

## ABSTRACTS

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"STATE REGULATION OF THE YOUTH AND CHILDREN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE"

**Problem setting.** Youth and children tourism which is developing considerably not only as a means of recreation and health improvement but also as the tool of the harmonious development of a personality, his / her cultural level expansion, the wise use of leisure time is of great importance for any country. Children and youth involved in different tourism activities would gain social maturity, receive mental, intellectual and physical training, get prepared for the working life activities. It is obvious that in the conditions of the unannounced war the state has to pay more attention to the questions of the country's safety and security, although, the issues of the young people's rehabilitation and socializing, their patriotic education are being actualized at this period to the greatest degree.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The theoretical and practical aspects of the youth and children tourism, the principles of tourism classification have been analyzed in the works of national and foreign scientists. However, despite the vital necessity of the youth and children tourism promotion, there is no deep and comprehensive research of the role of the state regulation in dealing with the problems and perspectives of its sustainable development.

**Paper main body.** The problems of state regulation in the field of tourism are investigated in the paper. The basic legislation in the study area and possible prospects of improving the mechanism of state regulation of children and youth tourism development are analyzed. The solutions in the sphere of children and youth tourism taking into account all possible aspects – social, economic, educational, recreational, informative and ecological is proposed.

**Conclusions of the research.** The problem solution lies in the complex implementation of the state policy in the field of children and youth rehabilitation, recreation and tourism possibilities formation by taking the measures aimed at: 1) ensuring the availability and quality of health and recreation; 2) creation of the safe and comfortable conditions for children and youth tourism; 3) organization of the tourism possibilities for those who have special requirements; 4) preservation and development of the network of children institutions of rehabilitation, recreation, camps, sport and tourism facilities; 5) provision of the high level of patriotic education and development including different types of youth and children tourism.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:  
"DEFINING THE RATIONAL METHOD OF INTERACTION IN EMERGENCIES"

**Problem setting.** The tasks to implement measures on emergency response and their consequences elimination are assigned on civil protection public administration authorities. At the moment the amount of tasks and their content that top managerial personnel have to deal with is growing and becoming more complex. Moreover it is appeared that the issues of interaction between task forces are not cared for properly which can cause the risk of their failure to implement. Stereotyped thinking, dogmatism in interpretation of the requirements of policy documents, incapacity to creativity, lack of determination and persistence can be observed among the managers.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Problematic issues related to the functioning of public administration mechanisms in general, organizational mechanism in particular, are still of great scientific interest.

The following has been done on the subject: 1) the matter of interaction as well as structure and plan content of government's and task forces' interaction during liquidation of emergency situations have been investigated; 2) measures undertaken by central and local executive bodies of local administration during liquidation of emergency medical and sanitary consequences have been analyzed; 3) directions to improve the operation content and consistency of managerial personnel in emergencies have been proposed.

But scientific approaches to top managers' decision-making on rational methods of interaction in emergency aren't investigated properly.

**Paper objective.** to investigate scientific approaches to improve organizational administrative mechanism linked with managers' choice of rational methods of interaction in emergency based on preliminary research, government bodies' and civil protection forces' experience.

**Paper main body.** Approaches to determine the areas for improving the institutional mechanism of public administration related to the selection of rational methods of interaction were investigated.

A hierarchical comparative model of alternative methods of interaction and estimated task were developed.

Interdependence of interaction methods, activities and tasks performed by managers during emergencies was defined.

**Conclusions of the research.** It is proposed to use the situational interaction method that is a combination of making orders and getting reports methods with the simulation of the most important scenarios of possible emergency situation and determination of coordinated ways of units' activities in each event.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:  
"EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF MECHANISMS OF STATE  
FINANCIAL CONTROL"

**Problem setting.** Nowadays, the problem of efficiency of the state financial control becomes extremely important. The control process should be well-timed, prompt, high-quality, effective. The forms and methods used by the supervisory authorities should have a versatile character that will contribute to getting the adequate, accurate, reliable information during the process of control implementation.

**Paper objective** is to analyse and evaluate the effectiveness of the mechanisms of state financial control.

**Paper main body.** The supervisory authority is not only for fixing the faults but also to provide the help for their resolution, this is the main objective of the control process. The less effort and money is spent on achieving a positive result, the greater the degree of control efficiency is. The concept of control efficiency is closely related to the performance criterion, which is an integral criterion of control efficiency, that reflects the positive impact of the control on the content of the activities of the authority or the person who are being checked, their quality, the ability of the controlling authorities to use their legal powers to ensure the timely and full implementation of the recommendations, instructions and proposals by the object under control.

**Conclusions of the research.** Thus, the differentiation between the objects of the state financial control during the calculation of its effect allows evaluating the role of certain types of control to increase the efficiency of public spending.

In addition, it is necessary to distinguish between static efficiency indicators of the state financial control and dynamic, which reflect more informatively the qualitative shifts in the organization of financial control (e.g. the dynamics of the number of control activities and number of objects covered by the control measures).

The indicators of the state financial control, which have been considered in the article, reflect its derived functions and can be classified as indirect. However, there should be an indicator of the direct effect of the financial control which reflects its main feature – the feedback. This index should have in its foundation the calculation of the amount of money returned to the budget by the results of control. The volume of the returned budget funds should be relevant to the expenses for the organization of the state financial control which are an integral part of the transaction costs of the state.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"THE PROBLEMS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY OF UKRAINE"

**Problem setting.** The problem of the environmental protection and the guarantee of the high level of environmental safety is the factor, under the influence of which more and more countries form and implement the nationwide and territorial policy.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Theoretical and methodological problems of the state environmental policy were studied by V. Andronov, O. Veklych, S. Dombrovska, S. Maystro, I. Drahan and others.

**Paper objective** is the critical analyzes of the problems of implementation of state social and environmental policy of Ukraine.

**Paper main body.** It has been determined that at the current stage of social devel-

opment, which is defined on the one hand, by the increase of the rates of scientific and technological progress, and on the other hand, by the aggravation of environmental issues and environmental contamination, the process of formation and implementation of effective state social and ecology-oriented policy, which must take the available natural resources potential of the regions into account, becomes especially significant. The main purpose of this policy is as follows: the increase of the quality of life of region's population at the expense of the improvement of environmental parameters of the environmental support system; the introduction of new high-end, resources-saving, environmentally-friendly technologies; the establishment of a stable, environmentally friendly industrial and business complex, etc.

**Conclusions of the research.** Therefore, under the general focus of the state strategy of transition to the fundamentals of sustainable development, the environmental management, the environmental conservation and vital activity security become especially urgent. It becomes even more important under the conditions of decentralization and the increase of the role of regional development. In this connection, there is the need in the development of the new state environmental policy at the different stages of administration, especially with the differentiation according to the regions of Ukraine.

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:  
"ORGANIZATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION OF STATE  
ADMINISTRATION OF DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION  
OF EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY"

**Problem setting.** The development of science in a higher educational institution must fulfill the strategic task stipulating the application of the results of scientific studies in educational process and their integration into educational programmes, while the educational process must stipulate the transfer of 'relevant' knowledge to the students, ensure their prosperity in the future, as well as the increase of intellectual potential of the society, etc.. This indicates the importance and the topicality of the chosen research topic.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Without disparaging the achievements of the scientists, it should be noted that under the present conditions, there is the need in focusing the proper attention to the issues of complex grounding of the ways of increase of efficiency of interaction and development of scientific and educational activity in Ukraine's higher educational institutions.

**Paper objective.** The paper objective is the analysis of the condition of organizational and institutional provision of the state administration of development of scientific and educational activity, as well as the determination of the directions of its integration and modernization.

**Paper main body.** It was determined that under any model of functioning of European universities (English, French, German, etc.), their common principle of the organization of educational and scientific activity is the support of national culture and own country's image in the international arena, the training of highly qualified specialists, as well as the ensuring of formation and implementation of the national idea. The state administration

is aimed at promoting the introduction of this principle and mutual integration of the directions of scientific and educational activity. It was defined that its domestic system is determined with the excessive overregulation and weak effectiveness, and requires the modernization in the context of democratization of the system of higher education and production of social capital involving investors. On the one hand, these intensions become more and more important in Ukraine; on the other hand, they directly concern the improvement of organizational and institutional provision of the state administration in this field.

**Conclusions of the research.** It was proved that in view of the volume and the level of potential reforms in Ukraine, the improvement of its organizational and institutional provision of the state administration of scientific and educational activity must be carried out based on the complex approach.

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:  
"MECHANISMS OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF UKRAINE"

**Problem setting.** In addition to the many tasks undertaken within civil society and market economy, there are problems relating to the exclusive prerogative of the state. No one other than the state, they simply cannot solve. These problems include and state regulation of economic security of the country. The very necessity of existence of the state due to the presence of such problems. If they can be solved without its participation, and the state would become unnecessary. Higher duty of the state and its key function is to ensure the stability of society, its survival and development, discourage potential threats of safety of the country.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** A significant contribution to the study of theoretical issues and the development of certain aspects of the problems of state regulation of the economy from the standpoint of increasing its security work brought leading scholars and practitioners.

**Paper objective** is to consider mechanisms to ensure the economic security.

**Paper main body.** In the operation of a mixed economy where the state cannot prescriptive methods to direct the activities of all economic actors need to make some adjustments to ensure the optimum of its effect on the process of social reproduction (macroeconomic parameters, sectoral structure of production, prices and monetary and financial flows) to maintain economic security of the country. In order to adopt the state authorities informed decisions requires an organization monitoring indicators of state regulation of economic security that offers the first actual tracking, analysis and forecasting of the major groups of economic indicators (indicators).

**Conclusions of the research.** Long-term nature of state economic security strategy requires not only refer to it as the ultimate goal, but the selection stages to achieve them. This depth of the present crisis and a host of threats make it necessary to focus on the immediate emergency measures. Development strategy of state regulation of economic security, giving it normative in the process of political and economic decisions, including a mechanism of social process indicators that signal the emergence of threats, effective measures for their reflection - these are the main areas of the state as a guarantor of economic security of the country.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"SPECIFICS APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNER-  
SHIPS IN THE INNOVATIVE PROJECTS MANAGEMENT"

**Problem setting.** Development of partnership between the state and business in Ukraine encounters a number of obstacles, including the uncertainty and inconsistency of the strategic priorities of innovation and implementation mechanisms of state-private partnership, lack of concept of phased implementation and use of models of public-private partnership in the innovation sphere, inadequate legal framework, lack of coordination between bodies of state administration the lack of effective system of incentives for private business for its involvement in innovative projects and so on.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Theoretical and methodological basis of governance of innovation development, are the subject of investigations K. Alekseyevoyi, A. Balashova, D. Hamana, H. Hruby, V. Husyeva, A. Dyehtyara, V. Izyums'koyi, S. Karakova, O. Kryukova, M. Krupky, O. Lapko, V. Petrushevs'koyi, O. Solovyova, T. Franchuk, A. Kuznyetsova, M. Latynina, O. Loshyns'koyi, T. Ledyan, Z. Mykytyuk, I. Pavlenko, I. Fedulovoyi, et. al. Problems of interaction state and business were analyzed in the writings of scholars such as T. Barnekov, V. Varnavs'kyi, T. Yefymenko, YA. Kuz'minov, M. Meyer, D. Rich, M. Roll', L. Fabius, A. Ferbeke, O. Amosha and others.

**Paper objective.** However, analysis of current socio-economic problems proving the need for more detailed justification of features of the use of public-private partnership in the management of innovation projects.

**Paper main body.** One of the main causes of actualization of government participation in innovation activities is the need to ensure a high level of competitiveness of innovative companies and products in foreign markets. In addition, the innovation process requires not only the establishment of General institutional conditions and support community projects that have a relatively low commercial efficiency and a high level of risk. Public-private partnerships in innovative projects aimed at maximizing the efficient use of resources in the public and private sector to implement innovative projects by aligning the interests of the state and business and coordination of their joint efforts in bringing the results of scientific research and development to innovation.

In the practice of Western countries the use of PPP has expanded considerably and has become a kind of alternative to the privatization of important objects in the sectors electricity, transport, utilities, health, education and national security. Germany and Austria have used PPP as a mechanism aimed at reducing state intervention, particularly in managerial decision making, in sectors that are traditionally state-owned in energy, heavy industry, mining, banking. The PPP model in the field of traditional state responsibility has been implemented in many EU countries.

An indication of Relations of PPP in the innovation field have common interests public and private partners who are not colliding and unidirectional. This affects the nature of the contracts of public-private partnerships, which are legal nature tend to cooperation (partnership). Partners are joint costs, risks and responsibilities and take joint participation in the affairs and the distribution of profits within the partnership, acting with a common purpose.

Innovative structure will, in particular, scientific and technological parks, technopolis cluster or other organization that is a business association without legal entity. Contractual and institutional framework is the legal form of partnerships or organizational and institutional basis for partnership

**Conclusions of the research.** In public-private partnership in the innovation sphere we suggest mutually understood organizational and legal, socio-economic and administrative relations between the state authorities (national, regional and municipal levels) and the private business on the basis of delegation of the state partner for temporary use key powers of ownership (right of control over the use of assets, the right management, the right to extract income), risk sharing for the most effective management and measures of responsibility between partners, legal harmonization of interests of partners to implement large-scale (local) socially significant innovation-oriented long-term investment projects and programs in a wide range of industries, politics, education, science and culture. Thus, public-private partnership enshrined in the Treaty of long-term cooperation allows to concentrate in a single entity with the necessary resources and to minimize risks through optimal allocation between the partners. The subject of further research of the problem may be that the mechanism minimize the risks and optimize the allocation of responsibilities between government and business in the management of large innovation projects. This agreement may provide for a special hybrid structures, institutions (agency or entity) partnership with the parties.

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**Nepomnyashchyy O.**, Doctor in Public Administration, Full Professor of the  
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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:  
"THE DIRECTIONS OF IMPROVEMENT OF FUNDS MANAGEMENT OF  
SOCIAL RISK"

**Problem setting.** The processes of state construction and management occurs in conditions of intensive socio-economic transformation. The situation uskladnenie a large number of extraordinary situations of political, ecological, technogenic and other characters. Any change entails a variety of consequences associated with risks. Thus, in the modern Ukrainian society is undergoing structural and functional changes, increasing the number of social risks. The instability and uncertainty of the society, as well as the acceleration of social changes led to social tensions and the propensity of people to social risks. This contributes to the growth of interest in the study of social risks.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Issues of risk management, as well as issues of systematization, structuring and methodology of analysis of social risks covered in the works of many famous Ukrainian and foreign scientists, In particular U. Bek, V. Vitlins'kyy, A. Vildavski, E. Gidens, O. Hrishnova, K. Deyk, M. Duhlas, V. Zubkov, S. Korets'ka E. Libanova, N. Luman, O. Novikova, O. Osaulenko, S. Synchuk. Despite its significance and relevance of the problem of social security remains theoretically little developed. There are different approaches to the concept of "social

risk", but today not formed a definite categorical apparatus; there is no uniform classification of factors and indicators of social risk; no standardized methods for the assessment of social risks.

**Paper objective** is to define theoretical and methodological foundations of management of social risk, and providing suggestions on improvement of process management.

**Paper main body.** Modeling of social processes is impossible without comprehensive studies of the emergence, spread and control of social risks. In this regard, the fore the need to develop a systematic approach to the definition of social risks.

Regarding social risks, the most important factor in the origin and accumulation have modernization and transformation processes in modern society. The nature of the risks in a changing society is determined by the nature of these changes. So, at the initial stage of the domestic reforms it was believed that all the political and economic institutional changes is a positive direction of development. Their social impact was evaluated only as a difficult but inevitable stage in the inevitable process of historical change. The fallacy of this approach in the process of governance led to serious problems in social organization, has become a serious obstacle to reform.

**Conclusions of the research.** Summarizing these characteristics, we can determine the "social risk" as a special kind of risk where the subject and object of risk is to the individual, a particular social group or society, the likelihood of adverse consequences which stem from the discrepancy between individual (group) social action processes in the surrounding social space, is carried out under conditions of real uncertainty about societal transformation.

Further details of the definition of "social risk" and the associated conceptual framework should happen through the identification and analysis of objective (changes in social space, the transformation of the social structure, social relations, socio-cultural transformation) and the subjective (risk-oriented organizational culture, communicative competence of the members of the community, individual and group perceptions of risk) components of social risk.

Proposed in this paper approach to the allocation of social risk in a particular category are inherent to the risk society helps you better understand the concept and possible variants of occurrence of risks, their influence on the activity of the society. In addition, the proposed approach allows to explain the differences in the perception of the different social risks of different groups and minimize the differences in group and individual perception of the same threats. For example, unemployment is considered as one of the types of social risk, is certainly a negative threat for the individual. At the same time, for society a certain level of unemployment is a prerequisite for the effective functioning of the labour market.

Using the proposed approach can efficiently determine the "socially acceptable" level of risk, and in relation to individual communities to assess the threats above that level.

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ational University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, Kharkiv

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:  
"DIRECTIONS OF STATE REGULATION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITY IN UKRAINE"



**Problem setting.** Foreign economic relations of any country should be controlled by the State. In a centralized economy under foreign economic activity under particularly harsh influence of the authorities, because there is a state monopoly of foreign trade, which is regarded as a violation of a criminal offense. But in countries with a market economy state regulation of foreign economic relations manifest tangible way.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** While writing the article used labor, modern researchers [1, 2, 3], which analyzed the impact of government on the formation of foreign economic relations of the country, and economic development processes [4], specificity, and management of that area.

**Paper objective** to analyze aspects of forming foreign economic activity and directions of state regulation foreign economic activity in Ukraine.

**Paper main body.** State regulation applies to foreign trade, international capital flows, currency and credit relations, scientific and technological exchange, the international movement of labor. The most typical modern practice of state regulation of foreign economic relations is a combination of installed power, legal documents issued rules and regulations of foreign trade activities to provide a certain degree of initiative, initiative, freedom of economic entities - participants in this activity.

**Conclusions of this research.** Numerous tasks of state regulation of foreign trade activities require the respective roles of the public administration at the national level and at regional centers.

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**Dreval Yu.,** Dreval Yu., Dreval Yu., Doctor in Public Administration, Full Professor, Professor of the Department of Occupational Safety, Technogenic and Ecological Safety, National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, Kharkiv

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"AXIOLOGICAL AND NORMATIVE BASIS OF THE STATE MANAGEMENT OF LABOUR PROTECTION"

**Problem setting.** The value is any phenomenon that is important for a person or society. Values play an important role in the formation and arrangement of diverse aspects of public relations. This fully applies to state policy in the sphere of state management of labour protection.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The value as one of the most important non-institutional foundations of human being is the epicenter of the research attention of many scientific fields. Different approaches to understanding of the nature of values are somehow concerning the underlying foundations of public relations. Moreover, they cover a target ("value-target") and the means of achieving it ("value-means"). The category of values is increasingly analyzed by experts in state management. However, the developments on the values are still insufficient extrapolated to numerous attempts to reform the legal principles and the practice of state management in the field of labour protection.

**Paper objective.** The objective of the manuscript is clarification of value potential of state management of labour protection.

**Paper main body.** Social values are set and fixed both in the course of civilization development and by adoption of legal norms. The basis for legal regulation of social and

labour relations is the Constitution of Ukraine. Effective state management is always value-rational, because it is based on the belief of citizens in the legitimacy of action of the government and authorities. Moreover not only practical management actions have to make a positive impact on the livelihoods of the society, but also legal rules developed and adopted by public authorities. This is applied also to the set of legal rules and management activities in the field of labour protection.

Today, there is a definitely change of priorities in the relations of the person (employee) and the state. The overall progress of state-power relations not only destroys the authoritarian regimes, but also causes a change in the tone of social and labor relations. A man of labor is increasingly seen not only as an obedient executor of administrative orders, but also as an effective member of social and labor relations. These processes should be based on the harmonious combination of the interests of the society, the state and the person. The state must guarantee the rights of all members of the tripartite dialogue, while providing them strictly adhere to the requirements of labour safety and hygiene. The basic carriers of social values are separate individuals and groups who are the consumers of government services in the field of labour protection. Therefore, the problem of feedback in the formation and implementation of labour protection policy has particular importance.

**Conclusions of the research.** Axiological approach is applied in all spheres of human activity, including the field of labour protection. Actions of all participants of social and labor relations should be useful and important, both for the individual and for society as a whole. Therefore, it is important to involve into the formation and implementation of state policy of labour protection the wide range of stakeholders and civil society institutions.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"THE MAIN APPROACHES TO FORMATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY IN UKRAINE"

**Problem setting.** Industrial policy of the state currently stands as the basis of effective institutional and economic modernization of Ukraine's economy. The aim of industrial policy is a positive change (growth) of the real sector of the economy.

In modern conditions, the exit from crisis is impossible without the revival of the real sector, without a profound structural change in the industry. In this regard, the importance of the development of industrial policy. The problem is, what should be government intervention, which methods and techniques should be used. Therefore, the formation and implementation of state industrial policy is one of the most important modern theoretical and practical problems.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Problems of formation and implementation of state industrial policy highlighted in the works of both foreign and domestic scientists. A significant contribution to the study of the peculiarities of state influence on economic relations made by such scholars, as A. Horskyi, I. Hryshchenko, L. Deineko, V. Yemelianov, T. Zheliuk, O. Zarudna, I. Kalinichenko, M. Kyzym, L. Klymenko, P. Krush, I. Maksymenko, L. Peltek, E. Rubinshtein, T. Stovba,

N. Tarasova, K. Tkach, V. Khaustova, E. Sheludko, M. Yakubovskiy, and other authors. The ideas and statements contained in the works of these authors formed the basis for the further development and implementation of industrial policy. However, despite numerous studies, remain insufficiently illuminated solutions of modern problems of government influence on industry development.

**Paper objective.** The purpose of this article is to study the main approaches to the formation and implementation of industrial policy in Ukraine, as well as the rationale for the proposals on the elaboration of a strategy of structural change in industry for the implementation of industrial policy in the domestic economy.

**Paper main body.** The essence of the industrial policy in the narrow sense is to determine government development priorities for the industry, as well as in ensuring their implementation. In a broad sense we are talking about priorities of development of the national economy as a whole. Industrial policy includes a range of activities aimed at addressing long-term structural problems of economic development.

Industrial policy of the state as part of an overall economic policy is one of the most controversial concepts in the scientific literature and in political practice. In works of domestic economists can be traced to the ambiguity and diversity to the characteristics of industrial policy. System-wide policy is mostly of a macroeconomic nature and is realized through measures in tax, monetary, currency, customs and other impacts. In contrast, selective industrial policy tends to be microeconomic.

Selective industrial policy is implemented through the investment policy, which is understood as a system of measures that provides volume, structure investments in the most promising directions, based on new organizational and economic solutions, the concentration of investment and increase their effectiveness.

**Conclusions of the research.** Summarizing the investigation of the essence of industrial policy, it should be noted that there are different definitions. But in each of these constituent elements are: the participation of the state in the market distribution of resources, governmental support for the development of industrial sectors, long-term measures of the state support of scientific and technological achievements and development of the export of finished products.

Generalizing the above definition, should make adjustments and to concretize its essence in modern times. Industrial policy is a system of economic relations between public authorities, businesses, research organizations concerning the formation of a high-tech, competitive industrial complex in the framework of the strategy of modernization of economy of Ukraine.

For the implementation of industrial policy in the domestic economy is necessary to develop a structural transformation strategy. For long-term policies of structural changes in industry of Ukraine it is necessary to regulate the position of the government on a comprehensive strategy of structural reforms; the main objects of state regulation in the period of restructuring; focus the regulatory activities of the state relating to crisis industries; forms of state support of knowledge-based industries; the relation "science-business-government" in the course of structural transformation of industry; the legal framework of the structural transformation.

Thus, the main tool that implements the developed strategy of structural changes in industry, industrial policy, and its essence is the reasonable choice of priority sectors and enterprises and to provide them with effective state support.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"TECHNOLOGY OF LONG-TERM FORECASTING USED IN ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL MACROECONOMIC SYSTEM BASED ON SIMULATION MODEL"

**Problem setting.** In modern economic and political conditions of Ukraine the state policy is directed on development of independence of regions within the unitary state. Conducting of effective public policy is impossible without the science-based evaluation of decisions adopted. Long-term modeling and forecasting is the tool that makes it possible to evaluate the impact of the ongoing reforms on macroeconomic system development.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The main problems of forecasting the development of the macroeconomic system are related to the developments of V. Geets, D. Andrianov, J. Forrester, and other scientists. The analysis showed that first of all attention is paid to modeling and forecasting of macroeconomic systems at the state level. Existing models of forecasting the development processes of macroeconomic systems do not fully reflect the features of regional macroeconomic systems.

**Paper objective.** The aim of the work is to develop a model and a information technology for forecasting the development processes of the regional macroeconomic system within the framework of a unified information management technology at the regional level, providing foresight of the consequences of the implemented policy, as well increasing the validity of decisions taken by local governments.

**Paper main body.** The simulation model based on the method of system dynamics is proposed. A modification of the world dynamics model is proposed due to the introduction of additional state variables: the intellectual capital of the society, the share of intellectual capital in agriculture and the gross regional product. It should be noted that the gross regional product is modeled on the basis of the production function.

The developed model of forecasting the development processes of the regional macroeconomic system describes the cause-effect relationships in the macroeconomic system with the help of a system of indicators. This system of indicators reflects the interaction and influence of the spheres of production and consumption, as well as the ecological sphere, on the development processes of the macroeconomic system.

The generalized forecasting technology, which includes simulation model set up, validation and long-term forecasting, is developed. Since the method of system dynamics does not provide a sufficiently complete description of the regional macroeconomic system, forecasting technology includes the stage of forecasting indicators of the system of national accounts, which allows expanding the system of indicators for describing the state of the regional macroeconomic system. To reflect the impact of public policy on the regional macroeconomic system, the simulation model is complemented by the following components: a model that builds on the formalization of public policy and a model for adjusting adjustment parameters.

**Conclusions of the research.** This article presents the technology of long-term forecasting on managing the development of regional macroeconomic system. This

technology of simulation modeling and forecasting of the development processes of the macroeconomic system reflects the influence of state regulation mechanisms on the development of social, economic and environmental spheres. This technology can be used to assess the impact of the implementation of management decisions at the stage of formation of effective indicative development plans, implementation of state policy.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:  
"INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC  
MECHANISMS OF EDUCATIONAL CONCEPTS APPLICATION IN UKRAINE"

**Problem setting.** Increased attention to the educational issues is highly relevant for the Ukrainian society. It has appeared in the result of an acute social crisis which affects the mind, feelings, and character of each individual and creates the need for the patriotic education of youth.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The analysis of the literature on the subject has shown that the issues related to the use of foreign experience of implementation of mechanisms of public administration of the educational and formative sphere in higher education is studied insufficiently and requires further clarification and justification. A certain scientific and practical interest in terms of understanding the place and role of public administration of educational and formative process represent the conceptual ideas presented in the works [1-7].

**Paper objective** is to review international experience of implementation of public mechanisms of educational concepts application in Ukraine.

**Paper main body.** The world school is moving towards the democratization of education. There are two mutually exclusive approaches to the understanding of democracy of education. The first, based on the idea of egalitarianism, comes from the fact that all children are born equal, and proposes to focus on the principles of uniform education. However, the second approach, based on the idea of anti egalitarianism, is gaining more and more supporters. It is based on the fact that the education system needs to perform two functions: personal education and social selection. The first case refers to the acquisition of knowledge, skills, character formation and the second one – to the distribution according to the various professional and public layers. High school needs to effectively implement both functions and, thus, to solve the problems of democratic education. Anti egalitarianists believe that equality should be kept to minimum and the differences of the subjects of educational influence should be taken into account to maximum.

The democratic system of education implies a focus on several important conditions: the equality of all members of society regardless of their social status, gender, nationality, religion, race. It is inherent in the organization of educational process that creates a person capable of free and creative thinking and work.

**Conclusions of the research.** Thus, the development of public administration of education in the modern world is a multilateral process, the scope and results of which are very significant. There have been striking changes caused by the needs of human civilization. The progress of the school and higher education can be considered as a major trend which remains a pillar of morality, the source of acquisition of national and universal cultural values.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

**"THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE STATE REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL PROTECTION"**

**Problem setting.** The theoretical basics of public administration of higher education in the sphere of civil protection are covered in the article. It is defined that reforming of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine is a prerequisite for changes in approaches and methods to training of civil protection service specialists that is caused, first of all, by change of standard documentation, which regulates work of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine. It is defined that higher educational institutions of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine are the large organizations with the regularities of development, specifics and processes, which are inherent only to them.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Such scientists as S. Dombrovskaya, A. Romin, V. P. Sadkovoy etc. were engaged in research of processes of civil protection specialists' training.

**Paper objective** is to create the theoretical basics of public administration of higher education in the sphere of civil protection

**Paper main body.** Modern higher education is the foundation for intellectual, cultural, spiritual, social and economic development of society and the state. Whose aim is the comprehensive development of human beings and the highest values of society, the development of talents and mental and physical abilities, education of high moral character, the formation of citizens capable of deliberate choice, the enrichment of the basis of intellectual, artistic and cultural potential of the people, improving education of people.

Undoubtedly, the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education", has made a positive contribution to the displacement of the issues to address complex problems facing modern higher education, but along with the European integration course, which has chosen the people of Ukraine requires systemic reform of education that shall be subject of social consensus, understanding that education - is one of the main levers of civilization progress and economic development.

The result of the reform must be comprehensive transformation of the educational sector. Education must become a system capable of self -vidpovidno the challenges of social development, which are constantly changing. Education has become an effective leverage of the knowledge economy, the innovation environment in which pupils and students get the skills and ability to independently acquire lifelong knowledge and apply this knowledge in practice. Education should produce individuals capable of rapid economic growth and cultural development of the country, conscious, socially active citizens competitive in the European and global labor markets. Education has become a real guarantee of high social standards.

**Conclusions of the research.** The theoretical basics of public administration of higher education in the sphere of civil protection are covered in the article. It is defined that reforming of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine is a prerequisite for changes in approaches and methods to training of civil protection service specialists that is caused, first of all, by change of standard documentation, which regulates work of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine. It is defined that higher educational institutions of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine are the large organizations with the regularities of development, specifics and processes, which are inherent only to them.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF THE STATE MANAGEMENT OF TRAINING SPECIALIST IN CIVIL PROTECTION"

**Problem setting.** The strategic bases of public administration of civil protection service specialists' training and also the legislation on the matter are analyzed. The priority directions of improvement of quality of civil protection service specialists' training, the feasibility and need of life-long education in the sphere of civil protection are researched. The system of strategic planning of development of general secondary, professional and higher education in the educational institutions of State Emergency Service of Ukraine on the basis of the conducted researches is constructed.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Such scientists as S. Dombrovskaya, A. Romin, V. P. Sadkovoy etc. were engaged in research of processes of civil protection specialists' training.

**Paper objective** is to creation strategic bases of public administration of civil protection service specialists' training.

**Paper main body.** The system of civil protection service specialists' training includes many aspects, such as a standard-legal basis of preparation and competence of the faculty, organizational structure of all system in general, financial provision and others. Therefore it isn't enough to research legal, organizational and financial-economic mechanisms separately for improvement of all system as all of them are interconnected among themselves and give effective result, which is necessary for public administration system improvement in the sphere of civil protection service specialists' training in general, only in a case of their complex application. Proceeding from it, it is expedient to research the complex mechanism of public administration of civil protection service specialists' training consisting of legal, organizational and financial-economic components, which constantly are in unity and interrelation.

In our opinion, it is expedient to apply system approach to definition of the term "financial and economic management mechanism" as it allows investigation of mechanism as complete set of elements and subsystems in total and also relations and communications between them. State and local budget, funds of organizations, reserve funds, investments, credits, financial assets of charitable and other public organizations are the sources of financing of actions in the sphere of civil protection. A. Chubenko notes in the monograph, that financial relations connected with providing of civil protection system with monetary and material resources exist only in the form of legal relationship, always have integrity, systemacity and formal definiteness connected with fact that they regulate accurately certain communications, which appear between object and subjects. The scientist specifies that on the one hand, the participants of the specified legal relationship are subjects who represent interests of the state in the sphere of public finances, in particular Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, State Treasury Service of Ukraine, National Bank of Ukraine, etc. and on the other side - the authorities, which are the part of uniform state civil protection system and directly participate in mobilization and use of financial resources of appropriate authorities budgets [1.a.i.13]. In our case, higher educational institutions of SES of Ukraine have the mediated relation to Uniform state system of civil protection of Ukraine therefore the main source of financing is the state budget of SES of Ukraine. Financing of higher education institutions of SES of

Ukraine in full including persons of private and commanding structure of civil protection service, as a part of Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, isn't provided by the current legislation.

**Conclusions of the research.** The strategic bases of public administration of civil protection service specialists' training and also the legislation on the matter are analyzed. The priority directions of improvement of quality of civil protection service specialists' training, the feasibility and need of life-long education in the sphere of civil protection are researched. The system of strategic planning of development of general secondary, professional and higher education in the educational institutions of State Emergency Service of Ukraine on the basis of the conducted researches is constructed.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:  
"STATE REGULATION CONDITION  
OF THE UKRAINE FINANCIAL MARKET"

**Problem setting.** Ukrainian financial market - one of the most important sectors of the national economy, where the formation and allocation of financial resources. And through the activities of its members are provided with the accumulation and allocation of investment resources, the interaction of producers and consumers of financial services rules set by the state and its regulatory authorities.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** All major schools of economic thought pay much attention to the state's role in economic development and regulation of financial markets. Organizing and summarizing works of economists suggest that the theoretical principles, practice functioning of financial markets and instruments of financial policy to regulation still have some problems in countries with economies in transition, particularly in Ukraine, where the financial market in its development is quite variable and unstable.

**Paper objective.** Analysis of the financial market of Ukraine and to identify effective mechanisms of state regulation it.

**Paper main body.** In countries with developed market economies, financial market environment is essential for the successful functioning of the economy and social sphere. The financial market has emerged as a result of the emergence of the need for additional forms of mobilization to fund the development of the national economy.

Today, for the economy characterized by a high level of dollarization, cash payments and interest rates, primarily resulting inconsistent and ineffective policy of state regulation of yesteryears. Inconsistency regulating economic realities in recent years has led to an accumulation of internal imbalances in all sectors of the economy. Budget support inefficient industries, not prudent on energy pricing for households keeping artificially fixed exchange rate - all this led to the loss of competitiveness of Ukrainian producers, rising current account deficit, a substantial fiscal deficit and increase public debt.

**Conclusions of the research.** For active growth in the medium term the country must move carefully through strengthening macroeconomic and financial stability and implement wide-ranging structural reforms that would ensure improvement of the business climate and attract more investment flows and enhanced competitiveness of



Ukraine. Making effective monetary and financial state regulation will help reduce inflation expectations, and implementation of profound and complex financial and economic reforms that solve the entrenched problems, provide a return of confidence in financial markets and restore access to capital markets for public and private sectors. All this will make Ukraine an attractive investment and improve the country's prospects in the medium term. Prospects for further research outlined issues related to the strengthening of macroeconomic and financial stability, improving the mechanisms of state regulation of the financial market of Ukraine.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

**"THE FORMATION OF PUBLIC AND MANAGERIAL ASPECTS OF  
IMPROVING THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL  
INSTITUTIONS"**

**Problem setting.** The modern features of social development require the definition of an objective of state activity, a valuable paradigm of public human existence and society, the scientific support of the education of a citizen.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The necessary methodological basis for the analysis of theoretical constructs of investigation of problems of mechanisms' formation of state regulation of educational environment of higher educational institution became the approaches presented in the scientific works of domestic and foreign researchers [1; 2; 3; 4-7].

**Paper objective.** The purpose of this article is to analyze the principles of establishing of public and managerial aspects of improving the educational environment of higher educational institutions.

**Paper main body.** Scientific research and practice prove that such an effective state mechanism is the educational environment of the higher educational establishment. Today there is a growing need for training of a new generation of professionals – the new national elite that should implement the new educational and ideological paradigm of national and state creation. These processes should occur in a new environment, with the help of new methods, using modern and innovative management technologies, and the young generation should be educated by a new generation of teachers, who passed the courses of professional development for expanding of their professional profile. Such approach, for our opinion, requires a scientific vision of public and managerial problems (an educational aspect) on the basis of introduction of modern principles, methods and functions of management of educational process in the higher educational institution, the search for innovative technologies and teaching methods, the closer combination with managerial activity in the higher educational institutions.

**Conclusions of the research.** The extension of scientific and project scope is necessary to carry out through the synthesis of three areas of science and practice - management of ergonomics and formation culture. This synthesis served as the starting point for identifying of a new concept about mechanisms of improvement of educational environment of higher school. The inherently synthetic design and development should be embodied into a new system of organization of educational environment of higher school.

**Klejshmidt Yu.**, applicant, Kharkiv  
An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:  
"CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES TO GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF  
INFORMATION FIELD"

**Problem setting.** Currently lack of complex research on the specifics of state regulation of the information sphere is source of risks and uncertainty. This makes it necessary to analyze the overall organizational and legal components of government regulation combined with its features in the information sector and on this basis to give a comprehensive definition of state regulation in this area.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Theoretical and methodological issues of governance and its application in the information field are in the focus of such scholars as V. Averyanov, G. Atamanchuk, V. Afanasyev, V. Bakumenko, O. Buhtatyi, Y. Burylo, E. Hryhonis, L. Grigoryan, H. Yesipchuk, V. Knyazev, M. Koretsky, O. Kryukov, M. Kruglov, P. Nadolishiniy, A. Radchenko, V. Stepanov, Y. Tikhomirov, O. Fedorchak and several other scientists.

**Paper objective.** Paper objective is to determining the appropriateness of using the term "state regulation of information sphere" and the separation of its components.

**Paper main body.** Since the concept of information sphere as the sphere of information activity combines into a single chain categories such as subject, object and its performance of these actions, it enables management to track the sequence of state on all of the components of the information sphere as an object of state regulation.

Directly to the providers of information, power-organizing activity of the state affected their will and consciousness, leading to the desired state for changes in their behavior - information activities. After a change in the information activities of these entities are achieved required to state changes in such elements as information space, information and telecommunication networks, information security, which is the object of this activity.

**Conclusions of the research.** Some peculiarities of state regulation in the information sphere give reason to finally define it as a coherent, focused, subordinate activities of regulatory bodies and their officials, which is the implementation of regulatory functions to ensure the practical development and implementation of state policy in the field of information and information infrastructure relations to meet the needs of society in the information as a strategic resource development in the context of information society in Ukraine.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:  
"PUBLIC CONTROL OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN UKRAINE"

**Problem setting.** In Ukraine the law enforcement agencies are in the process of their reformation associated with the fact that our state has assumed the number of the international obligations towards the formation of the democratic European society. The

legal regulation of public control activity of the National Police of Ukraine is related with the improvement of public-administrative activity, which is impossible without proper analysis of the factors which have influence on it, i.e., the society enters into the relationship with authorities, the operational procedure of which are well-defined regulated by the applicable law.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The studies of A. Krupnik, S. Bratel, S. Denisyuk, T. Nalivayko, S. Skorniak and others are devoted to research the concept and content of the control of activities government authorities, but the issue of public control of the activity of the National Police of Ukraine requires careful analysis and research.

**Paper objective.** The aim of the article is the analysis of the legal regulation of the accomplishment of public control of police activities and the mechanism of its realization in the modern conditions.

**Paper main body.** The specific character of the control activities is the possibility of influence the under control subject for the purpose of stopping of the detected infringement of legality. The public control makes possibility to point the controlled defects to the control subject, without any direct interference in the process of removing these defects, i.e. the public control is one of the main features of the democratic civil society. The implementation of the control through their representatives is the state control, and the direct implementation of control is the social control, which does not quite correspond to the requirements of the civil society and the international experience in this field. The control of police activities can be carried out in the form of involvement of members of the community to the combined review of the complaints to the actions or omissions of the police officers to check of the information about the proper performance of the duties are assigned to them. The prevalent form of the public control of the police is the promulgation information about the illegal activities on the Internet. The public control over the police activities considering the existing legislation can be formed as the package of measures that are accomplished by the members of community, directed on the collection, accumulation and analysis of the information about the police activities, that, as a result, the possibility and the real mechanism for presenting of this information in the interdepartmental control authority for the National Police to eliminate these disadvantages is supposed.

**Conclusions of the research.** The establishing of the cooperation with the population on the principles of partnership is possible not only in the conditions of its legal regulation, and in the real organizational renewal of the process activities, which were characterized by the openness and clarity.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"PROFESSIONAL ETHICS CODE FOR THE OFFICIALS OF UNITS OF SSES IN UKRAINE: GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION"

**Problem setting.** Moral culture of the rank and file and senior officers of bodies and units of SSES in Ukraine is a qualitative characteristics of official's personality moral development and moral maturity which basic function is to regulate moral aspects of his activity and moral relationships in personnel.

Officials' moral culture development should start at the time of studying at a higher educational establishment of SSES in Ukraine alongside with the processes of his professional training, intellectual and physical development, and continue systematically through his service training, career development, as well as self-education and self-improvement.

Nowadays demonstrates undoubted actualization of the research in the formation of moral-ethic competence of the rank and file and senior officers of bodies and units of SSES in Ukraine and cultivation of ethic norms and principles in the process of professional training of specialists capable of self-realization in the management environment.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Different aspects of ethics and morals itself and morality in the SAR units' activity were researched in the works of such domestic scientists as V. Sadkovyi, M. Koziar, I. Movchan, I. Mjakush, M. Omelchenko, R. Lavretskyi, V. Hora etc.

**Paper objective.** The aim of the research is a theoretical development of the basic ways of formation and regulation of moral culture of the rank and file and senior officers of bodies and units of SSES in Ukraine in the process of training, refresher training and career development of the personnel.

**Paper main body.** Professional Ethics Code for the Officials of Units in SSES in Ukraine as a generalized collection of main professional-ethic norms of behavior and means of their regulation must determine for the SSES in Ukraine officials: moral values, obligations and need-to-know principles of service in bodies and units of SSES in Ukraine; professional-ethic requirements to the on- and off-service and anti-corruption behavior; principles of formation of the unity of beliefs and opinions in the sphere of professional ethics and military courtesy, oriented at professional-ethic pattern of behavior; ways of regulation of professional ethic problems of officials' relationships in the process of their co-work; basis of education of high-toned personality of the official corresponding to the ethic norms and principles, universal and professional ethics.

**Conclusions of the research.** Development and implementation of Professional Ethics Code for the Officials of Units in SSES in Ukraine is a pressing challenge. Norms of this Code must be universal and cover all the rank and file and senior officers of bodies and units of SSES in Ukraine regardless of the post occupied and seniority.

The authors recommend SSES in Ukraine to initiate legislation as to the adoption of the Law of Ukraine On the Professional Ethics Code for the Official of Units of SSES in Ukraine, which, in their opinion, will catch up positive changes that can enrich the process of regulation of moral culture of the rank and file and senior officers of bodies and units of SSES in Ukraine from the relationship of science and practice.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"THE ECONOMICAL STRUCTURE OF A HIGHER EDUCATIONAL  
INSTITUTION AS BASIS FOR ITS EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT"

**Problem setting.** The efficient management in the higher educational institutions under the present conditions of economic management is a difficult process, the main-supplements of which are the correct choice of purposes and tasks, the study and the profound analysis of the achieved level of educational work, the system of efficient planning, the organization of the activity of academic staff, the choice of the best ways of increasing the level of educational services, and the effective control of the educational process.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The basis of our study is the theoretical and methodological principles of organization, public administration, forecasting and economics of education which are developed in the works of famous scientists.

**Paper objective.** The aim of the research is an aspects and modes of economic structure of a higher educational institution as basis for its effective management and security guarantee.

**Paper main body.** It was defined that according to the traditional approach, the notion “system” is understood as an established procedure, social and economic structure. Based on this, it is proposed to understand the economic system as a wide range of characteristics of economic life of, in particular, the higher educational institutions. Within the research, we focused on one of the most important characteristics of this system, namely: the sources and the models of distribution of profits of the higher educational institutions.

It was determined that the complex economic model of the activity of a higher educational institution allows the applying of all possible models of distribution of profits obtained by its units. While the main forms of financial and economic relations in a higher educational institution are as follows: a) the budgetary and profit-and-loss model, under which the spending of means is carried out according to the estimate of expenditures of production; b) the model of full-scale economic accountability of two known types: with fixed and open salary budget; c) leasing model; d) small enterprise (small firm) model; e) internal profit-and-loss models (contract, individual employment, etc.); f) any combination of the listed models.

**Conclusions of the research.** Thus, the reasons of the ‘illness’ of the higher school in the financial and economic area, and, accordingly, the ‘treatment methods’ are also in the area of economy and finances. It should be noted that the important role belongs to extrabudgetary profits of a higher educational institution. There is also a situation, under which such a non-market structure as a higher educational institution is forced to function according to the market rules. This situation causes the increase of risks. Therefore, the need in the complex maintenance of economic stability of a higher educational institution appeared.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"THE RISK-BASED APPROACH IN STATE REGULATION IN THE SPHERE OF TECHNOGENIC AND FIRE SAFETY"

**Problem setting.** Improvement of mechanisms of state regulation in the sphere of technogenic and fire safety through the introduction of a risk-based approach, i.e. modern risk management techniques to reduce the number and minimize the socio-economic consequences of emergencies and hazardous events, ensuring a guaranteed level of security of the citizen and society.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Taking into account foreign experience and the latest publications on this research topic, where the concept of "risk" region (border) of risk is described, there comes the identification of the types of fire risk, a comparative calculation of the fire risk for Ukraine from 2013 to 2014, the work on the identification of mechanisms of state regulation in the sphere of technogenic- and fire-safety, and investigation of ways to improve them.

**Paper objective.** The aim of the article is the justification of the necessity of applying a risk-based approach as a way of improving mechanisms of state control in the sphere of technogenic and fire safety.

**Paper main body.** The work is based on the study of the basic principles on the use of risk-based approach to ensure technogenic and fire safety of the certain objects. The main task is to implement a risk-based approach, specifically/especially in: 1) the creation of scientific basics of the technogenic and fire safety and safety of complex technical systems, people and the environment; 2) development of methods for industrial objects risk assessment; 3) development of scientific foundations of the concept of acceptable risk concerning the functioning conditions of the national economy.

The algorithm of risk management is observed. The control algorithm in a particular situation is analyzed, for example, fire risk reduction, mainly reducing the number of deaths from fire per unit time. The factors influencing the number of victims is observed (and assessed). A direct correlation between ensuring an appropriate level of safety (fire, anthropogenic), using a risk-based approach, and identification and improvement of mechanisms of state regulation in this area is revealed.

**Conclusion of the research.** In this work, we have studied basic principles on the use of risk-based approach to ensure technogenic and fire safety of the relevant objects. The algorithm of risk management is considered an example of the detail of the of the risks' influencing factors, and the necessity to use a risk-based approach as a way of improving mechanisms of state control in the sphere of technogenic and fire safety. Recommendations for further research are provided.

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:

"CONSOLIDATION OF CENTRAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS FACTOR OF SUCCESSFUL REALIZATION OF PUBLIC POLICY"

**Problem setting.** The study of the main areas of responsibility shows that, in any single responsibility, concurrent functions correspond to different authorities, making necessary interactions between them. Some of those relations, due to their nature or intensity, might provide for a better understanding of the counterparts and facilitate a more effective implementation of public policies to the benefit of citizens. And consolidation is the best form of interactions between central and local authorities.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The research on issues of different aspects of consolidation in society and public administration system is suggested in the works of scholars such as N. Vasilieva, P. Gai-Nyzhnyk, A. Kolot, I. Lopushinsky, S. Melenko, O. Orzhel, R. Pyliavetz, M. Piren, A. Sanchenko, O. Shukina et al.

**Paper objective.** The purpose of this article is to examine the fundamental political and legal principles of consolidation of local and central authorities as a factor in the successful implementation of public policy in various fields.

**Paper main body.** There is no single, undisputed level of government whose scope is large or narrow enough to control all possible negative and positive externalities of policy decisions: for this reasons, multiple levels of government and governmental and non-governmental actors should be involved in the search for legitimate policy solutions. The coexistence between these two sets of actors – territorial and functional interests – is always problematic. In many states, it is sometimes resolved in favour of territorially representative institutions, sometimes in favour of functional interests. In a multi-level public administration a balance can be achieved only through the de facto assimilation of the two types of actors who are carriers of public interests within a higher political and constitutional order, - local and central authorities, - by means of consolidation.

The consolidation of local and central authorities contribute to modern democracy in a number of ways:

- 1) it entrenches the right of the “peripheries” to be involved in decisions that concern their material and cultural destiny (the “grass roots”);
- 2) it does so in such a way (“loose coupling”) as to avoid the deadlock that is normally associated even with cooperative federalist settings in which each actor has veto power over the final decision;
- 3) it fosters the creation of more organic ties between sub-national authorities and their local societies that tend to produce locally responsive outputs, and yet also foster the formation of broad alliances across peripheries and between institutional and non-institutional actors, and territorial and functional interests, that tend to produce generally responsive outputs.

While many a-territorial jurisdictions may get formed as a result of the attempt to effectively tackle given policy problems, and develop their memberships, allegiances and values, the consolidation of local and central authorities stubbornly reminds us that the consequences of these a-territorial jurisdictional activities will be ultimately felt in given territories by the individuals that inhabit them. Responsibility for tying the many policy knots into a coherent whole must be taken by some territorial authority, and the arguments made to justify policy solutions must ultimately make reference to territorial constituencies, their right to steer their collective destiny, and the relationships among territorial constituencies.

How exactly this coexistence can be achieved varies enormously depending on the specific powers of the territorial jurisdictions, the strength of the a-territorial jurisdictions, and the normative values mobilized by them. As it could be seen, in different states, the various governmental levels are not only equipped with different institutional

powers, but are also endowed with specific legitimating values that derive from deep-seated understandings about how society should rule itself and what relationship it should have with the state.

**Conclusions of the research.** Certain types of interaction are better carried out by means of representative bodies that can unify the position of municipalities and stand for the interests of local authorities with stronger support than is possible in one-to-one relationships. The existence of representative structures of consolidation of local self-government bodies (i.e. associations) is beneficial both for them and for central authorities. The former can carry out consultation and negotiations in a more ordered manner, and can rely on the fact that the results of the compromises that are reached can be assumed for a significant number of local authorities, while the latter - especially the smaller local authorities - have a chance to participate in the decision-making process and might influence its final outcome in a way that would not be possible for each one on its own.

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:

"IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MECHANISMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE SPHERE CIVIL PROTECTION FROM NATIONAL SECURITY"

**Problem setting.** At the present stage of development of the system of civil protection of the population, the leadership of our state has set the task of modernization of public administration in the system of civil protection, fire safety and national security of the state as a whole. Through the imperfection of public administration system of civil protection, and lack of function of the Central and local Executive authorities and local self-government bodies in ensuring fire safety in the field of civil protection, efficiency of counteraction of emergency situations (hereinafter CHS) remain at a low level, it has repeatedly drawn the attention of both experts and leading scientists on this issue. That is why the elaboration of scientifically substantiated directions of modernization of public administration mechanisms in the system of civil defense for national security is a pressing scientific problem.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** A significant contribution to the development of science of public administration in the field of civil protection for the national security of the country and its citizens did the current Ukrainian scientists: A. Barrel, V. Bogdanovich, A. Vlasyuk, S. Vovchenko, P. Volyansky, Is. Gavrillo, L. Zhukov, N. Klimenko, V. Kosivtsov, V. Kostenko, A. Koshkin, I. Wells, A. Melnichenko, A. Poteryayko, V. Przedborski, B. Cage, J. Socha, V. Tishchenko, A. Trush, G. Prihodko, I. West and others who advised conceptually important theoretical approaches to the solution of urgent and problematic issues in the industry. However, it should be recognized that the problems of modernization of public administration mechanisms in the civil protection national security state has not yet received appropriate coverage in the scientific literature, particularly scientific literature, public administration. It was established that scientific studies have examined some problems in the functioning of the civil protection system in the conditions of Ukraine's independence. At the



same time, these studies insufficiently investigated mechanisms of public administration and especially upgrade the system to modern conditions, as the regulatory framework and the national security state in the field of civil protection, the structure, functions and tasks entrusted to the Executive bodies at liquidation of consequences of emergency and the use of international experience to improve the effectiveness of the system of civil protection, the role and value of its information and analytical support.

**Paper objective.** To examine basic mechanisms of public administration in the system of civil protection to ensure national security, to reveal the primary function and areas of improvement of public management in the industry.

**Paper main body.** So at the present time there are no other quantitative indicators and criteria for evaluating the level of fire safety, an uncertain relationship with the indicators of national security, quantitative basis which, in turn, also remains not enough studied, while research papers in this direction published quite a lot. For situation correction it is necessary to improve the Law of Ukraine "About fire safety" taking into account European and world experience, as well as to amend the Law of Ukraine "On fundamentals of national security of Ukraine", with regard to fire safety as a separate component of the national security state.

**Conclusions of the research.** Modernization of the public administration of fire safety as component of national security in the new market conditions must meet today and to build a state management model that would guarantee the internal security of the state and meets the highest European standards.

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**Kryukov O.,** Doctor in Public Administration, Full Professor, Professor of the Chair of Public Administration in the Sphere of Civil Protection, National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, Kharkiv

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:

"COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AUTHORITIES AND SOCIETY  
AS FACTOR OF INFORMATION SECURITY POLICY IMPLEMENTATION"

**Problem setting.** Information security of the society as a whole and its structural components is quite a pressing issue, especially now when matters of information, in particular its social variety, have come into sharp focus. At the current stage of the society's informatization, a slogan put forward by the American managers as far back as in the 1970-s "He who has information owns the world" acquires a special topicality.

The present stage of the society's development is characterized by a growing importance of the information sphere, which is an essential factor of social life, affecting to a large extent the prospects for successful socio-political and politico-administrative transformations of the Ukrainian society.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** General matters concerning the information society's genesis are analyzed in the works by M. Castells, R. Dahrendorf, W. Dizard, J. Gonnert, V. Inozemtsev, O. Laktionov, K. Popper, T. Voronina and other researchers. Communication problems in administration have been researched by such Ukrainian scholars as V. Dziundziuk, O. Kriukov, O. Krutii, V. Martynenko, O. Radchenko, A. Serenok and others.

**Paper objective.** The paper objective is a theoretical substantiation of the need for communicative interaction of citizens and authorities as a factor of the country's infor-

mation security and improvement of the public administration of information security in Ukraine.

**Paper main body.** A modern information revolution world over imposes a new information paradigm upon the exploration of political phenomena. Information technologies induce changes in political institutions, political relations, and forms of political influence of the society and its conscience, as well as means towards the sought for political reality. The outcome of these changes in management of information flows and information technologies becomes the key lever of political power, a skillful control of political information determining the success of future political development.

In terms of the communicative approach, public administration is interpreted not only and not so much as a certain substance of influence, subordination, power, or relations, limited temporarily and spatially.

A communicative subsystem of a society's political system is an aggregate of relations and forms of interaction, that are established between classes, social groups, nations, and individuals with regard to their participation in exercising of power, making and pursuing policies. A special aspect of a communicative subsystem of the social environment is relations between power structures and the society. Currently, this aspect is increasingly turning into a subject of scientific research. It is necessary to take into account a special significance of the fact that the rights and freedoms of citizens appear to be an object of the national security in the information domain, and also that security is a socio-political phenomenon.

**Conclusions of the research.** In summation, it can be stated that:

1. There is no unified infrastructure for communication and informing public authorities that would be built on unified standards and platforms which complicates the process of timely introduction of modern technologies.

2. Ukraine proves to be lagging behind the advanced countries considerably in development of information and communication infrastructure, production of information and communication facilities, products, and services.

3. The demand of a large part of the low-income population for modern communication services is limited, including the Internet use. Specifically, it concerns villages, rural areas, and small towns.

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**Kuchyn S.**, PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Senior Scientific  
Employee of Scientific Department of the State Security Problems,  
National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, Kharkiv  
An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:  
"CULTURE SPHERE AS AN OBJECT OF IMPLEMENTATION  
THE MECHANISMS OF STATE MANAGEMENT"

**Problem setting.** The study of the mechanisms of state control in the sphere of culture is necessary to create favorable conditions for the training of future profile specialists and for their further employment, on the quality content of which the future development of the entire socio-cultural state sphere depends. In conditions of development and complication the socio-economic relations in the national economy of Ukraine, special attention should be given to establishment the effective mechanism of state regulation the cultural sphere development, therefore, a significant part of the costs

for its maintenance and development lays on the state authorities and local self-governments.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** However, a significant contribution to study the problems of cultural sector development, the mechanisms of state regulation of its activities was made by such scholars as O. Batishcheva, B. Danylyshyn, A. Degtyar, S. Dombrovskaya, M. Zhulynsky, V. Kovalchuk, A. Kolot, O. Malysheva, A. Mol, S. Mirvoda, G. Osipova, and O. Rubinstein, G. Sklyar, V. Cherba and others.

**Paper objective.** The purpose of this article is to identify the component elements of culture and are functionally tightly-interrelated elements of economic system of the state, which have been entrusted the task of development the spiritual and moral potential of society, its labour resources; expansion the best cultural, artistic, educational achievements; creating a favorable environment for the development of national economy, as an important object of implementation the mechanisms of state governance.

**Paper main body.** Since the second half of the 20-th century the problem of assessment the role of culture as a factor of development the territories and communities is a subject of research in economics, sociology, and cultural policy. Since 1980-ies the role of cultural sphere is evaluated in terms of the functional approach: culture is considered as a resource of the development processes and self-determination of communities; the importance of cultural resources in economic processes and in the revival of territories is been noted. The culture begins to be treated as the resource of new economy, the sources of new thinking. Experts research and map the cultural resources and cultural potential of the territories, and develop the management technologies and specific proposals on how the cultural heritage can change the image of the territory and become interesting for the local community and for tourists. Cultural monuments and cultural events become an important part of tourism marketing.

The attitude of national economic individual to a particular area depends on the type of his economic activity. Classification the types of economic activity is regulated by "The classifier of economic activities" on the modern stage of development the statistical information in Ukraine. Socio-cultural sphere is an integral component in national economy of any country. The individuals (entities) of cultural sphere are the components of socio-cultural sphere. Libraries, museums, theatres and so on should be included to the sphere of culture. According to "Classifier the types of economic activity", Parts 90 "Activities in the field of creativity, art and entertainment", 91 "The functioning of libraries, archives, museums and other cultural institutions", 92 "The gambling organization", 93 "Activity in the field of sports, organizing the recreation and entertainment" are included to Section R "Arts, sport, entertainment and recreation".

Part 90 includes the management above institutions and providing the services to satisfy the cultural and recreational needs of customers, production and executing promotion, participation in stage performances, presentations which are intended for the public survey, providing the artistic, creative and technical personnel to create an artistic production and organize the scenic performances. Part 91 includes the activities of libraries and archives, working of museums, botanical and zoological gardens, historic sights and natural reserves.

In addition, the Classifier indicates that some institutions are not related to Part 90, but they provide the cultural, entertainment services and services in the field of recreation (there are "The creation of feature films and video products and its distribution", "The film showing" (Part 59)) and are considered as such, which perform functions similar to the functions in the sphere of culture. Entities (individuals) related to Parts 92 and 93, due

to their another (in comparison with the entities (individuals) of theatrical, museum, library business) specifics are hardly to be concerned to the sphere of culture. However, 93 part includes the provision of entertainment services, which can be connected with the cultural sphere to some extent, and which are closely related to Part I " The temporary allocation and catering organization", which indicates that the amount and type of additional services which are included to this section, can vary greatly. Services are provided by the cultural sphere, can be largely an additional services, and tourism industry accumulates providing the variety of services including cultural and artistic direction.

**Conclusions of the research.** The economic reasonability of modern market "depresses" the importance of entities of socio-cultural sphere. Socio-cultural reasonability is relegated to a secondary position and, sometimes, completely losing its weight, being destroyed by the primacy of material and economic benefits. Culture loses its functions of social consolidation, spiritual and moral human self-determination; its value as a guide to society of spiritual values and educator the spiritually enriched person is become more narrow. The cultural sphere and functionally related elements of education sector and recreational economy, which are responsible for development the spiritual and moral potential of society, its workforce, expansion the best cultural, artistic, educational achievements, require the implementation of improved state control mechanisms and support of public authorities and local self-governments.

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**Kuleshov N.**, PhD in Technical Sciences, Full professor, Full Professor of Management and Organization in the Sphere of Civil Protection Department, National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, Kharkiv

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:  
"THE SYSTEM REACTING IS ON EMERGENCIES AND MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS"

**Problem setting.** With the aim of providing of high level of reliability of defense of population of country from threats to their life and health, and also to defense of territories, environment and objects of economy from negative influence of HC by the state the created system of reacting on all types of dangers, composition and the state of that on this stage needs the detailed analysis and estimation of efficiency, infact the present system has the defects and need san improvement.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Questions are sanctified to the features of state administration in the field of civil defence and in particular in emergencies and also to the problems of organization of reactingon emergencies, during the last time examined in labours of S. Andreeva, S. Gushina, S. Kovalenko, O. Melnychenko, O. Pronevicha, O. Trusha, V. Tischenko, A. Harchukaetal.

**Paper objective.** The paper objective is the analysis of the composition and state of the system of reacting on emergencies with the aim of estimation of her possibility to the adequate reacting on all types of threats

**Paper main body.** The system of reacting on emergencies is examined, as totality of the prepared organs of management and forces, and also material, financial and informative resources that is intended for counteraction to the accidents, to the catastrophes, natural calamities and their consequences, in the order certain special state normatively - by legal acts, at close co-operation inter se . After the result of the conducted

analysis of the state of organs of management of reacting the system on emergencies, to composition of forces of civil defence and them materially - technical resources structural arrangement of the system is offered. The row of concepts of classification description of forces and facilities of civil defence, and certain ways of improvement of state administration, is extended in the field of reacting on existent threats. It is marked in particular, that the necessity of presence of the reliable and effective system of reacting on all types of modern threats objectively results in a necessity to realize the row of fundamental principles that go out world progress of life-saving trends in modern terms. To such tendencies, it follows to take integration of organizational structures, their diversification and centralization of management the actions of forces. All of it answers a general tendency and strategy of reformation of Government Service of Ukraine from Emergencies within the framework of the single state system of civil defence of sent to:

- it is strengthening of regional and local forces of civil defence;
- the diversification of activity of forces of civil defence, oriented to implementation of rescue functions, as in so military peace-time;
- unitization of structure and activity of forming and subdivisions of forces of civil defence;
- omnifying of professional preparation of organs of management and personnel of forces of civil defence;
- it is increase of mobility and dirigibility of forming of civil defence and specialized services;
- improvement of logistical support of rescue services and other component forces of civil defence.

**Conclusions of the research.** 1. The analysis of structure and composition of the operating system of reacting on emergencies, in the outlined limits, allows to assert about her legal formed and actual capability on condition of the further reformation, sent to the increase of level of state administration of civil defence, formation of mobile groupments of forces of civil defence the system under implementation of tasks from liquidation of consequences large, - scale emergencies of natural, technogenic and military character, modernisation of force and facility civil defence and their due logistical and financial support.

2. Use and realization offered approach in the article, ways and suggestion from the decision of problem questions, will assist the increase of level of reliability and efficiency of the state system of reacting on present threats.

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**Lahutin V.**, adjunct of the Training Research and Production Center,  
National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, Kharkiv

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:  
«FUNDAMENTALS OF STATE REGULATION STRATEGY OF INNOVATION ACTIVITIES»

**Problem setting.** The study of the formation and development of innovative processes in the scientific and technical sphere has not only allowed to identify the patterns of reproductive development of society but has also determined a number of challenges of both objective and subjective nature and which prevent the effective regulation of innovation activities.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The issues related to the state regulation of innovative activity were widely studied after the Second World War when the government funding of scientific research increased dramatically and the state became more actively involved in the scientific and technical sphere. A significant contribution to the study of the mechanisms of state regulation of the innovations support has been made by the Ukrainian and foreign scientists [1-5].

**Paper objective** is to analyse the fundamentals of state regulation strategy of innovation activities.

**Paper main body.** The construction of a national innovation system requires the comprehensive reforms based on scientific researches and generalization of practical experience. Still innovation activity in Ukraine is characterized by a rather sharp discrepancy between the relatively high potential for innovation and the extremely low resulting indicators. This discrepancy can be explained by three possible objective reasons: a) there is no real potential for innovations; b) there is no need in the commercialization of innovations in the market; c) there is no practice of the state support of innovation activity in market conditions.

**Conclusions of the research.** Thus, it is defined that the main problems are the issues of implementation of innovation, competition, control and stability.

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**Lisman T.,** Post-graduate Student, Social and Humanitarian Chair, Kharkiv Regional Institute of Public Administration of the National Academy of Public Administration attached to the office of the President of Ukraine, Kharkiv

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"DETERMINATION OF THE NOTION "TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY""

**Problem setting.** The problems of territorial groups, which are empowered with the function of administration at the local level, have not been studied comprehensively so far. The answer to these questions is in the theoretical understanding of the notion "territorial community."

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The availability of different approaches and views of the meaning and the determination of the notion "territorial community" are stipulated with the results of researches of historical processes of society development, formation of versatile social relations in it, etc. Thus, M. Baimuratov, O. Batanov, Yu. Kuts, O. Lyska, Yu. Molodozhen, Yu. Navruzov, A. Orkhiz and others studied the definition of the term according to various aspects and qualificatory features.

**Paper objective.** The paper objective is to determine and to describe the peculiarities of territorial communities, to generalize the theoretical groundwork of Ukrainian and foreign scientists in the field of study of territorial communities.

**Paper main body.** Studying the foreign and Ukrainian scientific resources, it is possible to note the diversity of definitions of "territorial community," which is caused by both the variety of life of territorial communities, and some ambiguity of the essence and the scope of the indicated notion.

Two conceptual approaches to the understanding and determination of the category of "territorial community" were allocated, namely: according to the priority of territorial and integration criterion, which stipulates the association of a territorial community with certain population centre as a natural territorial unit, within which the residents unite to

carry out the everyday activities; and according to the criterion of preference of social relations and interaction between the members of a community based on common interests.

**Conclusions of the research.** The results of the study demonstrate the difference in views of foreign and Ukrainian scientific environment concerning the understanding of the essence of territorial community. The diversity of approaches and classification criteria makes it impossible to definitely interpret this term so far. Perhaps, it causes the deceleration of the processes of creation of territorial communities as an effective element of the system of local self-government.

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**Lotariiev A.**, Institution of Higher Education «University of the Economics and Law «KROK»», Kiev

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:  
"ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF INNOVATION  
ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT"

**Problem setting.** The modern innovation system is necessary for the social and economic development of the country; while the innovative development must become more organized and favour the increase of the quality of institutional environment.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Among the scientific works in the field of administration of innovative activities, the most interesting are the works by D.Ardzhantsev, K.Bogan, M.English, A.G. Kochetov, T.G. Lohutova. However, the conceptual principles of innovative development of regions, the rules of its formation, etc. need the separate study.

**Paper objective.** The paper objective is the development of the organizational and economic mechanism of administration of innovative activity of a region and the methodology of innovative activity projecting.

**Paper main body.** The definition of the organizational and economic mechanism of administration of innovative activity was formulated. It was proved that the administration of innovative activity in a region stipulates the development of a clear innovative policy, which must be formed in connection with investment, industrial, scientific and technical policy of a region. However, today, despite the increasing role of innovations in the national economy, the majority of enterprises has no scientifically grounded organizational structure and do not use the efficient economic methods of the administration of innovative processes. The methodology of innovative activity projecting, using which it is possible to form the relevant organizational and economic mechanism of administration, was developed. The fundamentals of this methodology consist of the recursive algorithm of formation, the system of factors and purpose-oriented criteria of the mechanism.

**Conclusions of the research.** The paper develops the organizational and economic mechanism of administration of innovative activity in a region, for the formation of which it was proposed to use the methodology of innovative activity projecting, as it makes it possible to determine the optimal structure of the organizational and economic mechanisms. The purpose orientations of the organizational and economic mechanism of administration of innovative activity and the methods of their achieving were determined.

**Lyashevskya O.**, PhD in Public Administration, Associate Professor of the Department of Management and Organization of Civil Protection,  
National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, Kharkiv

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"IMPROVING STATE REGULATION OF INNOVATION FUNDING OF THE REGION"

**Problem setting.** State regulation of socio-economic development is a systematic influence of government on regional proportions allocation off actors of social and economic growth through the use of special means of regulation (machinery, tools, methods, etc.) according to the National Strategy for Regional Development, the State Economic and Social Development Ukraine and socio-economic development of the respective administrative units.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** This is the most difficult issues analyzed in the works of H. Atamanchuk, V. Babaev, V. Bakumenko, A. Degtyar, Yu. Kuts, S. Maystro and others.

**Paper objective.** The purpose of the article is to suggest the mechanism which will define the priorities in financing the innovative activity and distributing the assets attracted by the regional authorities among submitted projects.

**Paper main body.** The results of the research show that the main factors which hinder the innovative activity of businesses in Ukraine are limitation in financial resources, defects of lawmaking, the necessity of strict expenditure optimization and economic factors such as risks and a long payback period. The main task of the innovative management on a regional level is to choose and apply the most optimal management mechanisms of innovative processes for certain economic conditions and to further ensure the rational use of the resources available in the region. To focus the means of encouragement for the businesses in the region to improve their innovative activity, the authors suggest the financing mechanism of the innovative activity of the regional businesses which consists in attracting public / utility company «Agency of the regional council development» (created in 2014) and conferring such additional powers: to ensure complete and timely asset incoming in compliance with the determined priority of innovative activity trends; to carry out credit operations, the right to be a guarantor and to allocate assets on deposits in bank institutions. The scheme of financing mechanism of the innovative activity by the Agency of the regional development was worked out. The algorithm of the choice of innovative projects for civil financing at the expense of the accumulated assets which determines the indicator of priority financing according to a parameter that identifies the hierarchy of scientific-technological priorities was grounded; the latter will be used on a branch and regional level and real branch potential of the economic activity is taken into account; the algorithm is adjusted to the degree of the project innovation and its significance for a certain region. The suggested mechanism will allow to avoid non-effective and non-purpose use of deficit assets and to prevent the situation when socially necessary and strategically important projects for the region are not implemented because of the lack of interest from the investors. Thus, the application of this model for the management of financing the innovative regional development gives hope for the enhancement of the innovative activity of the region.

**Conclusions of the research.** In further research, it is expedient to pay attention to studying new, more efficient mechanisms of the enhancement of the innovative activity of both producers and investors and self-governing authorities on a regional level.



**Maystro S.**, Doctor in Public Administration, Full Professor,  
Head of the Chair of Public Administration in the Sphere of Civil Protection,  
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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:  
"THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT IN UKRAINE  
AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC ANTITRUST POLICY"

**Problem setting.** The modern global economy, including Ukraine's economy, characterized by the monopolized sectors, leading to inefficient allocation and reallocation of resources. Monopoly is a problem that leads to an artificial increase in prices for products produced by the distortion of price signals received by the market, contributes to inefficient economic structure. This requires active intervention of the state, as well as development and implementation of relevant national antitrust policy.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Analysis features and identify problems implementing public-private partnership as a tool for sustainable socio-economic development of the region dedicated work of many scholars, including: Batalov O., Burdun A., Wiseman V., Valyushko V.

**Paper objective.** The issue features the formation and implementation of state antimonopoly policy in Ukraine investigated many scientists, including: Amosov O., Z. Borysenko, M. Latynin, V. Sichenko.

**Paper main body.** The Constitution of Ukraine establishes the principle of state protection of fair competition in business (Article 42). Therefore, to prevent monopolistic activity on her restrictions and suspension should be directed competition (antitrust) policy of the state.

Last year socio-economic development of Ukraine are characterized by the influence of various factors on conditions of the competitive environment, fighting in the country, the loss of a number of economically important regions, depreciation, reduced consumer demand. In addition, the development of commodity markets in Ukraine negatively affected the global trend to slowing economic growth associated with the unresolved problem of eliminating economic imbalances that caused the global financial and economic crisis of 2008 - 2009.

As a result, in 2015 in Ukraine in markets with competitive structure realized 42.7% of total production in Ukraine; in markets with signs of collective dominance or oligopolistic markets (where the proportion of 5 three largest entities exceeded 50%) - 16.7%. In markets with signs of unilateral domination (in which the largest share of the entity was more than 35%) accounted for 30.8% of total sales, 9.8% of the total volume of goods and services realized in monopolized markets (where the largest share entity exceeded 90%).

Antimonopoly Committee activity should be aimed at broadening and deepening Ukraine's cooperation with agencies of other countries and international organizations for the protection of economic competition. AMC has to take an active part in the international work of the Competition Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to study the best international practices and adapting it to the current Ukrainian realities.

In our view, the content of state antimonopoly policy in Ukraine should be to control the application of the principle of abuse, the behavior of individual economic entities. It is helpful to use a rule of reason approach, which declares illegal not any monopoly, and only one activity which is socially negative consequences. This approach

requires continuous monitoring of the state of competition in the various markets and use, if necessary, corrective, regulatory and administrative measures prohibiting and criminal nature.

**Conclusions of the research.** Thus, consistent and transparent national competition policy on protection of competition and restriction of monopolization in all spheres of public life - mandatory, integral part of the socio-economic development of Ukraine, which should be effectively implemented by relevant state authorities to provide an integrated system of distribution and redistribution available resources and contribute to the welfare of society.

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**Melnychenko O.**, Doctor in Public Administration, Full Professor, Full Professor of the Chair of Public Administration in the Field of Civil protection, National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, Kharkiv,

**Byelotsky O.**, PhD in Technical Sciences, Head of the Governance of the Fuel and Energy Complex, Kharkiv Regional State Administration, Kharkiv

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"ENERGY SECURITY: THE NATURE AND METHODS OF STATE REGULATION"

**Problem setting.** The consequences of the international energy crises of the second half of the twentieth century forced many governments to pay special attention to the problem of energy security. Ukraine did not stay aside from this process, as the latest developments in its energy sector demonstrate the fragility and instability of the national energy security, its dependence on internal and external factors. Such a situation was a result of the insufficiently active state regulation in this area, which determines the relevance of this study.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The issue of energy security has become a cornerstone of dissertation research in public administration, as well as economic, political, legal and engineering sciences etc. Nevertheless, the mentioned issue remains relevant as evidenced by the publications of national scientists. While paying tribute to their achievements, it is important to emphasize the need to continue scientific studies on this topic.

**Paper objective.** The purpose of the article is to improve the methodological provision of state regulation of energy security. To achieve this, it is necessary to solve the following problems:

- 1) further develop the notion of "energy security";
- 2) specify a list of specific tools (within traditional methods) of state regulation of energy security.

**Paper main body.** Despite its legislative approval, scholars offer their own interpretation of the concept of "energy security." Concise and informative ones deserve a special attention. At the same time, some interpretations have only a tangential relationship to environmental security, and therefore do not explain the specifics of the studied concept. Also, the use of the same interpretation of the term requires further explanation. Conducted generalizations of legislative acts and publications on this subject allowed to identify such essential features of the concept of "energy security." The key to the provision of energy security is the use of appropriate means of regulatory impact within traditional methods.

**Conclusions of the research.** Scientists and legislators distinguish different essential features of the concept of "energy security", which can be combined in the following groups: characteristics of the phenomenon, its parameters; impact factors; subjects and objects; tools, objectives and goals. Based on the findings of the research on the essential characteristics of the used conceptual apparatus, the notion of "energy security" received further development, which should be interpreted as meeting (regardless of circumstances) the ever-growing consumer needs (accepted based on the price, quality and variety) of energy. The list of specific tools of state regulation of energy security is concretized (within traditional – administrative, economic, organizational, legal, social and psychological – methods), comprehensive and informed use of which will take the pressure off the domestic energy market and increase the efficiency of their utilization. The continuation of scientific studies on this issue will further improve energy security settings of Ukraine, in particular, by enhancing the regulatory state influence on this part of the national economy.

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**Miroshnichenko R.**, Researcher of Educational, Scientific and Production center,  
National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, Kharkiv  
An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:  
"MECHANISMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY"

**Problem setting.** The activities of the governmental bodies, which are directed at ensuring the environmental safety, should have a clear definition in the form of an integral combination of all the characteristics of the conditions for the safe life. This approach provides an opportunity to talk about the spectrum of objectives aimed at achieving the ecologically safe environment conditions for all citizens of Ukraine.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The problems of environmental security, the issues of mechanisms of public administration of the environmental sphere, the formation of educational policy, the analysis of the tasks of public policy were studied by [1; 4; 5] and other Ukrainian scientists.

**Paper objective** is to analyse the mechanisms of public administration of environmental safety.

**Paper main body.** The need for risk assessment in the study of the complex relationships of human health and the environment is dictated by one of the most important principles of effective functioning of any management system: before developing a strategy of actions, it is necessary to identify exactly what problems have to be solved, the degree of urgency of each of them, in order to arrive at the best solution with available resources.

**Conclusions of the research.** The stability of the political and socio-economic situation has a positive effect on the investment climate and economy reformation. However, stabilization of the development of productive forces should contribute to the spread of negative trends in the development of industry and agriculture which will cause a further decrease in production volumes of the heavy industry to the maximum extent necessary for economy, and a gradual contraction of output in the engineering, manufacturing, instrumentation, etc.

**Ovsianyk V.**, Deputy Head of the Division of Interaction with the Media and Communication, State Emergency Service of Ukraine, Kyiv

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"PILOT PROJECT AS A FACTOR OF SUPPORT TO CIVILIAN PROTECTION IN ASSOCIATION TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES DNIPROPETROVSK REGION"

**Problem setting.** State management in the field of civil protection is a strategic component of national security of our country. The magnitude of the consequences of accidents, catastrophes and natural disasters poses the problem of liquidation of emergency situations and minimize the negative consequences from them in a number of the most urgent and important task of local governments.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The problem of improvement of state management in the sphere of CL inherent public interest, this issue is of great social importance, is not sufficiently researched and is becoming increasingly important in modern science. However, the vast majority of these authors drew attention to the insufficient level of radiation-ecological safety of population, fire protection and technogenic and ecological security, health care and the like. The real state of these tasks at the level of territorial communities indicates the presence of problems of state management of territorial subsystems Unified state system of civil protection of Ukraine and their links. Review of publications the scientists confirms the absence of a comprehensive study of this problem in the field of science "public administration" and requires further scientific study.

**Paper objective.** The aim of the paper is to present the experience of a pilot project in the Dnipropetrovsk region on the organization of actions of civil protection of the population of the United territorial communities within the framework of implementation of local self-government reform and territorial power organization in Ukraine.

**Paper main body.** The elimination of local administrations and the formation of local councils executive authorities will optimize management processes at regional and local levels in the field of civil protection, will provide local governments to independently without unnecessary administrative barriers quickly and effectively solve pressing local issues in that area to be controlled and accountable to local communities.

**Conclusions of the research.** The decentralization of power in Ukraine and provide more powers and resources to local authorities will significantly improve the quality of implementation of state policy in the field of civil protection, prevention and liquidation of consequences of emergency situations, functioning emergency services at the local level and will create real mechanisms of local control elements of a Single system of civil protection of Ukraine on ensuring protection of population and territories from consequences of emergencies.

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**Parubchak I.**, Doctor in Public Administration, Full Professor of the Chair of Public Management and Administration, Lviv National University of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnologies named after S.Z. Gzhytskyi, Lviv,

**Sirenko R.**, PhD, Associate Professor, Head of the Chair of Physical Education and Sport, The Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Lviv

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"PUBLIC MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL-EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES IN THE UKRAINIAN SOCIETY ON THE BASIS OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE"

**Problem setting.** An important factor of the modern Ukrainian society development is the formation of citizenship, the level of which is defined by the fact of how the person integrates into the social-authoritative relations and contributes to the development of civil society. Today, ideological and moral factors are changing and this fact forces us to make the considerable efforts to solve the important objectives for strengthening the public health.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Analysis of scientific literature in public management showed, that despite differences of scientific approaches, in our native and western science, there have been researched only the general tendencies of social-educational processes, while the question of peculiarities of public health development do not find their reflection. This proves that the question of public health has not been properly highlighted in the scientific literature in state management, as there is no unanimous approach to defining the essence of social-humanitarian aspects of social-educational processes management.

**Paper objective.** At the moment, unfortunately, the actual problems are: complicated social conditions of life; durable emotional load; constant changes of life, complexity of events; negative behavior, psychical and physical activity of the person; high population density. Also, it should be mentioned: the absence of training and education of: valeological, hygienic development of health culture. The lack of knowledge and wrong educating can lead to unhealthy lifestyle.

**Paper main body.** Healthy lifestyle as the unity of biological and social components, symbolizes the social value. Health strengthening is the most important objective of the civilized society. Healthy lifestyle depends on: objective social conditions; specific forms of lifestyle, which allow to implement it into the main spheres of social life; the systems of values relations, which govern the conscious activity of people into the mainstream of "healthy thinking".

Healthy lifestyle is the typical social-economic formation of personality lifestyle, which strengthens the adaptive capacity of the human body, favors the full fledged performing of social functions and reaching longevity as well as a set of spiritual values, their actual types, forms, also, favorable healthy effects on providing the optimal satisfaction of human needs.

Mass sports can perform an integrative role as an organizational mechanism of public management, and plays an important role in improving health, physical preparation and, as a result, national welfare. Mass sports development is one of the most important indications of social state policy, which can provide the real implementation of humanitarian ideals, values and norms, which open a wide scope for detection the abilities of the individual and satisfaction of their interests and needs.

Attention should be dwelled to: the global level of sports functioning as the institution; system of international relations, an important participant of which is sports by producing symbolic interaction. Organizational mechanism of public management plays an important role in this process, because targeting is carried out by international institutions. Perspectives of social-educational processes development consist, primarily, in development of civil society and democratic forms of government, the priority of rights and freedoms, healthy society. The essence of social-educational processes is the increase of citizen's trust to the state, awareness of his/her place and role in the processes of social rebuilding.

**Conclusions of the research.** Effectiveness of public management of social-educational processes depends on internal and external factors, which have an influence

on the individuals. The influence of each factor is selectively marked due to a number of circumstances, including the individual's awareness of internal beliefs, values and ideals. Socially active person can defend his/her social interests, has the developed consciousness and culture, and is actively involved in the public life of the society. There is also the process of individual's development of the existing system of social health due to his/her active life position. The current stage of public management of social-educational processes can be characterized by its complexity, contradiction, high degree of subjects' interaction in the following system.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:  
"BASIC MEANS AND DIRECTIONS OF OPTIMIZATION OF STATE  
MANAGEMENT IN THE SPHERE OF CIVIL DEFENSE"

**Problem setting.** Today's world, being extremely dynamic provides rapid changes in social and political life on the planet and in each individual country. Ukraine, being a part of the international cooperation in this process, is an exception. There are constantly new threats to security of the country and population. These threats have a negative effect on both the country and its individual regions.

Ensuring adequate protection of population and territories in case of threats and emergencies, guaranteed the security of the individual, society and state is one of the priorities of the state policy in the field of civil protection. The solution is not possible without the basic means and directions of the optimization of state management in the sphere of civil defense in Ukraine.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Certain issues of public administration and the implementation of the national cooperation in the field of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations were studied by A. Basov, V. Komapnytsky, T. Tsygankov, V. Sapon, A. Berlach V. Horbulin, V. Hoshovs'ka, I. Hrytsiak, Yu. Hluhovenko, V. Domanski, L. Zhukov, O. Mohylnychenko, V. Nazarenko, M. Steblyuk, A. Terentieva, O. Trush, G. Fedulov, V. Fedorenko, V. Shobotov and other.

**Paper objective.** The purpose of this article is to analyze and summarize the basic means and directions of optimization of state management in the sphere of civil defense, that require permanent scientific support of the basic means and directions of optimization in Ukraine, prevention and liquidation of emergency situations at the regional level.

**Paper main body.** At the regional level the factors, entailing occurrence of emergencies, in a certain way is differentiated, depending on a specific region. So, Western regions of Ukraine are characterized by the predominance of natural emergencies, but Eastern regions are characterized by the predominance of man-made emergencies. This is due to, in the first case, difficult natural and geological characteristics in this definite region. In the other case it is due to high saturation of high risk production.

To identify areas of optimization of state control in the sphere of civil defense let

us turn to the concept of "optimization." In the mass consciousness this term is associated with the improvement in any conditions or functions. And, indeed, in most dictionaries the term "optimization" (Latin: optimus - the best.) is - 1) the process of choice of the best option possible; 2) The process of bringing the system for the better (optimal condition).

The situation in the area of the factors, that provoke emergency situations, changes rapidly, and not always in the direction to minimize the risks of emergencies. In connection with this it is necessary to adjust security methods constantly. The most effective approach to solving this problem is a comprehensive scientific study in order to develop practical recommendations in the area of emergency prevention, emergency management and help to victims of the emergency.

**Conclusions of the research.** Calculated on the basis of the above, it can be concluded that under current conditions it is extremely important to demonstrate the new forms and methods of management in the field of security of the population and territories, especially at the regional level. This need is dictated by the increasing number of threats, changes in their qualitative composition, the need to ensure a higher level of security of the population and territories to minimize the negative consequences of emergency situations, primarily in economic terms.

The new forms and methods of security will significantly increase the level of security, especially at the regional level. In particular, there is due to the following forms and methods: a scientific approach to security; improvement and optimization of the system of training of the population and professionals in case of emergencies; the creation of regional database of potentially dangerous objects; improvement of monitoring and processing of data about the threat of a emergencies; demonstration of innovative communications and information processing systems in combination with the creation of a new public address system and public awareness; a wider public and civil society organizations, voluntary groups to emergency management and preventive maintenance; effective risk management; optimal distribution of state-administrative functions by activity. Costs necessary for the implementation of this package of measures pay off a significant reduction in the number of emergencies.

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:  
"CIVIL CONTROL OF MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX:  
INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF FUNCTIONING"

**Problem setting.** Today, Ukraine is in the state of transition from the Soviet society to the civilizedmarket relations, the strengthening of democracy, and, at the same time, is under the condition of instability. Therefore the problem of civil control of the military-industrial complex is especially significant.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The peculiarities and the condition of implementation of the state control of the development of social and economic processes were studied by many scientists. However, the modern scientific works highlight the issue of the prospects of development and implementation of civil control as a function of public administration of the military-industrial complexinsufficiently.

**Paper objective.** Thus, the paper objective is to determine the essence of civil

control of the military-industrial complex (hereinafter referred to as the MIC) from the position of functionality, in particular its role in the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of security and defence.

**Paper main body.** It is determined that due to the undeveloped civil society in Ukraine, the civil control of the MIC as the means of political leadership becomes partially impossible. It is also determined with a low activity of the relevant civil institutions in the formation and implementation of the country's state policy in the defence and security fields. The reason is that Ukraine inherited the archetype of 'distrust,' so its main task is the involvement of the society into the implementation of the function of control of the condition of the MIC. For this purpose, it is necessary to develop the effective institutional mechanisms. It is proved that substantially they may be represented as a combination of directions and activities of the state authorities and community boards established under these authorities.

**Conclusions of the research.** Therefore, in Ukraine, the civil control of the MIC may be implemented in form of the state and civil activity, or by the community boards established under the state authorities. The main tasks of these boards are the development of recommendations concerning the adoption of one or another legislative and regulatory act, as well as the coordination and monitoring of the measures concerning their implementation. It is determined that the civil control of the MIC requires the implementation of organizational and institutional changes to the system of state administration, and the introduction of the relevant amendments to the country's legal environment.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:  
"53<sup>rd</sup> MUNICH SECURITY CONFERENCE:  
NEW ACCENTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY DEVELOPMENT"

**Problem setting.** The problems of security, its components and the ways of these problems solving are the subject of the annual discussion of the military and politician leaders of the states from all over the world, political scientists, mass media representatives, public figures and other interested persons, which takes place within the framework of the Munich Security Conference. In 2017, it should be considered as a really historical event of a global scale due to the range of reasons, one of which is a shift of the security accents from the global level to the local one.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Among Ukrainian scientists, who paid attention to the solution to the problems of state security policy, it is possible to single out the scientific works by O. Amosha, V. Bakumenko, S. Bielai, S. Dombrovska, O. Iliash and others.

**Paper objective.** The paper objective is the analysis of the priority directions of the development of social security, which were determined at the 53rd Munich Security Conference, as well as the identification of the means necessary for the implementation of the state policy of Ukraine from a perspective of its social security.

**Paper main body.** It was defined that the issues of identification of the newest and the efficient tools of the state policy of social development in the light of security system still maintain scientific-theoretical and practical urgency. The solution to these issues in



Ukraine and abroad is in the plane of the focus of the activity of state authorities on the needs and interests of citizens, as well as the adherence to the global principles and values (legitimacy, rule of law, accountability and effectiveness). The timely analysis of successes and failures in this field is an important aspect of the development of security system, which also includes a social security. That is why the results of the similar consideration obtained during the 53<sup>rd</sup>MSC are so important for the science and practice. It was proved that the stable social conditions are necessary to carry out the organizational and structural, as well as economic reforms. It may be ensured only on condition of the increase of the share of middle class in society and its prevalence, as its social role, as is generally known, is to be a kind of balancer in social and public mechanism.

**Conclusions of the research.** It was determined that the levels of incomes of population, or, to be more precise, their limits are unique for each country, and they are changeable. In this context, globalization of economic and social relations intrinsically stipulates the necessity to support social unity. Exactly it was the focus for the participants of the 53<sup>rd</sup> MSC in the context of provision and guarantee of safe social and economic development of the states. On the one hand, it is a category of ideal order. On the other hand, it is a goal which cannot be achieved immediately, but the formal and informal institutions should strive for this as much as possible adhering to the global principles and values.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"SCIENTIFIC THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE OF EMERGENCY ON  
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS"

**Problem setting.** Emergencies cause excessive loss of resources, which may result in the decline of social and economic growth both at local and territorial level and on the facility one, as well as the deceleration of the reforms, the reduction of the volumes of production and services on the territory, where the relevant incident happened. These consequences may influence not only the development of territories and specific facilities, but also of the whole state.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Scientific and methodological aspects of government administration in conditions of emergency situations was investigated by scholars such as S. Andreiev, O. Barylo, A. Bielousov, P. Wolianskyi, A. Romin, V. Sadkovyi, etc. But administration in the state of emergency is connected with difficulties and requires important theoretical and methodological background, which is mostly new for the science "Public control and administration."

**Paper objective.** The paper objective is a scientific and theoretical determination of the peculiarities of administrative solutions concerning the ensuring of social and economic development of territories and the state under the emergency conditions, as well as the influence of the latter on this development.

**Paper main body.** It has been determined that an emergency is an undesirable, but unavoidable concomitant of any economic activity. Their number and difficulty of

detection of specific territory is the measure of social and environmental imperfection of the relevant territorial complex of population and economy (TCPE). The acceptable risk magnitude of emergency can be considered the one, under which any losses in the TCPE and its natural foundation do not violate the stability of the latter. From this point of view, measuring an emergency with the help of absolute values of losses is insufficient; it is necessary to define the degree of an emergency according to the measure of restoration of losses.

**Conclusions of the research.** During the long time, the cause and effect relationship between an emergency and social and economic development was ignored. The developmental programmes were assessed in the context of emergency from the point of view of neither the influence of the emergency on the programme of development, nor the fact whether the development determined in the programme increases the probability of emergency. It should be considered that division of the country's territories into regions according to the risk (probability and degree of emergency) is one of the first actions for the substantiation of the state decisions in the area of emergency prevention and relief of the consequences.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"THE ROLE OF THE CRACOW SOCIETY OF ANIMALS WITHIN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE-LEGAL CAPACITY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUNTING AND FISHING IN GALICIA IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY"

**Problem setting.** At this time in Ukraine it is not settled effective mechanisms for humane society's attitude to fish and game in its extraction and sale.

**Recent research and publication analysis.** Problems of legal regulation in the field of humane attitude to the game, the activities of Cracow Animal Protection Society were investigated by a number of scholars, including: M. Bybovskyy, S. Bendzikiyevych, professional journals "Animals Guardian" (Opiekun zwierząt), "Month Galician Animal Protection Society" (Miesięcznik galicyjskiego towarzystwa ochrony zwierząt), "Okulnyk" (Okólnik). Valuable information on the subject is contained in the "Collection of laws and regulations for the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria" (Dziennik ustaw i rozporządzeń krajowych dla Królestwa Galicyi i Lodomeryi wraz z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim), Shematyzm (Szematyzm królestwa Galicyi i Lodomeryi z Wielkim księstwem Krakowskim).

**Paper objective.** The purpose of the article is to examine the impact of the Cracow Animal Protection to the development of hunting and fishing of Galicia in the late nineteenth century on the basis of regulations of the province of Galicia, Cracow magistrate and central Austro-Hungarian Empire.

**Paper main body.** The work analyzes the company's charter, applicable regulatory acts of Galicia, Magistrate of Cracow, ministries of Austro-Hungarian Empire on humane attitude to the game. It was researched the methods and forms of influence on the company implementing the statutory requirements. It is determined the development of state regulation of humane attitude to wildlife in Galicia in the nineteenth century.

It was established that in order to implement its statutory requirements, the socie-

ty widely used to influence to authorities by filing appeals. To enhance this effect, the most resonant appeals were published in the Society's journal. In particular in the period from 1887 to 1890 society sent from 58 to 120 appeals to Cracow city council. They were widely used as petitions to certain social groups - teachers, students and others.

On the analysis of the literature resources it was revealed that the Society included such well-known scholars and politicians as Volodymyr Dzedushynsky (founder of the Museum of the Dzedushynsky in Lviv); Felix Lewandowski (editor of the magazine "Month" of Galician Society of protection the animals); Maxymilian-Syla Novitsky (Jagiellonian University, Professor); Valery Zhevusky (City advisor of Cracow); Theodore Shtalberger (Director of Cracow Gymnasium named after St. Jacek); Ignacy Stawarsky (Director of Cracow Gymnasium named after St. Anne); Count Volodymyr Vodzitsky (scientist-ornithologist); Henrik Berg (founder of the Animal Protection Society in New York), James Colam (Secretary of the Royal Animal Protection Society in London), Matheus Elsinger (honorary head of the Animal Protection Society in Vienna); Bruno Marguart (head of the Animal Protection Society in Dresden); Maria Esperana von Schwarz (the founder of many animal protection societies in Germany and Italy).

**Conclusions of the research.** Based on the studies, it was found a positive effect of Cracow Society of protection the animals on development of hunting and fishing in Galicia, which manifested itself in the fight against poaching, illegal sale of game and fish, localization of spread the antropozoonotic diseases, in the education of humane attitude to wildlife and domestic species.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"MECHANISMS OF DISTANCE TRAINING FORMATION OF EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE OF UKRAINE"

**Problem setting.** The modern professional education is a topic of critical importance of public administration reform of professional education of Ukraine. Today, the need to improve the system of education comes to the forefront as it is the basis of the economic development of our society. The welfare of each nation is determined by the conditions of science development which is also specified by the professional training of the employees of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Significant scientific and practical contribution in the research and development of public administration of modern Ukrainian education has been made [7; 8]. Modern education technologies, the problems of creation and development of distance education in Ukraine, in particular, have been considered in detail in [9; 10]. A number of studies on the problems of modern education, relevance of distance education methods, development and implementation of distance learning methods have been carried out [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6].

**Paper objective** is to analyse the mechanisms of distance training formation of employees of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine.

**Paper main body.** Today's student or cadet of the higher educational institutions of the SES of Ukraine is the future of the country, the scientific and intellectual potential

which the country enters the twenty-first century with, that is why the young people need to acquire knowledge from the best experts in the world and to learn modern technology. To train the highly qualified specialists for SES of Ukraine, it is necessary to have modern information and telecommunication technologies.

**Conclusions of the research.** The process of education informatization, which supports the integration tendencies of cognition of objective laws of the subject areas and environment, brings up to date the development of approaches to the use of technical and didactic potential of information and communication technologies for the development of the individual employee of the SES of Ukraine, increases the level of creativity, develops the abilities for alternative thinking, skills for the development of the search strategies of both educational and practical tasks.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"PECULIARITIES OF THE EU SECURITY AND DEFENSE POLICY FORMATION AND IMPLEMENTATION"

**Problem setting.** Before the signature of agreement about the European Union the coordination of states' actions in the sphere of foreign policy was performed within the European Political Cooperation Programme (EPC), which was created in 1970 on the basis of the report of Davinyon Committee. It was expanded and enhanced by the Uniform European act. The purpose of activities of EPC consisted in improvement of mutual understanding between state members on all major questions of foreign policy, in coordination of their points of view and in opportunities of development of more or less approved general approach. At the same time, as all decisions were made unanimously, and discussions on safety issues were limited to political and economic aspects, activities of EPC were ineffective.

**Recent research and publication analysis.** The research of the EU security and defense policy was made by the following scientists: Arjen Boin, Magnus Ekengren, Mark Rhinard, Jolyon Howorth, Nicole Gnesotto etc. But the peculiarities of the EU security and defense policy formation and implementation still remain insufficiently studied.

**Paper objective.** The paper objective is research of peculiarities of the EU security and defense policy formation and implementation.

The statement of the designated problem caused the solution of the following tasks:

- 1) studying of prerequisites of the EU security and defense policy formation;
- 2) allocation of features of EU security and defense policy implementation.

**Paper main body.** As the perspective directions of collateral actions the process of Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), disarmament and arms control in Europe, non-proliferation of nuclear weapon, control over technology transfer to the third countries and arms export control were called.

This qualitatively new approach raised a number of the political and military questions, which were earlier not characteristic for the EU. The EU accordingly became the center of decision making process in the field of the European foreign policy and safety. The common security policy was assigned to structures of the Western European

union. At the same time in the course of implementation of the EU common foreign and security policy a number of the negative factors interfering this implementation have been more clearly shown: lack of a political will, difficulty with adjustment of the decision making mechanism, difficult budget procedures.

Epy question of relations between the EU and its military component — the Western European union has become aggravated.

The states of the EU couldn't reach consensus on institution form of the EU common foreign and security policy.

The time on which the beginning of the EU common foreign and security policy implementation dropped out had difficult character that, accordingly, was the important reason of its implementation difficulty.

**Conclusions of the research.** Thus, as a result of researches the following tasks were solved. 1. The prerequisites of the EU security and defense policy formation were studied. In particular, need of formation of the EU common foreign and security policy has been caused by problems in safety providing of the Member States. 2. The features of EU security and defense policy formation were allocated. In particular, there were certain difficulties with introduction of the EU common foreign and security policy due to the lack of uniform approaches of the Member States concerning its maintaining.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES APPLICATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION OF UKRAINE SES STATE SERVANTS"

**Problem setting.** Current Ukraine SES state servants' professional activity extends to the national and international levels and goes on in the multicultural and multilingual environment. This requires new strategies for basic education and further advanced training of the specialists in this field, including their foreign language training. One of the efficient strategies to educate experts of this professional group is application of innovative technologies.

**Recent research and publication analysis.** Innovative approaches to teaching draw the great interest of Ukrainian scientists and educators. Their research papers consider the issues of application of distance learning technologies, Internet technologies, interactive techniques, testing systems etc. in higher education. Nevertheless so far the problem of innovative technologies application in the advanced training of SES state officials as well as their foreign language training has not been worked out properly.

**Paper objective.** The main objective is to determine the conditions of optimizing Ukraine SES state servants' foreign language training and also to make an attempt to design the model of education process improvement. One more task is to cover the optimal innovative methods of foreign language teaching the specialists of the emergency field.

**Paper main body.** The most appropriate conditions to improve SES state servants' foreign language training are the following: combination of students' personal professional experience and their language knowledge or skills in the foreign language training process; student-centered education; updating the content of instruction in com-

pliance with the present-day actual needs; application of individual and personality-oriented approaches; implementation of innovative teaching methods; taking into account the level of students' information competence. It is vital to leave behind the traditional paradigms of foreign language training and realize the need to design the content of the training based on the use of innovative technologies. Methodological improvement of the learning process is accomplished through the application of problem-based learning, blended learning, computer technologies, interactive techniques etc.

The instruction model of civil protection state servants' foreign language training has been introduced. It presumes students' goal-directed activity to develop foreign language communicative competence through the priority use of innovative learning technologies. The model includes methodological, systematic and functional, and operational components.

**Conclusions of the research.** Nowadays SES state servants should acquire foreign language communicative competence. The traditional methods of teaching are not always effective in instruction so it is reasonable to combine them with innovative educational technologies and apply new approaches (socio-cultural, competence, communicative, student-oriented) as methodological basis to develop foreign language teaching system.

Innovative methods (interactive technologies, distance learning, testing systems, trainings etc.) will define the process of foreign language learning as communicative and cognitive as well as promote students' skills development to conduct effective foreign language communication in personal, social and professional spheres.

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:

"INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT'S STATE OF STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS IN UKRAINE"

**Problem setting.** The institutionalization provides the possibility of a clear separation of functions and powers of a certain system of the public administration. But such sector as a strategic communications is new to our country. Decision-making in the field of the strategic communications needs an institutional framework. At the same time the process of establishing of these institutions should recognize problematic. The bodies or structural units, their structures and functions in the area are not defined. The principles of interaction between these departments and public authorities are not outlines.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** There are Western scholars' famous works in the field of the strategic communications. They are C. Paul, P. Cornish, J. Lindley-French, C. Yorke, T. MPhil and many other theorists and practitioners. Latvian resource stratcomcoe.org publishes an electronic magazine which is called "Defence Strategic Communications", which houses the researches on these topics. Most authors of these research papers consider strategic communications through the prism of security and defense. Ukrainian researchers, which interest the strategic communications, generally do not stop on the problems of institutionalization. However, some proposals are published (eg, the creating of strategic communications ministry). There are theoretical developments of G. Pocheptsov, the dictionary of T. Popova and V. Lipkan,

articles of A. Baovska, O. Kushnir. The questions about the government understanding of the theoretical foundations of strategic communications and their institutional embodiment are not decided.

**Paper objective.** The analysis of the institutional implementation of strategic communications in the public authorities of Ukraine.

**Paper main body.** The Institutions of public administration that could ensure the implementation of the strategic communications must have certain characteristics. First, the institutions must be involved in the formation and control of national strategic objectives. Experts in the field strategic communications should be involved at the design stage of national goals. Second, the necessary characteristic of the institution is its ability to coordinate with other management structures or influence into the actions of the latter. Strategic communications will not take place without concerted using of narratives, images. Third, you need a resource base for the design and implementation of the strategic communications. These characteristics embody only public administration at the central level. For the study of institutional support for strategic communications in public administration ministries we used the answers to our inquiry about the presence of units or officials whose functions would include planning or the implementation of the strategic communications.

It was found that 7 of the 16 ministries is confirmed activities associated with the strategic communications, 9 informs about the lack of such activity.

**Conclusions of the research.** Institutional support' state for the strategic communications in Ukraine has the characteristics of structural imbalance. The only document which talks about the beginning of the authorities in strategic communications is the Roadmap Partnership with Strategic Communications NATO-Ukraine. To control the process of institutional establishment it is not enough. As a result, administrative units, which are the responsibility of planning and implementation of the strategic communications, have different forms. They are officials, departments, offices.

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:  
"APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECURITY STRATEGY  
AGAINST CBRN INCIDENTS OF TERRORIST NATURE IN UKRAINE"

**Problem setting.** The international and state-sponsored terrorism has recently become a significant threat for the world. In Ukraine, the situation is complicated with the dangerous social and military developments, which increase the probability of appearance of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) incidents of a terrorist nature. That is why the study of the peculiarities and characteristics of these incidents with the purpose of the development of efficient Security Strategy is a topical problem, which requires the special attention.

**Recent research and publication analysis.** There are some works, devoted to the problem of assessment of terrorist threat for a control object, including the CBRN hazardous objects. However, these works do not highlight the state (national) strategy in the field of prevention of the CBRN incidents of a terrorist nature.

During the seminar “Counterterrorism Strategy,” which took place in the Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington), it was indicated that the present-day terrorism, with the newest arms and technologies, turns into the threat to all humanity. Therefore, the fight against terrorism becomes a global problem. Ukraine’s National Security Strategy is the main document of defenceplanning.

**Paper objective.** Despite the existing experience of the countries in the development and implementation of the National Security Strategies in general and, in particular, of the anti-terrorist security, the problem of prevention of the CBRN incidents of a terrorist nature was researched quite moderately. In this connection, the necessity of the development of the efficient security strategy against the CBRN incidents of a terrorist nature appears.

**Paper main body.** The most spread emergencies in the world connected with terrorist attacks are the explosions in the state institutions or on industrial objects. It is explained by the fact that theproduction activities of the industrial objects (100% of objects in Ukraine, where the appearing of CBRN incidents is possible) connected with the availability of a large amount of chemically hazardous, radioactive, highly inflammable, explosive andfire-hazardous matters and biologic agents, make a serious threat to the environmental security. For the implementation of the actions of efficient protection of a potentially dangerous object from the CBRN incidents of a terrorist nature, it is necessary to systematically perform the interdependent components or fundamentals of the Security Strategy against CBRNincidents of a terrorist nature.

The Security Strategy must consider the degree of a terrorist threat of appearing of the CBRN incidents in every specific region of Ukraine, because the territory of Ukraine is not homogeneous from the point of view of terrorist activity, and depends on some factors. The important component of the Security Strategy must be the description of the CBRN incidents of a terrorist nature with the purpose of analysis and development of preventive measures. The study of peculiarities of the CBRN incidents of a terrorist nature, their types and the reasons of appearing allows the development of the system of counterterrorism measures according to the relevant directions.

**Conclusion of the research.** The analysis of the National Security Strategies of different countries was made. The characteristic of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents of a terrorist nature was given. The approach to the development of the Security Strategy against CBRN incidents of a terrorist nature in Ukraine was proposed.

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:

"SIMULATION IN PREPARING MANAGERS  
IN THE SPHERE OF CIVIL PROTECTION"

**Problem setting.** We study the experience of using simulation models in the



educational process of higher education, particularly in higher education in the field of civil protection and processed recommendations for possible use simulation modeling at training managers in the field of civil protection.

**Recent research and publication analysis.** Problems of theoretical and methodological foundations use educational information environment in higher education have been the subject of numerous works V.Bykov and M. Koziar, problems of modernization of public administration institutions of higher education with specific learning environment dedicated to their work of A.Romin The reform of training in the field of Civil Protection examined S.Dombrovskaya and V. Sadkovij.

**Paper objective.** Organizing experience with simulation models in the educational process of higher education, particularly in higher education in the field of civil protection and determining recommendations on the possibility of using simulation modeling at training managers in the so here of civil protection.

**Paper main body.** Among the innovative technologies related technology training simulation, in the use of which is the formation of professional skills of professionals through immersion in a particular situation simulated for training purposes. Simulation - the kind of process modeling in the study of the system playback inputs (parameters) and to obtain quantitative and qualitative characteristics of its operation.

Introduction to the educational process of computer technology to perform simulation modeling requires the creation of "educational information environment" created teaching materials for training, lecture notes, printed and electronic manuals, monographs, computer programs and knowledge bases, and information resources on the Internet. The use of simulation modeling has several advantages, including:

cost;– the use of simulation modeling process will allow an informed management decision to costs only software analytical reference complex and labor experts;

time;– in the real world it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of measures on emergency response at regular intervals under transient conditions, a simulation model to assess in a short period of time;

repeatability;– process liquidation of consequences of emergency requires rapid processing of operational data about the situation in the area of emergency and adopting appropriate management decisions. Using simulation models can play many options solutions to suit different operational data about the situation in the zone of the National Assembly to elect the best management decision;

accuracy;– traditional computational mathematical methods require the use of a high degree of abstraction and do not include all the important features. Simulation allows us to describe the structure of the system and its processes naturally without the use of rigid formulas and mathematical relationships ect.

The aim is to create simulation modeling simulation model of the object and simulation experiment on her to study law functioning and behavior with regard to defined limits and target functions in terms of simulation and interaction with the environment.

**Conclusion of the research.** The Strategy system reform of SES of Ukraine in terms of decentralization of power depends on the professional competence of the central staff of SES of Ukraine, its territorial authorities, experts in civil protection authorities and local self-government, creation of conditions for public and state needs professionally trained, able to work under extreme conditions, specialists of fulfillment.

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:

"FEATURES OF STRATEGIC PLANNING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION"

**Problem setting.** There are problems of absence in state strategy planning system methodological, a regulatory and legal framework, inconsistency of government policy documents on national, sectorial and regional levels in Ukraine.

Modernization of state strategy planning system in Ukraine needs studying the experience of strategic planning of the European Union.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** There are many Ukrainian researches about strategic planning on regional and local level. O. Berdanova, V. Vaculenko view theoretical and practical issues of development areas strategic planning, features of strategic planning on regional and local level. V. Tertychka explores issues of state planning and forecasting in Ukraine, international experience of strategic planning. The organizational level of strategic management is in works of G. Minsberg, I. Ansoff and other. Now is not fully investigated strategic planning system in the European Union.

**Paper objective.** Determine Features of strategic planning in the European Union.

**Paper main body.** The feature of strategic planning in the EU is clearly generated hierarchical system of strategic documents aimed at satisfying primarily the public interest. The main condition implementation of the priorities of the Strategy Europe – 2020 is effective implementation of short, medium and long-term actions. The start document about reform and develop a strategy for the EU is White book, which highlighted five principles of good governance: openness, participation, accountability, efficiency and coordination.

In 2010 on the level of the European Union adopted a long-term Europe 2020 Strategy, which have to carry all Member State.

Europe 2020 Strategy joined forces all Member State of European Union and created the basis for their collective action. Europe 2020 puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities: 1. Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation. 2. Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy. 3. Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion. Example of implementation Europe 2020 Strategy is Horizon 2020 program. It is key instrument of flagman initiative to create the Innovation Union implementation. The model of strategic planning of the European Union has a vision. The vision set out in the strategy Global Europe 2050. On the base of this strategy is formed all Member State of European Union vision.

**Conclusions of the research.** The feature of strategic planning in the EU is clearly generated hierarchical system of strategic documents aimed at satisfying primarily the public interest. The strategic planning proses in EU accompanied by qualified methodological support building strategies. When is developing strategic document focuses on the formation of vision as a conceptual description of the desired future and on the concept of national development strategies as a road map for achieve of the future. Prospects for further researches: analyze the system of strategic planning in each country of EU.

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An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:  
"SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF BORROWED WORKS"

**Problem setting.** In modern economy borrowed labor is quite common. Its scope involved thousands of organizations and a large number of people. Borrowed work has become an attractive business, which invested heavily, but along with that it is a danger to society. Reduce the cost of labor, which is achieved by using borrowed workers often can increase the economic efficiency of production and business. Thus there are other social and economic consequences that apply to the company, which used borrowed labor, and workers involved in it, and society as a whole. These effects are ambiguous in nature and require an in-depth study.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The issue of non-standard employment has always been the focus of Ukrainian science, modern scientists, economists and managers. An important contribution to the development of scientific views on employment, labor potential, labor market did S. Bandur, D. Bohynya, N. Boretska, V. Vasylichenko, H. Huberna, V. Danyuk, F. Zastavnyy, K. Zaytseva, O. Novikova, V. Onishchenko, I. Petrova, V. Petyukh and others.

**Paper objective** is to determine the essential characteristics borrowed work and analysis of social and economic impact of its spread in the modern labor market.

**Paper main body.** Global processes of social and labor sphere lead to the formation of new models of the behavior of the labor market, changing forms and methods of interaction between employers and workers, and institutional organization of employment relations. Dominated in the process of the emergence of non-standard (new, little research is not legally issued) forms of employment.

One form of non-standard employment is borrowed labor. Its content is defined as a financial lease employees – contract staff on long term lease under which the tenant pays for a specified period of private employment agencies a fee for temporary possession and use of services provided and the competence of staff. Quite often provide services borrowed labor equated with leasing staff. In this case, the content of borrowed labor is expressed as providing employees who are in state employment agency, the client for a relatively long period – from three months to several years, and as a long-term lease of staff, which is in the state agency.

The most significant impact on the state borrowed labor social and labor relations is in the following areas: 1) employment, firing, execution of the employment contract; 2) pay its value system of payment of bonuses; 3) working hours, work schedules, hours of work, overtime availability, availability of holidays, breaks, etc.; 4) working conditions, the presence of harmful conditions, compensation, protection measures; 5) the system of social benefits provided by enterprises, social package, its availability, accessibility; 6) the practice of interaction between permanent and borrowed workers ect.

**Conclusions of the research.** Borrowed labor, of course, a powerful tool to reduce costs. But it raises a number of social and economic effects that significantly impair the lives of individuals and society as a whole. The results of this study show that the social costs can be prohibitive large. The resulting economic benefits from the extra work does not cover that social damage that will be done, especially since the resulting savings will be assigned to individuals and social costs fall on society and workers.