the context of the emergence of new ones, including the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, the Bureau of Economic Security. In addition, there is no connection between regulatory and law enforcement agencies and other actors in the implementation of state criminal policy. This generally reduces the effectiveness of the research policy and, as a consequence, affects the effectiveness of public administration of national security;

- economic - the formation of a system of financial support for the formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of prevention and combating economic crime, as well as the implementation of economic incentives for participants in economic activities as preventive measures. The effectiveness of law enforcement and regulatory bodies depends on the effectiveness of the economic mechanism. In addition, economic incentives for economic entities in some cases completely eliminate the need for illegal self-interest;

- the information mechanism has a bilateral manifestation: first, aimed at organizing information and communication links between the subjects of formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of preventing and combating economic crime; secondly, it determines the system of informing participants in economic activities about the responsibility for committing economic crimes. The effectiveness of this mechanism depends on the financial support of its implementation, and the properties of the organizational and legal mechanisms [7].

Thus, it is impossible to form and implement an effective state criminal policy in the field of preventing and combating economic crime without harmonizing these mechanisms. Each step of the defined policy implementation mechanisms must be coordinated with other mechanisms.



CONCLUSIONS

Summing up the study, we note that we have developed a comprehensive methodological approach to the formation and implementation of state criminal policy in the field of preventing and combating economic crime. The proposed provisions fully take into account the properties of the object - economic crimes and the structure of public administration and requests for the formation and implementation of public policy.

REFERENCES

1. Alexandrova IA Modern criminal policy to ensure economic security and anti-corruption: dis. ... Dr. Jur. Sciences: 12.00.08 / Nizhny Novgorod. - 2015. - 330 p.
2. Andriyash VI State policy: conceptual aspects of definition / V.I. Andriyash. // Public administration: improvement and development. - 2013. - № 9. - Access mode: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Duur_2013_9_6 (Date of last appeal: 15.09.2019)
3. Avakyan TA Subjects and forms of realization of the state policy in the sphere of internal affairs / T.A. Avakyan // Scientific Bulletin of the National Academy of Internal Affairs. - 2015. - № 1. - P. 37-43. - Access mode: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Nvknuvs_2015_1_7 (Date of last appeal: 12.02.2020)
4. Bashtannik VV, Terkhanov FI Improving public administration in the field of combating money laundering. URL: [http://www.dridu.dp.ua/zbirnik/2011-02\(6\)/11bvvozs.pdf](http://www.dridu.dp.ua/zbirnik/2011-02(6)/11bvvozs.pdf) (last accessed 14.06.2020)
5. Borisov VI, Lopushansky FA, Korzh VP Fight against crime in the field of entrepreneurial activity (criminal law, criminology, criminal procedure and forensic problems): Monograph. - H. : Law. - 2001. - P. 186-210.
6. Evdokimov VV, Gritsishen DO, Goray OS Information model of economic management in the conditions of hostilities and occupation of state territories: monograph. - Zhytomyr: ZhDTU. - 2018. - 200 p.
7. Evdokimov VV, Gritsishen DO, Lysak SP State policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to terrorist financing: monograph. - Zhytomyr: ZhDTU. - 2020. - 200 p.
8. Gritsishen DO State policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to economic crime: monograph. - Zhytomyr: ZhDTU. - 2020. - 300 p.
9. Index of economic freedom. URL: <https://www.heritage.org/index/explore?view=by-region-country-year> (Дата останнього звернення: 11.02.2021 p.)
10. Ivchenko VI Public administration during the financial crisis. Problems and ways to solve them / V.I. Ivchenko // Materials on professional development of employees of public authorities of I-IV categories of positions. - Kyiv: Publishing and Printing Center of the Academy of Municipal Administration, 2009.
11. Likhachev S. National security of Ukraine as an object of public administration. Law of Ukraine. - 2009. - № 10. - С 182-189.
12. Mitrofanov AA The main directions of criminal law policy in Ukraine: Formation and implementation. / A.A. Mitrofanov - Odessa: Odessa Lawyer. Institute of Internal Affairs, 2004. - 132 p.
13. Nikitov IN Economic interests: contradictions and agreements at different levels: diss. ... cand. econ. Science: 08.00.01 / IN Nikitov. - Kostroma, 2004. - 160 p.



14. Petrenko I. The essence of state policy and state target programs [Electronic resource] / I. Petrenko // Viche. - 2011. - № 10. - P. 23-25. - Access mode: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/viche_2011_10_10 (access date: 18.02.2019).
15. Public policy: a textbook / Nat. acad. state упр. under the President of Ukraine; ed. count. : Ю.В. Kovbasyuk (chairman), К.О. Vashchenko (Deputy Chairman), Yu.P. Surmin (deputy chairman) [etc.]. - К.: НАДУ, 2014. - 448 с. (81)Бабаєв М.М., Пудовочкин Ю.Е. Проблеми російської кримінальної політики. – М., 2014. – 101 с.
16. Public policy: a textbook / Nat. acad. state упр. under the President of Ukraine; ed. count. : Ю.В. Kovbasyuk (chairman), К.О. Vashchenko (Deputy Chairman), Yu.P. Surmin (deputy chairman) [etc.]. - К.: НАДУ, 2014. - 448 с.
17. Yang E. How to write an effective analytical document in the field of public policy: A practical guide for advisers on public policy in Central and Eastern Europe / E. Yang, L. Quinn; lane from English S. Sokolik; Science. ed. lane O. Kilievich. - К.: K.I.C., 2003. - 120 с.
18. Yevdokymov V.V., Grytsyshen D.O. Dragan I.O., Polyak K.Y., Skakovska S.S. Emergency consequences information disclosure in the accounting system // Financial and credit activity-problems of theory and practice. – 2019. – Том 4. – № 31. – С. 125-135.



DITORIAL TEAM

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

Associate Professor, Doctor in Economic Sciences *Jakubek Peter*, DTI University Dubnica and Vahom (Slovakia)

Professor, Doctor in Political Sciences *Khonelidze Zurab*, Sokhumi State University (Georgia)

Professor, Doctor in Public Administration Sciences *Bulba Volodymyr*, Kharkiv Regional Institute of Public Administration of the National Academy of Public Administration attached to the Office of the President of Ukraine (Ukraine)

DEPUTY OF EDITOR-IN CHIEF:

Associate Professor, Doctor in Public Administration Sciences *Kuczabski Aleksander*, Institute of Geography of Uniwersytet Gdański (Poland)

Professor, PhD in Economics *Jalagonia Davit*, Sokhumi State University (Georgia)

Professor Doctor in Philosophy Sciences *Mandragelia Volodymyr*, State University of Telecommunications (Ukraine)

EDITORIAL BOARD

Professor, PhD in Business Administration *Baratashvili Irma*, Caucasus International University (Georgia)

PhD in Economics *Chechelashvili Valeri*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (Georgia)

PhD in Medical Biology *Hasanova Aytakin*, Azerbaijan Medical University (Azerbaijan)

Professor, PhD, *Hristov Petar*, Varna Free University "Chernorizets Hrabar" (Bulgaria)

Associate Professor, Paed Dr. Ing., PhD., MBA, ING-PAED IGIP *Hrmo Roman*, DTI University Dubnica nad Váhom (Slovakia)

Associate Professor, PhD in Biology Science *Ismaylov Abbas*, Azerbaijan State Agricultural University (Azerbaijan)

Professor, Doctor in Economic Sciences *Kasych Alla*, Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design (Ukraine)

Dr.h.c. Professor, Ing., DrSc. MBA, LL.M., Brigadier General ret. *Kelemen Myroslav*, Technical University of Košice (Slovakia)

Doctor in Economic Sciences *Kesy Marcin*, University of Economy in Bydgoszcz (Poland)

Associate Professor, PhD in Economics *Khubua Marine*, Sokhumi State University (Georgia)

Associate Professor, PhD in Economics *Kikutadze Vasil*, Tbilisi State University. East European University (Georgia)

Associate Professor, PhD *Kovacheva Stanislava*, University of Forestry (Bulgary)

Professor, Doctor in Economic Sciences *Melnyk Victor*, Kyiv National Economic University named after V.Hetman (Ukraine)

Professor, Doctor in Political Sciences *Nelipa Dmytro*, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (Ukraine).

Doctor of Philosophy *Pawliszczy Dariusz*, Gromadka Commune Office (Poland)

Associate Professor, PhD in Mathematics *Tophuridze Nino*, Sokhumi State University (Georgia)

PhD in Public Administration Science *Serguienko Larysa*, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University (Ukraine)



Doctor in Public Administration Sciences *Shestakovska Tetiana*, Chernihiv Polytechnic National University (Ukraine)

Professor, Doctor Habilitatus *Simanavičienė Žaneta*, Micolas Romeris University (Lithuania)

Associate Professor, PhD in Economy *Suleymanov Elchin*, Baku Engineering University (Azerbaijan)

Associate Professor, Doctor in Public Administration Sciences, PhD in Political Science *Zahurska-Antoniuk Victoria*, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University (Ukraine)

Associate Professor, Doctor in Pedagogy Sciences *Zhukova Oksana*, V.N.Karazin Kharkiv National University (Ukraine)

Associate Professor, Doctor in Economic Sciences *Zhytar Maksym*, International European University (Ukraine)



AIMS AND SCOPE

ICRET MTÜ The Baltic Scientific Journals publishes peer-reviewed, original research and review articles in an open access format. Accepted articles span the full extent of the social and behavioral sciences and the humanities.

ICRET MTÜ The Baltic Scientific Journals seeks to be the world's premier open access outlet for academic research. As such, unlike traditional journals, ICRET MTÜ The Baltic Scientific Journals does not limit content due to page budgets or thematic significance. Rather, ICRET MTÜ The Baltic Scientific Journals evaluates the scientific and research methods of each article for validity and accepts articles solely on the basis of the research. Likewise, by not restricting papers to a narrow discipline, ICRET MTÜ The Baltic Scientific Journals facilitates the discovery of the connections between papers, whether within or between disciplines.

ICRET MTÜ The Baltic Scientific Journals offers authors quick review and decision times; a continuous-publication format; and global distribution for their research via ICRET MTÜ The Baltic Scientific Journals Online. All articles are professionally copyedited and typeset to ensure quality.

Those who should submit to ICRET MTÜ The Baltic Scientific Journals include:

- Authors who want their articles to receive quality reviews and efficient production, ensuring the quickest publication time.
- Authors who want their articles to receive free, broad, and global distribution on a powerful, highly discoverable publishing platform.
- Authors who want their articles branded and marketed by a world-leading social science publisher.
- Authors who want or need their articles to be open access because of university or government mandates.



TOPICS OF JOURNAL

International Economics
Financial Economics
Business studies
Public Economics
Labor and Demographic Economics
Law and Economics
Industrial Organization
Business Administration and Business Economics, Marketing, Accounting.
Economic History
Economic Development, Innovation, Technological Change, and Growth
Economic Systems
Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics, Environmental and Ecological Economics.
Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Tourism Economics
Anthropology
Area studies
Civics
Criminology
Demography
Development studies
Education
Environmental studies
Gender studies
Geography
History
Industrial relations
Information science
International relations
Law
Library science
Linguistics
Political science
Psychology
Public administration
Sociology
Social work
Sustainable development
Health, Education, and Welfare



NGO International Center for Research, Education & Training (Estonia, Tallinn) is publishing scientific papers of scientists on Website and in Referred Journals with subjects which are mentioned below:

© **The Baltic Scientific Journals**

ISSN: 2613-5817; E-ISSN: 2613-5825; UDC: 0 (0.034);
DOI PREFIX: 10.36962/PIRETC
Proceeding of The International Research Education & Training Center.
<https://scia.website/index.php/piretc>

ISSN: 2674-4562, E-ISSN: 2674-4597, UDC: 620.9 (051) (0.034);
DOI PREFIX: 10.36962/ENECO
Proceedings of Energy Economic Research Center. ENECO
<https://scia.website/index.php/eneco>

ISSN: 1609-1620, E-ISSN: 2674-5224; UDC: 62 (051) (0.034);
DOI PREFIX: 10.36962/PAHTEI
Proceedings of Azerbaijan High Technical Educational Institutions. PAHTEI
<https://scia.website/index.php/pahtei>

ISSN: 2663-8770, E-ISSN: 2733-2055; UDC: 672, 673, 67.01-67.02
DOI PREFIX: 10.36962/ETM
ETM Equipment, Technologies, Materials
<https://scia.website/index.php/etm>

ISSN: 2733-2713; E-ISSN: 2733-2721; UDC: 33
DOI PREFIX: 10.36962/SWD
SOCIO WORLD-SOCIAL RESEARCH & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES
<https://scia.website/index.php/swd>

E-ISSN: 2587-4713; UDC: 620.9 (051) (0.034)
DOI PREFIX: 10.36962 / ECS
Economics
<https://scia.website/index.php/ecs>



Society of Azerbaijanis living in Georgia. NGO. (Georgia, Tbilisi) is publishing scientific papers of scientists on Website and in Referred Journals with subjects which are mentioned below:

© **Southern Caucasus Scientific Journals**

ISSN: 2346-8068; E-ISSN: 2346-8181; UDC: 611-618

DOI PREFIX: 10.36962/ALISJMSC

Ambiance in Life-International Scientific Journal in Medicine of Southern Caucasus.

<https://scia.website/index.php/AILISJMSC>

Representation of the International Diaspora Center of Azerbaijan in Georgia. NGO (Georgia Tbilisi) is publishing scientific papers of scientists on Website and in Referred Journals with subjects which are mentioned below:

© **Southern Caucasus Scientific Journals**

ISSN: 2298-0946, E-ISSN: 1987-6114; UDC: 3/k-144

DOI PREFIX: 10.36962/CESAJSC

The Caucasus-Economic and Social Analysis Journal of Southern Caucasus

<https://scia.website/index.php/CESAJSC>



[Review Article Template]

[This Review Article Template has the standard set of headings that make up different sections of the manuscript.]

[Below the headings the dummy text is given in red color.]

[Delete the dummy text in red color and replace it with your own text.]

[You can directly type your text here or copy your text from your file and paste it at the appropriate place.]

[Delete any section or heading you do not need.]

[If you need more than one set of headings, you can copy and past the headings.]

[Keep the right margin of the text ragged. Do not use “Justify text” command.]

[Please make sure that the reference format conforms to the journal reference style.]

[DO NOT FORGET TO FREQUENTLY SAVE THIS FILE WHILE WORKING ON THIS MANUSCRIPT TO PREVENT LOSS OF DATA.]

[DOUBLE SPACE THE MANUSCRIPT THROUGHOUT (Title Page need not be double spaced)]

[DELETE ALL TEXT IN RED COLOR BEFORE SUBMITTING YOUR MANUSCRIPT.]

TITLE: PAPER TITLE (Title, Times New Roman, bold, 14)

[Enter here the title of manuscript in sentence case (14 Bold)-capital letter.]

AUTHORS: [List here all author names; identify authors with author affiliations with superscript Arabic numerals]

[First Name Middle Name Family Name¹], [First Name Middle Name Family Name²]

[First Name Middle Name Family Name³], [First Name Middle Name Family Name⁴]

(Author(s), Times New Roman, bold, 12)

AFFILIATIONS: [List here all author affiliations including position in the department, department, institute, city, state, country, email; identify authors with author affiliations with superscript Arabic numerals]

¹ [Author affiliations – position, department, institute, city, state, country, email ID, ORCID ID]

² [Author affiliations – position, department, institute, city, state, country, email ID, ORCID ID]

³ [Author affiliations – position, department, institute, city, state, country, email ID, ORCID ID]

(Affiliation^{1,2,3} Times New Roman, 10)

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR DETAILS

[Give here name, contact address, contact phone number, email and fax number of the corresponding author, Corresponding author must be one of the authors of the manuscript.]

[First Name Middle Name Family Name]

[Complete Mailing Address]

[City]

[State]

[Country]

[Postal Code]

[Contact Phone Number - Country prefix followed by full phone number]

[Contact Email]

[Fax number - Country prefix followed by full fax number]

(Affiliation for CA Times New Roman, 10)

Short Running Title: [Give here a short title of the paper, less than 40 characters] (Times New Roman, 10)

Guarantor of Submission: The corresponding author is the guarantor of submission.

[If an author other than the corresponding author is the Guarantor of Submission, delete the previous line, write the name of the individual and give the details below.]

(Times New Roman, 10)

Guarantor of Submission (if not the corresponding author)

[Give here name, contact address, contact phone number, email and fax number of the guarantor of Submission, if other than the corresponding author]



[First Name Middle Name Family Name]
 [Complete Mailing Address]
 [City]
 [State]
 [Country]
 [Postal Code]
 [Contact Phone Number - Country prefix followed by full phone number]
 [Contact Email]
 [Fax number - Country prefix followed by full fax number]
 (Times New Roman, 10)

SUMMARY (OPTIONAL) (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)

[This section of the manuscript is optional. It is up to the author(s) to decide whether to include this section in the manuscript.]

["Summary" of your work is a short description of the work being presented in your article. It is longer than the "Abstract" which is limited to 250 words for all types of articles. After reading the "Summary" a reader should be able to understand the background information, why the work is being reported, what the significant results are, and what may be the explanation for the results.]

[Although writing an additional section in the form of "Summary" of your work may seem like an extra burden on your time and resources, it will be an important part of your manuscript especially for articles which are highly technical. Many times readers who are students, or who are not expert on the subject of the article or readers who are experts but in related subjects may skip reading an article if on first look the article appears to be very technical with lot of data, facts and statistics. Some other articles may not be easy to understand, on first reading, even by experts in the subject of the article. The "Summary" section will help the readers in understanding the results of your study.]

- The recommended word limit for "Summary" for Review Article is – 800 words (2 pages)
- When writing the "Summary" use as simple and as non-technical language as possible. Write the "Summary" as if you are explaining your study to a first year graduate student.
- Do not repeat or copy text verbatim from the main text of your manuscript. "Summary" will probably be the most important and most widely read part of your manuscript. Write it fresh as a separate section.
- In the "Summary" give: 1) relevant background information, 2) why the work was done, 3) what were the significant results, 4) possible explanation of the results.
- Only give the significant results of your study and give their possible explanation.
- Do not compare your results with other studies.
- Do not give references in the "Summary" section. First reference should start in main text of your manuscript from the "Introduction" section.

TITLE: [Enter Here the Title of Manuscript in Sentence Case.]

ABSTRACT (Times New Roman, 12)

OBJECTIVE: (Times New Roman, 12)

METHODS: (Times New Roman, 12)

RESULTS: (Times New Roman, 12)

CONCLUSION: (Times New Roman, 12)

[Structured or unstructured abstract as required by the manuscript]

[Less than 250 words for all manuscripts]

Keywords: [Four to six keywords for indexing purpose] (Times New Roman, 12)

TITLE: [Enter here the title of manuscript in sentence case.] (Times New Roman, 12)

[Type or copy/paste the manuscript text under the headings below. References are in square brackets, e.g. [1, 2, 3] and figures/tables are in parenthesis, e.g. (Figure 1) or (Table 1)]



INTRODUCTION (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)

[Type or copy/paste your text here]

(Times New Roman, 12)

[After “INTRODUCTION” rest of the headings or subheadings can be as required by the manuscript]

[Heading (level 1 heading is in CAPITALS followed by text)] (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)

DDDD DDDD DDDDDD DDDDDDDD DDDDDD DDDDDDD DDDDD DDDDD DDDDD

(Times New Roman, 12)

[Subheading (level 2 heading is in sentence case, followed by text) (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)

DDDD DDDD DDDDDD DDDDDDDD DDDDDD DDDDDDD DDDDDDD DDDDDDDDD]

(Times New Roman, 12)

[Subheading (level 3 heading is in sentence case, in line with text) (Times New Roman, 12 Bold) DDDD DDDD

DDDDDD DDDDDDDD DDDDDDD DDDDDDD DDDDDDD DDDD DDD D D DDDDD DDDDDDD D D DD DD]

(Times New Roman, 12)

CONCLUSION (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)

[Type or copy/paste your text here]

(Times New Roman, 12)

CONFLICT OF INTEREST (Times New Roman, 10 Bold)

[Declare here if any financial interest or any conflict of interest exists.]

(Times New Roman, 10)

AUTHOR’S CONTRIBUTIONS (Times New Roman, 10 Bold)

[Enter name of authors followed by author’s contribution.]

[At least one task from each group is required from an individual to be listed as author of the article, delete anything which is not applicable.]

(Times New Roman, 10)

[First Name Middle Name Family Name]

Group1 - Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data

Group 2 - Drafting the article, Critical revision of the article

Group 3 - Final approval of the version to be published

(Times New Roman, 10)

[First Name Middle Name Family Name]

Group1 - Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data

Group 2 - Drafting the article, Critical revision of the article

Group 3 - Final approval of the version to be published

(Times New Roman, 10)

[First Name Middle Name Family Name]

Group1 - Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data

Group 2 - Drafting the article, Critical revision of the article

Group 3 - Final approval of the version to be published

(Times New Roman, 10)

[First Name Middle Name Family Name]

Group1 - Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data

Group 2 - Drafting the article, Critical revision of the article

Group 3 - Final approval of the version to be published

(Times New Roman, 10)



[First Name Middle Name Family Name]

Group1 - Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data

Group 2 - Drafting the article, Critical revision of the article

Group 3 - Final approval of the version to be published

(Times New Roman, 10)

[First Name Middle Name Family Name]

Group1 - Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data

Group 2 - Drafting the article, Critical revision of the article

Group 3 - Final approval of the version to be published

(Times New Roman, 10)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)

[List here any individuals who contributed in the work but do not qualify for authorship base on the above criteria.]

REFERENCES (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)

[List here all the references in the order of citation in the text. List all authors if less than six. If more than six authors, list the first six followed by "et.al."]

[General style of reference is:]

[Surname First Name Middle Name, Surname First Name Middle Name. Title of article. Journal Name
Year;Volume(Number):Full inclusive page numbers.]

[NO SPACES BETWEEN - Year;Volume(Number):Full inclusive page numbers.]

1. [Surname First Name Middle Name, Surname First Name Middle Name. Title of article. Journal Name
Year;Volume(Number):Full inclusive page numbers.]
2. [Surname First Name Middle Name, Surname First Name Middle Name. Title of article. Journal Name
Year;Volume(Number):Full inclusive page numbers.]
3. [Reference 3]
4. [Reference 3]
5. [Reference 3]
6. [Reference 3]

(Times New Roman, 12 Bold)

SUGGESTED READING (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)

[In this section include references to articles, abstracts, books, manuals, web pages, videos, presentations or any other material you have referred to in planning and writing your study which are either not directly relevant to your study or not important enough to be cited in the text and given in the "References" section.]

[Include any number of items in this section, but we suggest you to limit the number to 15 or less for review articles and original articles and 10 or less for case series and case reports.]

[Please DO NOT cite the items in the "Suggested Reading" section in the text of your manuscript.]

TABLES (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)

[All tables should be double spaced. Each table on a separate page]

Table 1: [Type or copy/paste here a brief descriptive title of the table DO NOT use full-stop after table sentence]

(Times New Roman, 12)



Abbreviations: [Give here full form of all abbreviations used in the table. Give the full form even if it has been explained in the text.]

[All tables should be double spaced. Each table on a separate page]

Table 2: [Type or copy/paste here a brief descriptive title of the table DO NOT use full-stop after table heading] (Times New Roman, 12)

Abbreviations: [Give here full form of all abbreviations used in the table. Give the full form even if it has been explained in the text.]

FIGURE LEGENDS (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)

Figure 1: [Give here a description of figures/image, include information like contrast media, stain, chemical, power used, protect patient privacy at all times. End the legend with full stop.]

(Times New Roman, 12)

Figure 2: (A) – [If a figure has many parts give here a description of part of figures/image, include information like contrast media, stain, chemical, power used, protect patient privacy at all times;] (B) – [Give here a description of part of figures/image, include information like contrast media, stain, chemical, power used, protect patient privacy at all times. End legend with full stop.]

(Times New Roman, 12)

JOURNAL INDEXING



Accepted for publication in this edition 25.11.2021

© THE BALTIC SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

ISSN: 2733-2713; E-ISSN: 2733-2721; DOI: 10.36962/SWD

©**Publisher:** Sokhumi State University. R/C 405282260.

Registered address: 26, Politkovskaya street, 0186, Tbilisi, Georgia.

©**Publisher:** Chernihiv Polytechnic National University. R\C 054607925261

Registered address: 95, Shevchenko street, 14035, Chernihiv, Ukraine.

©**Publisher:** All Ukrainian Institute of Eurasian Research And Eastern Science. R/C 39783993

Registered address: 3B, Petra Hryhorenka Avenue, office 111, Kyiv, 02068, Ukraine.

©**Publisher:** NGO International Center for Research, Education & Training. R/C 80550594

MTÜ Rahvusvaheline Teadus-, Haridus- ja Koolituskeskus.

Registered address: Harju county, Tallinn, Lasnamäe district, Väike-Paala tn 2, 11415. Estonia.

ISSN: 2733-2713; E-ISSN: 2733-2721

DOI: 10.36962/SWD

© THE BALTIC SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

SOCIOWORLD

SOCIAL RESEARCH & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

REFEREED & REVIEWED JOURNAL

VOLUME 06 ISSUE 04 (02) 2021

<https://scia.website/index.php/swd>

