

Y. Malyk

INFORMATION WAR AND UKRAINE

Problem setting. Today information gaining is material, and its possession becomes very desirable. Before implementing any "tangible solutions" are currently being tested in the information field. And the results are decisive.

The concept of information war is today one of the most popular, particularly because humanity living in the so-called information age. The concept of "information war" was introduced into scientific usage by the American researcher M. McLiuen, who proclaimed the motto "A truly total war - a war with the information." Even 30 years ago, he declared that at the present stage of economic ties and relations they increasingly take the form of knowledge exchange, not exchange of goods. A mass communication itself as new "natural resources", increases the wealth of a society. That is the struggle for equity, spaces for sales are sidelined, and the most important is the access to information resources, knowledge, which leads to the fact that more wars are conducted in cyberspace through information and weapons.

Recent research and publications analysis. Among the scientists who have been studying information war there are: Volkogonov D., S. Hrynyayev, A. Kolynovsky, A. Krutskyh, A. Fedorov, M. Pavlyutenkova, Petrov, I. Rabinovich, Sharavov I., D. Feldman and others. However, they examined only certain aspects of information warfare.

The article objective is the substantiation of theoretical positions information war classifications, their progress in Ukraine and the impact on different sectors of Ukrainian society in general.

Conclusions. Summing up, one could argue that during the information war the enemy can manipulate consciousness for large-scale expansion and it threatens the national security of Ukraine. Therefore, adequate information resistance is needed.

S. Popov

**SUBSTANTIATION OF THE MODEL OF INNOVATION
ACTIVITIES OF THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES:
CONCEPTUAL BASES**

Problem definition and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. The most important prerequisite for the successful implementation of the present stage of Ukraine's integration into the EU is a tribute to upgrade the efficiency of public authorities (hereafter - OPV) through the implementation of a number of priority innovation, strategic objectives defined public-management reform. However, their implementation is constrained by the aggregate impact of negative factors, particularly related to the presence of theoretical and methodological gaps regarding innovational activity (hereinafter - ID) of IPOs.

Recent research and publications analysis. Today there are developed common scientific and theoretical backgrounds of public administration ID as a key component of the innovation mechanism that provides a focused implementation of reforms within the paradigm of innovation development of society. This activity is investigated as an open system for the use of the system and system-activity approach recognized the theory of innovation, including public administration.

Unsolved part of the overall problem. At present one of the major gaps in the existing theoretical and methodological developments to successfully reform the system applies full justification of IPOs ID structure due to the hierarchy of the system on the basis of appropriate methodological support.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is a scientific and theoretical substantiation of the model structure innovation system of public authorities as an open system based on the methodology of technology decision management solutions, system and system-activity approach.

Paper main body. In particular, its classic model provides only a generalized picture of any activity through a sequence of components, describing

its purpose, tools, process, result. Structured activities as a system, you can use the system-activity approach, which allows it to display through the main interrelated components: management, basic and interim and the main types and methods of support. The combination of this approach and systematic approach can provide any type of activity as an open system. These approaches are the basis for constructing models of ID IPOs and their systems. However, the latest model should be improved in regards reasoned justification for constructing its hierarchy, which would logically combine internal and external components given the current structure of the system of IPRs.

Conclusions. Leading role in upgrading the efficiency of public authorities in general in Ukraine is given to innovation, which provides targeted in the large-scale system spread of innovations. They are determined to introduce a set of modern public-administration reforms. The main problems associated with the development model of this type of activity are in a logical combination of internal and external components because of the hierarchy of the current system of IPRs.

M. Yanyshevskiy

**MAINTAINING THE BALANCE OF POWER BETWEEN
THE CITY COUNCIL AND THE MAYOR IN THE FEDERAL
STATE OF BRANDENBURG**

Problem setting. In 1990 there was a united Germany to complete the integration of the territory and citizens of the former East Germany into a new system of government. Along with the restoration of the federal government, reorganization and modernization of the economy, the German government successfully held local government reform on the principles of subsidiarity and decentralization. The result was the introduction of an effective model of territorial organization of power in the "new" federal states of Germany, which also belongs to Brandenburg. Made in the reform of the mechanism to balance the relationship between the community representative body (council) and the head of the municipality (burgomaster) in this federal state deserves more detailed analysis.

Recent research and publications analysis. The topic of local government in Germany is investigated in some works of Batanova A., A. Boryslav, A. Gheorghita, M. Kobyletska, P. Liubchenko, Y. Paneyka, S. Ripper, Alexander Tkachuk. The formation and operation of representative bodies of local public government of foreign countries, including Germany, have been investigated in the scientific development of such scientists as A. Lazor, O. Lazor, H. Kokhalyk, I. Shelepnytska and M. Koval. In the thesis of H. Kohalyk there is given the general description of the legal status of German municipalities.

Paper objective. The objective of the paper is to explore the mechanism to ensure balance of power between the mayor and community council in municipalities Brandenburg using analysis of federal and state laws as well as the views of representatives of German professional literature and legal practice. Given the great need for decentralization of power in Ukraine and successful experience in organizational and functional reform of local self-governing bodies

in the communities of Brandenburg, to propose changes to the existing system in Ukraine relations between village, town or city council and its chairman.

Conclusions. To summarise, we note that the balance of the relationship between the mayor and council of the municipality provided consistent control of the legal status of these bodies, clear rules fixing competence and the ability to transfer powers of representation of the community, with the exception of exclusive competence, the mayor and the main committee. Exactly such mechanisms regulation lacks Ukrainian system of local government.

O. Buriachenko

PENSION SYSTEM IN UKRAINE: EVOLUTION OF DEVELOPMENT

Problem definition and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. In modern society the pension system plays an important role because of its reliability and stability is the key to social and economic stability. To assess the current state of the pension system of Ukraine and possible future changes, it is useful to trace the evolution of this system using a retrospective approach when studying main stages, elements, principles, becomes clear logic of the pension system.

Recent research and publication analysis. The issue of pensions covered by such Ukrainian scientists on pension issues as I.M. Dyn', B. Nadtochiy, V. Overchuk, deserve attention and publication of the official website of the Pension Fund of Ukraine. The segment with Russia joint history research involves the study of Russian experts: E. Gaidar, G.P. Degtyarev, V.D. Roika and others.

Singling out the unsolved aspects of the problem. However, the current state of the pension system demonstrates the need for substantial AI improvements. The study historical aspects of the formation, development and functioning pension system is a necessary element to the creation optimal social protection system in Ukraine.

The paper main body and explanation of the results. In the development and establishment of pensions in Ukraine several stages has passed identifiable breadth of coverage, around their professional interests, the level of pension legislation and other characteristics.

Conclusions and further researches in this direction. So, learn from experience in creating social protection in other countries, which was ruled by the Ukraine, was the impetus for the introduction of the national pension system. Thus, there was the process of creating the legal, organizational and technical basis of pension reform. Pension Fund of Ukraine has become a powerful social and

financial institution in the country, formed its organizational, informational and human resources. Now you need to continue to work to create institutional components of the cumulative system of pension insurance, which are necessary for the introduction of the second pillar.

H. Zhukovska

**COUNTERACTION TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING
AS A PUBLIC-MANAGEMENT PROBLEM**

Problem setting. Among the most important human rights which are enshrined in almost all international legal instruments on human rights and the Constitution of Ukraine, there is the right for life, liberty, personal security, the right for freedom of movement, choice of residence, freedom of labor and others not prohibited by the law activities.

Recent research and publications analysis. The very first experimental researches in this direction were conducted by M. Buriak, Yevstifeyevoyu E., Metelyevoyu C. In addition, large amount of researches were conducted on the issues of human rights in the works of such scientists as Venherov A., Holovistikova O., Lukasheva Y., Crimson O., Rudynskyy F., ChetvernynV., Yuri Alexandrov, Bandurka O., Y. Baulina, Varfolomeyeva V., V. Golina, Hutorovoyi N., Danshin I., Denisov, S., T. Denisova, Erokhin L., Ivashchenko V., Music A., E. Streltsov, Havronyuk M.

Unsolved parts of the problem. The article is to study the current state of normative legal regulation of combating human trafficking in the world, analysing existing problems in this matter and ways of solving them.

Paper main body. Among the most urgent human rights violations in the world today is the actual crime that has many names and faces - "white slavery", "human trafficking", "trafficking in persons", "trafficking in human beings". Human trafficking is a social phenomenon that is a criminal offense in all countries.

Prospects for further researches concern the study of international experience in developing anti-trafficking system in order to adapt it in Ukraine.

I. Dynnyk

CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF EFFECTIVE STATE BUILDING IN UKRAINE

Problem setting. The current state of statehood in Ukraine is linked to the growing role of the intellectual potential of society which is crucial driving force in the development of economic, political and legal spheres of society. The process of functioning of state and legal institutions in Ukraine is under transformation in many areas of society. This is due to the deepening global trends of globalization and international integration, on the one hand, and internal national peculiarities of formation of political and economic traditions of the state on the other.

Unsolved aspects of the problem. Multiple programs, concepts, laws and amendments to them, regulations of the Government and ratified international documents elaborated and adopted during the independence undoubtedly created a solid legal basis for the implementation of the principles and functions of social and legal state, but unfortunately, most signs of that State remain formal, without actual functionality of which to build social, legal state is impossible.

Recent research and publications analysis. Social, legal state is the result of the genesis of the civil society. Civil society forms the social, legal state, which is relatively independent from the social system. Civil society creates space for the development of cultural freedoms, based on justice and developing emerging legal culture, which should lay the foundations for the establishment of basic principles of building an effective state. Ukrainian state in this quest should focus on the interests of civil society, remembering that confrontation interests of the state and civil society is a measure of the inefficiency of the public administration and state-building mechanism.

The purpose of this article is to make a theoretical and methodological analysis of contemporary problems of an effective Ukrainian state building. Achieving this goal makes possible to solve such problems as: the identification of basic conceptual approaches to understanding the problematic aspects of the

Ukrainian state, identification of key priorities, uphold the principles of building an effective state in the context of systemic reforms in Ukraine.

Recent research and publications analysis. Most research approaches in the analysis of the main aspects of an effective Ukrainian state building is out of the rationale for the introduction of administrative reform as a strategic component of its functioning in the present conditions of social development. Thus, according to V. Aver'yanova, the administrative reform, "must be based on meaningful and radical rethinking of the state's role as an effective institution in the form of specific executive ideology legislation and public administration: the desire to radically change the old ideology by introducing a new – human-centered - main task and the only way real implementation of the rule of law in the executive branch ... Such a change of state ideology should contribute to strengthening guidance primarily to the activities of the executive power of administrative services, which fully corresponds to the ideology of serving the interests of man. "

Paper main body. We believe that effective government in its development should be based on the reality of the introduction of state-legal reform, an important component of which should be judicial reform, which must address three main objectives in the context of ensuring the effectiveness of its functioning. First of all, the introduction of a transparent mechanism for the appointment of judges that will free them from dependence, and secondly, eliminating the possibility of political pressure on the courts and, thirdly, the ability to put the legal system under the control of civil society. This particular should be emphasized that the judicial system should consist of highly educated, highly professional and incorruptible legal associations that condemn cases of misconduct by judges and pressure on courts to make an appeal to the press. Courts and judges are to improve the organization of work, to raise the level of culture trials, show integrity and intolerance to any violations of law and order.

C. Vlasenko

INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF DEMOCRACY: ESSENCE, MAIN CONCEPTS, APPROACHES

Problem definition and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. The current stage of social development involves the formation of new democratic institutions capable of ensuring the effective functioning of national systems of public administration. In the context of the general methodological question the detailed analysis of the basic concepts and approaches that characterize the process of institutionalization of democracy is held. First of all, these are the institutional structures that provide uphold principles and mechanisms of democracy, as well as socio-political and public administrative processes that are regulated by the institutionalization of democracy.

Unsolved aspects of the problem. Exploring democracy scientists focused on some of its elements remaining aloof from the systematic study of all components. Features of institutionalization of democracy serves not the subject of many researches. Studying democracy without institutionalization is impossible.

Recent research and publications analysis. Democracy is the subject of a large number of researches. R. Patnema components identified aspects of institutionalization; J. Sartori assigns a key role to elected public office; H. Mintz pointed out the main advantages of institutionalizing democracy.

Paper objective. The purpose of the study is in the necessity of democracy institutionalizing.

Paper main body. To clearly specify system-structural content of institutionalizing democracy must first start with analyzing the content of the concepts of democratic institutions, establishment of relationship, interaction and change. Under democratic institutions advisable to understand and relatively comfortable steel forms of interaction between public authorities and the public, promoting conventionally accepted norms, rules governing it in different areas of public life based on the voluntary consent of the majority of society. U.Bekli

analyses the context of democratic institutions, emphasizes the need to clearly distinguish between "legalized" from "legitimized" the institutions of democratic government legitimized leadership and utilitarian forced subordination of comfort and coherent regulatory agreement." This approach to the institutions of democracy involves consideration of several types of institutional structure that have different levels of impact on the integration process and stability in society. Therefore, according to the scientist most important integrative and stabilizing potential has only the institution of democracy, which is endowed with all institutional attributes - legality, legitimacy and institutional infrastructure.

Conclusions and recommendations for further researches. Thus, the analysis carried out shows that institutionalization democracy does not work, leading to corresponding destructive changes in all sectors of the institutional space governance. Today there is a trend of radical changes in the institutional framework of the social order that has led to social and political chaos, destruction, social instability, accompanied by aggressive domestic conflict.

T. Stadnychenko

**BASIC REGULARITIES, PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES
OF THE REGIONAL MANAGEMENT UNDER MODERN
CONDITIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM**

Problem and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. Urgent problem of scientific support proclaimed by President of Ukraine P.Poroshenko course on decentralization is the development of theoretical principles and practical recommendations on transformation of regional management in restructuring power relations in Ukraine and introduction of European standards of governance. To achieve this goal it is necessary to define the following objectives: to analyze current scientific research on regional governance and explore theoretical principles of governance at regional level, identify unexplored questions in this direction, to clarify the essential characteristics of the categories of regional research management; develop principles used in Ukraine of European standards of governance at regional level in direct relationship with the principles of democratic governance. On this basis it is important to offer the conceptual approaches to adoption and implementation of strategies and regional management in an integrated approach to reforming the system of regional authorities to develop proposals for improving the regional administration. In this context, an important task of the theory of government may be solved - to formalize regional dimension in the context of systematization management concepts and principles of regional administration.

Recent research and publications analysis. Studies of regional management are in the sphere of scientific interests of many Ukrainian scientists, such as O.Amoshi, V.Vyshnevskoho, A.Halchynskoho, V.Heytsa, V.Honcharova, V.Dorofiyenka, I.Zapatrinoyi, M. Makarenko, A. Seriously, Povazhnoho S., F. Poklonskaya, V.Pilyushenka, O.Rodionova, L.Fedulovoyi, O.Finahina, M.Shutova and others. Theoretical and methodological approaches to the analysis of regional management and institutional and legal framework of the regional development

institutions are revealed in the works of local researchers, they are: V.Babayeva, T.Bezverhnyuk, Z.Varnaliya, I.Hrytsyaka, Danylyshyn, M.Datsyshyna, M.Dolishnoho, Ye.Kish, V.Keretsmana, M.Lendyel, L.Pismachenko, S.Romanyuka, S.Serohina, V.Rubtsova, S.Sahanenka, E.Topalovoyi, I.Chykarenko, V.Chuzhykova O. Shabliya, Y.Sharova and others. The methodological and theoretical basis of the study is based on substantive regional management features of public administration science. As a basic method should be used a systematic approach, methods of analysis and synthesis, synthesis, comparative-historical method under consideration of the object of study. System approach allows to develop the institutional model of the formation and implementation of regional management, after application of the methodology of system analysis not only allowed to analyze organizational and legal framework of the system of public administration at national and regional level, their functional features and performance, but also identify common trends administration at regional level.

Singling out the unsolved aspects of the problem. An extremely urgent problem of public administration improvement is the rationalization of centralized and local legal regulation of socio-economic value of the region, which could be settled by determining the volume in which social relations arise in the management of socio-economic development of the region and can be resolved at the local level; the rationale for the improvement of local regulation principles, clarify the range of subjects of local rule-making. A factor that underlies the understanding of the principles of value for central and local regulation, there is a management category, as interest. Within the region formed a local group (community) with its inherent self-interest. The state through centralized regulation seeks primarily to satisfy national interests that often coincide with the interests of the local community. Therefore, when deciding on what kind of regulation will be effective under certain conditions need to be considered a criterion for significance of the issues that need resolution. Therefore, such issues of national importance as protection of the state against external influences, defense, ensuring the stability of

public and constitutional order, state security and the security of its citizens, the question of ownership, lease, land relations, economic relations of national importance should be settled by means of regulations and legal acts exclusively in a centralized manner.

Paper main body and explanation of the results. In today's world there are few universally regional making laws factors such as, first, the ethnic (and in this sense modified historical, linguistic and religious factors), secondly, economic-economic, thirdly, geographical factors. These factors create a special inter-connections that suggest the region as the social, economic and historical integrity. Modern governance in regional policy provides universal organization and functioning of the legal mechanism of detection, coordination and implementation of social needs and interests through the use of various legal means, the formation of subjective rights and obligations of participants in social processes, transfer their connections and relationships in a specific relationship. Given the fact that regional policy as facility management acts determining factor for the regulator - the nation state, that affect its construction, behavior, activities, choice of targets and use the entire array of means to achieve them, that it defines him adequate form of such regulation. Along with the usual management facilities, as a society and its spheres (political, economic, social, international) within each industry sector, systems and administrative units, the main object of special control goes to the region.

Conclusions of the studied material, and further research in this direction. The political system of Ukraine, its political and legal institutions and model of government are far from optimal, as evidenced in constant debates among politicians and scientists, and the general public mood. In the center of debates - problems of improving the political system, the choice of forms of government redistribution of competences between the branches of government and between the latter and the local authorities. Problems of democratization of the electoral process are discussed, finding the optimal electoral system for Ukraine, establishing feedback electorate with its representatives in government, and control

over their activities. The picture would be incomplete without mention of the need to use the experience of Western democracies and incorporate the traditions of Ukrainian state. Ultimately, the debate and the mood of discontent fact reflects the current state of democracy in Ukraine.

Yu. Makovei

**CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM
DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE**

The development of tourism industry in Ukraine is one of the priorities of European integration in modern conditions. Experience of Euro 2012 has shown promising and problematic areas that need improvement in public policy and government activity in general. For independent Ukraine tourism has become not only a "window to Europe", but also political, social, economic and environmental phenomenon. According to statistics economically developed countries, international tourism is one of the most lucrative businesses, which is an important incentive for the development of cultural and recreational tourism in Ukraine.

Problems of development and improvement of tourism are not new, but require constant research. The above mentioned problem was solved in the research of scientists, as evidenced by the publications of Lyubitsevoyi O.O., O.O. Beydyka, Kifyaka V.F., A. Ilyina, A. Alexandrov, V. Quarterly, W. Kyfyak, F. Kolesnikova, I.A. Zorin IV, Malskyy M.P., Pankov E. B, Khudo V.V. and others.

This article is an attempt to analyze the current state of tourism industry in Ukraine, Poland for further integration trends, identify particular educational tourism and reveal its tendencies Ukraine.

Since the second half of last century the process of rapid development of international tourism has begun. From 1950 to 2012 the number of international tourists increased from 25 mln to 1.035 bln people, i.e. 40 times more. There are rapidly growing volumes and inter-folk tourism revenues, the amount of which in 2012 reached 1.075 billion dollars. In 2012, the tourism industry totaled 101.1 million jobs, and concentrated 3.3% of all employees. In the short term international development of tourism won't stop. Experts from the World Tourism Organization

(UNWTO), predict in 2030 the volume of international tourist arrivals will reach 1.8 billion people [1, 2].

In terms of the globalization the world process of tourism development could not avoid Ukraine, although the tourism industry of our country is still developing much slower than that in the world. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), in 2012 the tourism sector of Ukrainian economy totaled 386.0 thousand work places (1.9% of all employees), and formed 29.0 billion GDP (2.2% of the total GDP), the volume of export services in tourism totaled UAH 44.9 billion (6.2% of total exports of the country), Ukraine was visited by over 23 million foreign citizens (including one-day visitors).

WTTC forecast for the development of tourism industry in Ukraine is positive. It is expected that in 2023 the contribution of tourism in Ukraine's GDP will reach 49.2 billion UAH (at prices of 2012), amount of the workplaces will total 389.0 thousand; the number of foreign tourist arrivals will also increase [3]. These data indicate that tourism development is of great importance both for the state in general and the citizens of Ukraine, as they include the most important sectors of life: social-economic, cultural and security sector.

Tourism requires certain conditions, i.e. resource and territory conditions, for its effective development. In this context Ukraine is a rich country, washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, with mountain peaks of the Carpathians (table 1) and steppe areas, populated by wild birds and animals [4].

Table 1

The Tourist Potential of Ukraine

Territory	Places
The Black Sea coastline of Mykolaiv, Odesa and Kherson Regions	Ochakiv, Hopry, Skadovsk, Odesa group of resorts: Kuialnyk, Lermontovskyi, Arkadiia, Velykyi Fontan, Karolino-Buhas, Chornomorka, Zatoka, Hadzhybei, Luzanivka, Prymorskyi, Lebedievka, Mala Dolyna
The coastline of the Sea of Azov	Berdiansk, Kyrylivka

Mountain and foot-hill areas of Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivsk and Lviv Regions	Svaliava, Holubyne, Poliana, Syniak, Cherche, Vorokhta, Truskavets, Morshyn, Nemyriv, Liubin Velykyi, Kosiv, Yaremche
Resort areas of Vinnytsia, Donetsk, Kyiv, Poltava and Kharkiv Regions	Myrhorod, Berezkvivka mineral waters, Rai-Olenivka, Sloviansk, Slavianohirsk, Koncha-Zaspa, Pushcha-Vodytsia, Khmilnyk.

Besides Ukrainian unique territorial and cultural potential, there is a large number of Ukrainians wishing to travel, as listed in Table 2 [5].

Table 2

Streams of Tourists (thousands of people)

List of tourists	Роки					
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Citizens of Ukraine who traveled abroad *	13422	16454	17180	19773	21433	23761
Foreign citizens who visited Ukraine	6431	17631	21203	21415	23013	24671
Tourists, served by the subjects of tourism industry of Ukraine	2014	1826	2281	2200	3001	3454
Foreign tourists	378	327	336	234	270	232
Tourists, citizens of Ukraine who traveled abroad	285	567	1296	1250	1957	2519
Inland tourists	1351	932	649	716	774	703
Excursionists**	1644	1705	1953	823	865	658

Note: * including one-day visitors (according to the State Border Service of Ukraine data);

** In the 2000 - 2010 - According to the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine data, since 2011 - according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine data.

Table 2 shows that the number of citizens traveling abroad over the years is gradually increasing as the number of visiting foreign citizens. However, the negative dynamics is observed in foreign tourists, who were served by the subjects of tourism industry of Ukraine. This shows non-conformity of the demand conditions.

The most popular among the citizens of Ukraine in 2013 was Poland, Russian Federation, the Republic of Moldova, Hungary, Belarus, Romania, Turkey, Slovakia, Germany, Egypt, United Arab Emirates and Greece.

Among the foreigners, who visited our country, dominated citizens of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Moldova, Belarus, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Germany, Uzbekistan, Turkey and the US [6].

The experience of tourism development in Poland is quite important for implementation in Ukraine. The central state authority regulating tourism in Poland is the Ministry of Sport and Tourism, created as a result of the reorganization of public authorities in August 2005. In its structure operates the Department of Tourism, that is responsible for drafting legal and economic tourism mechanisms, determines directions and priorities, and controls carrying out tasks, related to the development of tourism in the domestic and foreign markets [7].

Financial support of the tourism sector is operated from the state budget and according to the Table 3, it is relatively stable, which indicates the efficiency of the state policy and interest of the Government.

Table 3

Dynamics of the Polish state budget expenditure [8]

Indicators, thousand ZL	Years				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Altogether on tourism, in particular:	44672,0	44635,0	47416,0	48955,0	49900,0
– on the needs of public administration	3258,0	3694,0	4473,0	4448,0	4400,0

- on the needs related to national security in tourism	4,0	0,0	10,0	5,0	10,0
- on the needs in the tourism industry	41410,0	42941,0	42933,0	44502,0	45400,0

Analyzing Table 3, we can observe the prevailing positive tendency in the allocation of funds for tourism. During the study period (in 2009 - 2013) Poland's state budget expenses on the development of tourism are annually almost proportionally distributed into three main areas.

Let's analyze the structure of expenses on the example of year 2013, when the expenses on tourism through the Ministry of Sport and Tourism of Poland was planned in the amount of 49.9 million zlotys. These funds were provided for the following tasks [9]:

- Public Administration of Tourism - 4.4 million zlotys (8.8%);
- National security – 0.1 million zlotys (0.2%);
- tourism development – 45.4 million zlotys (91.0%), in particular:
 - 1) expenses for the Polish Tourist Organization - 40.1 million zlotys (80.4%);
 - 2) carrying out tasks for tourism development - 1.9 million zlotys (3.9%);
 - 3) other activities in the field of tourism - 3.3 million zlotys (6.7%).

So one of the largest articles in the State budget of Poland about the tourism financing are expenses on the Polish Tourism Organization (Polska Organizacja Turystyczna (POT)), that is the State organization established January 1, 2000, under the Act of June 25, 1999 [10].

The main objective of POT is to promote Poland as a tourist destination for inland and foreign tourism, and foster the image of Poland as a modern country with a strong and diverse national identity, based on the rich cultural heritage and attractive properties of the environment. The organization achieves its objectives in specific markets through representation in 14 countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Japan, Germany, USA, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Italy and Ukraine) [11].

Adoption of state programs in the tourism of Poland contributes to the results. According to the accepted "Marketing strategy of the Polish tourism sector for 2012 - 2020 years" POT will work in the following directions:

1. Strengthening the role of online communication, particularly in the tourism sector.
2. Improving local and regional branding.
3. Vertical and horizontal integration on the creation of tourist clusters, consortia etc.
4. Activation of the public and private partnerships to increase the competitiveness of tourism in Poland.
5. Partnership strengthening in joint financing of promotional activities, marketing, etc. [12; 13].

Average tourism funding from state budgets in European countries varies between 10.0 - 50.0 million euros, and the direct contribution of tourism to GDP on average annually is 20.0 - 190.0 billion euros, that is much higher than the government funding (Table 4).

Table 4

Economic Indicators of Tourism Sector in 2011

Indicators	Poland	Ukraine
Tourism Funding from the state budget, million euros	10,4	0,2
The direct contribution of tourism to GDP, billion euros	6,3	2,2
The total contribution of tourism to GDP, billion euros	16,1	8,3

Data from the Table 4 show that economic indicators of Ukraine are much lower than those of Poland, which requires thorough analysis of the development strategy of European countries and its integration in Ukraine.

In Ukraine, the State Agency of Ukraine for Tourism and Resorts is a central executive body, which is directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine by the Minister of Infrastructure of Ukraine, belongs to the executive branch and ensures the implementation of state policy in the sphere of tourism and resorts, as it is stated on the official site.

The State Agency of Ukraine for Tourism and Resorts is guided by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, orders of the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine, other legislative acts of Ukraine, orders of the President of Ukraine and the Minister of Infrastructure of Ukraine.

The main objectives of the State Agency of Ukraine for Tourism and Resorts are the realization of state policy in the sphere of tourism and resorts, and proposals to the Minister of Infrastructure of Ukraine for its formation.

In an era of intellectual development tourism, despite the passive recreation, has also become an effective tool for perception of the world and intercultural dialogue. Aspiration to expand own horizons, combining recreation and education, by plunging yourself in the whirlpool of life into other countries and regions of the world, to increase your social mobility and professional universality, are becoming the main motivation for a new generation of tourists.

In the “Encyclopedic Dictionary of Tourism” the following definitions are given: scientific tourism – is a type of tourism, covering trips to attend meetings, congresses, symposia. This type of travel is relatively new in international tourism and its formation is associated with the development of foreign economic relations, STD, material and technological progress, the expansion of international contacts between the scientific communities of different states and the desire to use the best practices of other countries and peoples to create spiritual and material values.

Educational tourism - a trip, during which tourist combines leisure and learning. There are three kinds of educational tourism: language-learning, sports-learning and occupation-learning. Language-learning tourism is meant for people of all ages, and its aim is to learn a language on all levels. These trips can be individual and group, usually for 2 - 3 weeks. Sports-learning tourism means learning the game of golf, tennis, horseback riding, surfing, etc. During educational tourism training in marketing, management, computer technology, hotel industry etc. may be of use [12].

Educational tourism means trips in which a tourist combines leisure and learning: attends classes, goes on excursions to expand the outlook, satisfy curiosity and achieve other cognitive objectives. A distinctive feature of educational tourism is that it promotes creating social mobility, professional universality, skills of self-education, stimulates intellectual development. The World Tourism Organization defines tourism as “activity of people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for a period not exceeding one consecutive year for any purposes other than activities, paid from sources in places of temporary stay”. Taking into consideration this definition, it can be affirmed that the area of educational tourism covers various types of training and education, started out of permanent residence and lasts not more than one year continuously. Reasons for the educational trips are very diverse: from a desire to spend time with the benefit for self-development while on vacation outside the usual environment, to the desire to realize their own cognitive interests, acquire new knowledge and skills, moving for this reason in those countries and regions where you can meet those needs with maximum efficiency.

The twentieth century brings mass into educational tourism. After the Second World War interstate relations in Europe intensified significantly. Integration processes stimulated migration and demanded greater social mobility from Europeans. EU policy in the field of education, namely promoting the learning of the EU languages, students and faculty exchanges, mutual recognition of diplomas and studying terms, promoting cooperation between institutions, development of distance learning, and eventually creating a single European educational space (convergence and harmonization of education systems in Europe within the Bologna process) and

the possibility of free movement within the visa-free Schengen area, resulted in expanding the range and geography of tours, which combined leisure with education program. In the UK and overseas educational tourism development acquired in that time form of the "field researches" i.e. trips to places where tourists could observe directly the subject of study and obtain the necessary knowledge and skills to its development were organized. An important step in the development of such trips was a combination of academic program with the offer of cheap accommodation facilities at the university dormitories. This tourist product became more available, especially for retirees. An American company Elderhostel founded in 1975, which was the first to offer product for people over 55 years in the market of educational tourism, is nowadays one of the largest tour operators in this market, representing more than 10 thousand educational programs in 100 countries worldwide [15].

Conclusions

Based on the above analysis of foreign experience and current situation in Ukraine there is an urgent need for a progressive organizational and management measures, improved public policy in the tourism sector. Priority actions should be: an increase in financial support and adequate control over their use; staff training and the development of effective strategic plans that will improve the tourism image, tourism activating economic activities and increase budget revenue.

O. Sheremeta,
V. Shumlianskyi

**POLISH ABUSE AND UKRAINIAN “KHRUNIVSTVO” AS
ELEMENTS OF THE ELECTIONS SYSTEM IN THE AUSTRO-
HUNGARIAN STATE IN THE PERIOD OF 1873 – 1914**

Formulation of the problem. The roots of Ukrainian traditions and parliamentary electoral process, see the period of Kievan Rus and Cossacks. Parliamentarism in the European sense of the term, that is, defend their views in the legal field through the intermediary of Ukrainian elections began to learn the times of the Austro-Hungarian domination. Parliamentarism depends on the electoral system and conduct the elections. During the process of independent Ukraine elections to representative bodies at central and local levels constantly reeling from systematic abuse. Election of the President, deputies of all levels involving the use of administrative resource and "dirty tricks". The solid hrunivstvo and corruption at all levels are characteristic features of modern Ukrainian elections.

Paper objective. The article aims to study the causes and methods of administrative pressure on Poles in the electoral process, and the causes and methods of combating betrayal among Ukrainian voters.

Recent research and publications analysis. In the historiography of this study there are works of local historians and jurists that contain valuable material on specific aspects of the electoral process in Galicia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, including researches of A. Sheets, I. Chornovil, K. Levitsky, J. Michalski, J. Plekana, M. Mudroho and others. Also there were used draws of the Polish archival sources which are covering this historical period.

Conclusions. The experience of independent Ukraine shows that betrayal is not transferred to the Ukrainian political system. This contributes to the catastrophic decline of moral principles and intellect among the powerful Olympus and degradation of the people. All seek to survive at the expense of others, words

contradict the work of men. There decline of national consciousness is observed. Modern “hruniams” (those who betray) need to recall the fate of M. Hrunya whose way repeated those of Judah. Farmers stopped to chat with him and the traitor hanged himself on a willow.

L. Kryvachuk

PECULIARITIES OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC MECHANISMS FOR FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICY IN THE FIELD OF CHILDHOOD PROTECTION IN UKRAINE

Problem setting. In modern conditions of society development there is an urgent need for increased attention to children from the states side. Today the situation in the field of childhood impede social and economic problems in Ukraine. It spreads worries about reducing the number of child population (in 1991 the number of children was - 13,187,117 people, children fraction of the total population - 25.5% as of 01.01.2014 p. - 8,009,866 people and 17.7%), the existence of problems in the education and health of children, distribution of child abandonment, child neglect and homelessness, deviant manifestations in children's environment, inefficient system of protection of children from violence and abuse, especially in the family and in the criminal proceedings. So important is the study of the mechanisms of state policy formation and realization in the field of child protection (hereinafter - DPOD) in Ukraine, including its semantic content, the elucidation of the functioning, implementation of theoretical studies and scientific and applied approaches development to improve these mechanisms.

Recent research and publications analysis. The analysis of scientific literature has shown that the study of mechanisms of state control is studied by foreign and domestic scientists, such as V. Averyanov, G. Atamanchuk, V. Afanasyev, Viktor Bakumenko, Dyehtyar A., V. Knyazev, P.A. Nadolishniy, N. Nyzhnyk, Alexander Obolensky, Alexander Radchenko, Surmin Y., Y. Tikhomirov, A. Fedorchak and others.

Some aspects of governance mechanisms relating to child protection or reveal certain trends: A. Krestovskaya, A. Temchenko, I. Tsybulina (governance mechanisms for the protection of children's rights), V. Lobas (mechanisms of socially-oriented control), E. Krasnyakova, T. Lukin, L. Parashchenko (mechanisms of governance in education), M. Bilynska, D. Karamyshev, N.

Kryzyna, J. Radysh, N. Rynhach, I. Rozhkova (mechanisms of management of public health 'I), I. Gasyuk (mechanisms of governance sport sciences), I. Hozhylo (mechanisms of state and public administration socially dangerous diseases), I. Horobets (mechanisms of governance combating child homelessness and neglect), N. Nazar (mechanisms demographic processes of public administration), M. Batenchuk (state mechanisms for the protection of housing and property rights of children).

Paper objective. The article is to study the information and public mechanisms of formation and realization of state policy in the field of child protection in Ukraine.

Before proceeding to the immediate consideration of the information and public mechanisms of formation and implementation of state policy in the field of childhood in Ukraine, find out the essence of the concepts of "governance arrangements" and "mechanisms of formation and realization of state policy in the field of child welfare."

Conclusions. Thus, analyzing the functioning mechanisms of DPOD formation and implementation in Ukraine we can draw to the following conclusions:

- Firstly, Ukraine formed mechanisms of state policy formation and implementation in the field of childhood, they function, but not by any legal act and in need of improvement;

- Secondly, information improvement mechanism of DPOD formation and implementation can be seen in the implementation of effective information of executive bodies in the field of childhood; providing an expanded range of information services; improving and implementing new information technology state-management activities in the field of childhood; the formation of relevant information and analytical resources on the basis of key indicators developed system study of children;

- Thirdly, it is necessary to introduce new approaches to child protection and to create qualitatively new national system of state and public control and monitoring in the field of childhood;

- Fourth, we must use public potential in a full, with its uniqueness and versatility, and on each occasion must be designed local model that takes into account the specific needs of a particular situation.

Yu. Hladun

A. Lipentsev

S. Hryvniak

**RAISING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE THROUGH NEW
WORKING METHODS: A CASE OF THE EXPERIMENT AT SAMBIR
POLICE STATION OF THE MAIN DIRECTORATE OF THE MINISTRY
OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE IN LVIV REGION**

The need to reform the law enforcement system of Ukraine is recognized by all stakeholders: society, politicians and police. The activity of institutions that are supposed to protect the rights of citizens is fairly criticized. The key actors of the reform (Parliament, President, Government, MIA (and its individual structures), NGOs, representatives of international organizations in Ukraine) have a certain consensus on European principles of reforming internal affairs: demilitarization, depoliticization, decentralization, introduction of the principles of the rule of law, accountability and transparency, professionalism, cooperation with society. Almost all of them are unanimous in understanding the need of structural optimization, clear division of functions and powers, establishment of the National Police, provision of proper working conditions and social protection of personnel [1, 2].

Some issues on the reform of the Interior were addressed in scientific studies, applied research / analytical practices and practical recommendations by scientists, researchers, practitioners and representatives of civil society such as S. Alfiorov, V. Hatseliuk, V. Zhmyenko, I. Zozulia, H. Zaporozhtseva, Ye. Zakharov, T. Minka, A. Martynenko, K. Chaplynskyi etc.

However, the comprehensive research of applied aspects of the model efficiency of the new structure of the bottom unit of the Interior was not carried out, hence the purpose of this article is to study applied aspects of the experiment

on introduction of new forms and methods at Sambir police station of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Lviv region.

The experiment at Sambir police station that serves Sambir and Sambir district was applied to the managerial staff of the unit and sectors of public order, criminal police for children, district police inspectors, information and analytical support, staffing as well as to the department of patrol duty, a group of Escort Service, a headquarter, certified members of the service staff group, a temporary detention centre of persons taken into custody and assistant chief of the department for public relations [3, 4].

The working group that was created to accompany the experiment prepared temporary functional responsibilities and plans of action for the employees of Sambir police station who were involved in the experiment [5].

At the time of the experiment the head of Sambir police station had at disposal the personnel in number of 12 persons: Office of State Automobile Inspection Service of Sambir and Sambir district of the Department of State Automobile Inspection of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Lviv region - 7 employees, the Dog Training Center of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Lviv region - 1 employee, the Research Forensic Centre at the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Lviv region - 4 employees [6].

The head of Sambir police station had at disposal four cars "Renault Kengo" from the car fleet of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Lviv region and one car VAZ 2110 VDAI that served Sambir and Sambir district. 1 ton of fuel was given additionally from the contingency fund of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

A joint working group was created from among the employees of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Lviv region, scientists of Lviv State University of Internal Affairs, representatives of NGOs and local authorities (by agreement) to accompany the experiment, process and synthesize

proposals on this issue, in particular to solve outstanding issues on all stages of its implementation.

To provide consultative assistance the specialists of the Consultative Mission of the European Union in Ukraine were involved.

The aim of the Sambir experiment was to test the efficiency of the new model of the structure of the bottom unit of the Interior and the ability of the structure to ensure proper twenty-four-hour respond to all calls received from citizens; to establish necessary minimum funding limits; to identify the needs of the unit in conducting special trainings for staff development, especially for the provision of skilled care in responding to messages and organizing the activity of the unit in accordance with the principles of "community policing" – establishing trusting relationships through "police-community" and raising the level of public confidence in the police.

The experiment was based on the current legislation of Ukraine, and came out of the authorized staff size of the unit. The number of functions of the unit was left unchanged before and during the experiment. The efforts were directed at optimization of the performance of specified functions and increase of the effectiveness of staff at the police station of Sambir.

At the time of the experiment, a Subdivision of Quick Reaction was created in the department, which included employees of sectors of the criminal police for children - 4 persons, district police officers - 20 people (17 people of senior and middle management staff, 3 – of junior management staff), Department for patrol duty – 13 persons, Escort service – 3 persons, State Automobile Inspection – 6 persons, TCC – 2 persons, policemen-drivers of support and security group – 4 persons.

The Subdivision of Quick Reaction was divided into four duty shifts. The staff of each duty shifts included 14 employees: head of shift, 12 employees of quick reaction groups, and a policeman of Temporary Containment Cell (hereinafter - TCC). The distribution of personnel to shifts was made by the order of head of department in view of not less than 40% of senior and middle

management staff in each shift, and not less than one employee of State Automobile Inspection.

All duty services of Sambir police station were supposed to be on duty 12 hours (including squads of police control room and crime scene investigation teams), according to the schedule approved by the head of department.

From the list of most experienced employees of the department 4 heads of shifts were appointed. They were senior district police officers who enjoyed respect and authority among the personnel, and had good leadership skills.

Employees of senior or middle management staff and law enforcement officials who have the right to review materials coming in to the police were appointed as heads of quick reaction groups.

In case of foot patrol sent on duty by the head of shift, the most experienced employee from among junior managerial officers could be appointed as foot patrol leader.

In case of escorting detainees or arrested persons, the head of shift made a decision on the allocation of the required number of personnel from the list of those who passed the appropriate training. The escort was guided by the chief of Temporary Containment Cell. If it was necessary the quick reaction group was withdrawn from duty and involved in the convoy. At that time, the service area was overlapped by the neighboring guard duty.

In addition, employees of quick reaction group on instruction of the head of shift carried out a joint with ambulance staff escort of mentally ill persons to medical institutions.

For the period of service the head of duty shift was vested rights of a responsible person and executed functions provided by sub-clauses 4.13 - 4.15 of the instructions on the organization of duty units of authorities and subdivisions of internal affairs of Ukraine, aimed at protecting the interests of society and the state from illegal encroachments, approved by the Interior Ministry of Ukraine № 181 from 28.04.2009. That is at Sambir police station the functions of a responsible person were performed on a regular changeable basis by heads of shifts for quick

reaction, thus ensuring a more effective control and awareness of the situation in the service area, and becoming one of the important positive developments of the experiment.

The head of duty shift carried out the placement of workers in quick response groups and foot patrols. He also appointed shift staff for the execution of other tasks imposed on the duty shift, including the protection of the administrative building, escorting detainees, ensuring public order in the execution of court sentences and etc.

Quick reaction groups and foot patrols of the duty shift in case of receiving notification of a criminal offense provided a prompt response, on arriving at the scene of the event found out circumstances and descriptive information of people who committed offense, and took measures for their arrest in hot pursuit. The results were immediately informed to the head of duty shift. Before the arrival of the investigative team the scene of the event was protected to store the traces of criminal offense. If it was necessary, they were in disposal of the supervisor of the crime scene investigation team.

Regarding the work on other (non-criminal appeals), quick reaction groups of the duty shift on receiving (identifying) data of another offense or appeal of citizens provide a complete and comprehensive study of information, and collection of necessary materials, draw up protocols on administrative offences, execute official warnings, conduct preventive interviews etc.

The reaction time to messages around Sambir before the experiment was considered acceptable within 15 minutes, and in the district area it was minimum 30 - 45 min. In the cases when the group was already at work, the call was placed "in a waiting list for reaction", and the reaction time increased, sometimes significantly. Even under ideal circumstances, the reaction time in Sambir very rarely exceeded 10 minutes. During the experiment, the reaction time in Sambir was 4-6 min. (average 4.4 min.), in district area 12 - 18 min. (average - 14), the average reaction time for all calls was 8.5 minutes.

Depending on the situation, in order to help the main quick reaction group the head of duty shift was able to involve an additional quick reaction group, district police inspectors if it was not connected with changes in the schedule of reception of citizens, except for heavy and especially heavy criminal offenses committed in the territory or other resonant events, and could arrive on the scene personally.

The most typical example of the activity of duty shift at the scene of the event took place 06.28.2015 about 21:21 on Sunday at Sambir bus station near the shop "Mandaryn". The notification of committing attempted murder came in: an unknown person while drinking alcohol stabbed in the head of another person with an ax and escaped from the scene. Quick reaction groups were sent to the place and the head of shift arrived, gathering and departure of crime scene investigation team was announced. Within 5 minutes the first quick reaction group arrived at the crime scene. In 10 minutes 3 quick reaction groups and the head of shift were at the crime scene. The protection of the crime scene was organized and the areas of possible stay of the perpetrator were canvassed. In 12 minutes the crime scene investigation team arrived and started work on gathering evidence. In 20 minutes after receiving notification of an offense workers of the quick reaction group arrested suspected with material evidence.

If to simulate the given example for any other "village" Internal Affairs Body there are obvious advantages of the new structure of Sambir police station.

The next stage of the duty shift for quick reaction is to sum up the work. After being on duty, the head of shift examines work reports presented by senior officials of quick reaction groups and foot patrols, summarizes the information and reports to the head of department on the results of work. The deputy head of department - chief of police for public security gains the familiarity with results.

In addition, the head of duty shift studies materials on offense provided by senior officials of quick reaction groups and citizen appeals with no signs of a crime and makes one of the following decisions: agrees with the conclusion and gives it to the deputy head of department - head of MSD for approval and then to

the head of department for sanction, or leaves them for further consideration by quick reaction groups who are on duty. In some cases, he directs materials to the head of department to transfer them to other performers.

The head of duty shift can transfer materials on which the decision was not made to another head of duty shift for execution only under written resolution of the head of department that should ensure the responsibility of duty shift and its leader for a qualitative and complete collection of materials on each fact.

In the case of detecting in materials signs of criminal offense, the head of duty shift takes measures in accordance with the Regulations on the order of maintaining unified accounting on committed criminal offenses and other events in bodies and subdivisions of internal affairs of Ukraine approved by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of 19.11.2012 № 1050.

Organization of work and general management over administrative support units of the department (staffing sector, sector of financial support and accounting, administrative office, support staff and security, communications engineers) during the experiment is made by the head of staffing sector of the department. This work requires fundamental changes and much effort will be taken to reform it during the next stage "Sambir experiment" in the part of creation of the base unit, central according to the zone-functional principle of activity.

At the bottom units positions of sergeant-major of support staff and security are shortcut, as a result the work on economic section of units is laid upon workers as an additional burden to existing responsibilities that reduces the effectiveness of execution of main and additional functions. It is suggested while creating a basic unit to foresee one position of sergeant-major of support staff and security or a person responsible for the economic section in each unit. Holder of this position will provide oversight of the work of technical staff, make requests for material support, execute control over vehicle operation and ensure the protection of material evidence. The detailed description of functional responsibilities is to be developed during the second stage of the experiment.

What concerns the statistical results of work of Sambir police station, the

analysis of results was based on comparison of results of the same period before the experiment, and during it. As a basis for comparison were taken results over a working week before the introduction of the experiment. The reason was that the experiment was not started on the 1st of the month and ended on the 25th, not the end of the month. It should be noted that the personnel of Sambir police station did not have the task to increase or reduce indicators. The main objective of quick reaction groups was to arrive immediately at the scene of the event, perform tasks that are given by shift supervisor and formed on the basis of the analysis of the information carried out by planning and analytical unit, ensure polite and attentive treatment of citizens, prevent brutality and violation of the law, and execution of all functions provided by the Law of Ukraine "On Police".

Limited observation period makes it impossible to conduct an in-depth analysis of the state of accounting-registration discipline, but the basic trends can already be identified. For the period from 09.06 to 07.28.2015 1128 materials were registered in UA of Sambir police station, 284 of them with signs of criminal offenses. That is 21.9% more than for the period preceding the experiment when 903 materials were registered and 15% more of materials with signs of criminal offenses (there were 247 before).

It is worth noting that the number of telephone messages in the structure of all the materials registered in UA rose from 565 to 779, or by 37.9%.

Earlier in reaction to calls crime scene investigation team or foot patrols were sent to scene. In almost half of cases a district police inspector was also sent to scene. Particularly difficulties with reaction to calls occurred in the evening and at weekends.

Since the beginning of the experiment the reaction to calls by quick reaction groups increased dramatically. If during the previous period the crime scene investigation team executed 45 calls a week, during the experiment the number of calls executed by quick reaction groups was about 101 a week and by crime scene investigation team – 11-12 a week. Transferring the load on the quick reaction unit we discharged skilled investigation officers and investigators from performing

unexpected functions concerning the arrival at the crime scene where there were no criminal offenses. This greatly reduced the burden on investigators and operative workers and allowed them to pay more time to execution of basic tasks.

During the period of the experiment 239 criminal offenses were recorded, that is 24 times more than for the period before the experiment. At the same time 24 of registered offenses were revealed, 18 by employees of quick reaction unit, and in the previous period only 10 such crimes (on announced suspicion) were revealed.

The main crime growth rate was mainly due to the growth of the number of registered injuries from 33 (3 on announced suspicion) in the previous period to 81 (9 on announced suspicion) in the covered period. The analysis of this line of crime is also associated with the increase in public confidence and in the number of reactions for calls.

As well the number of criminal proceedings by accidents decreased from 9 to 5 that cannot be considered as a symbolic indicator at the moment, although during the period of the experiment exploratory works as to SAI were conducted on the territory of Sambir and the control over traffic was strengthened by quick reaction groups. The positive effect in terms of preventive maintenance has participation of SAI inspectors in the quick reaction group.

Rather more offenses were detected through drug trafficking - 14 against 4, 3 of them were revealed by members of quick reaction groups. The growth of the number of detected crimes occurred due to objective reasons related to ripening of poppy. But the preventive effect from the work of quick reaction groups, especially from patrolling settlements, in particular those where the police rarely came, resulted in destroying crops by owners before ripening of poppy.

Quantitative indicators of other crimes remain at the same level as in previous periods. As a negative aspect, it should be noted that none of the two registered robberies was managed to be solved. Although the last period of the same one two crimes were uncovered. Though, during last year one of such two crimes was revealed. Only one of two illegal occupancies was revealed. 3 damages

to property, two facts of bullying and 43 other crimes were not solved.

Conclusions

During the experiment the need for training of personnel involved in quick reaction groups was defined, in particular of middle managerial staff. The personnel of police station was mainly focused on the implementation of specific functions, so there is a need for its training as to organization and tactics of reaction to calls. The speed of squads' arrival changed requirements to workers who arrive at the scene not after the event but in many cases just at the moment of the greatest exacerbation. In addition, employees of quick reaction as a unit that is in direct contact with citizens, should be provided with trainings on the basis of "community policing" – orientation to the public, as well as on tasks that are assigned to the unit on a daily basis: escorting detained and arrested persons, communication with juvenile, preventive measures concerning the cessation of violence in families and places of accidents, safe-extreme driving. The experiment showed that there are a lot of areas on which training should be carried out, but the proficiency training system is fixated on the repetition of the same material, and has no effect as theoretical materials are useless without practical skills. Therefore, during the experiment aimed at defining the feasibility of introducing a zone-functional principle of activity at Sambir police station it is proposed to develop an effective and efficient system of organization of personnel training, involving trainers in different directions for all employees of units, by the staffing support unit.

In view of all this, we believe that the structure of the unit tested during "Sambir experiment" showed a number of important advantages and can be used as a basis for reforming other internal affairs bodies. Thus, it is planned to extend the positive experience gained during the experiment and to eliminate the revealed shortcomings of the structure during the second phase of the experiment, practical phase which started on August 7, 2015 [7].

P. Shevchuk

**PROVIDING THE LEVEL OF VALUE OF
THE WORKFORCE RECOVERY IN UKRAINE**

Problem setting. Ukraine is in a state of hybrid war pursued against her by Russian Federation. This requires significant resources aimed at the counterterrorist operation in the East of the state, the restoration of the army's defense, elimination of consequences of possible emergency situations, resettlement of citizens who move temporarily from the occupied territories and the area of ATO (anti-terroristic operation), reconstruction of social infrastructure destroyed during the war actions. Total losses of Ukrainian economy through the aggression of Russia, which led to a temporary loss of control over some areas of the Crimea and Donbas, reach up almost 20%.

Recent research and publications analysis. The issue of improving the organization of wages in Ukraine and its regulation, increased productivity to the level of developed countries are presented in such works of Ukrainian scientists as: Blyzniuk B., D. Bohynia, V. Danyuka, T. Kir'yan, Kolota A., G. Kulikova, Libanova E., G. Lopushnyak, O. Novikova, N. Pavlovsky, Pasyeky A., Petrov, M. Sokolyk and foreign scholars: O. Buzhalina, N. Volgin, S. Gubanov, R. Kapeliushnikov, V. Kornyakova, V. Neshytoho, B. Plyshevskoho, N. Rozanova, A. Sukharev, T. Uskov, Chistyakov and others.

Paper objective. The relevance of the above problems and their lack of learning dictated the choice of the article investigation topic, which aims to analyze the causes of domestic workers low wages, and finding ways to improve the average wage in Ukraine.

Conclusions. To solve many of these problems will be difficult (partly impossible), unless you change the relationship between man and power based on directions implementing humanitarian resource: strict adherence to the rule of human rights; national implementation of fair and consistent personnel policy; samples demonstrate higher administrative culture of modern governance;

formation of high intellectual, moral and psychological qualities of officials of public administration and local government.

It is urgent to begin to work on the reproduction of skilled labor potential of the Ukrainian people on the basis of formation of internal sources of socio-economic motivation of each person's labor activity in the community ideas to overcome dependency, paternalism, hope for someone's kindness or help, or ephemeral type "make it be." It is advisable to gradually and consistently build and establish in Ukrainian society such moral and ethical values that would properly evaluate the idea of creative activity, self-organization business potential and abilities, the desire to own and enhancement of public goods.

O. Chemerys

**INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY
TO INTERACT WITH THE PUBLIC IN THE CONTEXT
OF PUBLIC POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION**

Problem setting. During the years of independence, Ukraine has not managed to form a democratic model of public administration that would resist the wide public involvement in governance. Despite the fact that Ukraine has created legal prerequisites of building effective cooperation of civil society with the executive authorities and local governments for public participation in the formation and implementation of state and regional policy, quality and efficiency of policy decisions is low, and the level of citizen involvement to develop and implement policies and consideration of the interests of stakeholders is unacceptable. The main reason for this situation is the low institutional capacity of central and local government and local governments to interact with the public and the lack of personal responsibility in relation government - public. This is especially evident in developing public policy.

Recent research and publications analysis. Various aspects of interaction between government agencies and civil society were studied by foreign and domestic scholars, including G. Almond, A. Babinov A. Barovska, V. Bortnikov, S. Verba, P. Wozniak, Dembitska N., J. Zhalilo, G. Zelen'ko, M. Karmazin, B. Kistyakovsky, Kolodiy A., A. Korniyevsky, A. Cool, A. Krupnik, P. Manzhola, V. Nanivska, A. Fisun, John Zimmerman, W. Jablonski and others.

Specifically, the main theoretical and methodological principles of interaction with the public authorities are investigated by O. Babinov. Analyzing the legal framework for the cooperation of state and local government with the public, the author argues that, in general, Ukrainian legislation responds to international norms on the issues of human rights, fundamental freedoms and public participation in the management of public affairs.

Paper objective. The article aims to offer a systematic approach to institutionalization power capacity of interaction with the public in developing and implementing public policy.

The implementation of the constitutional right of citizens to participate in government enforceable by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On ensuring public participation in the formulation and implementation of government policy" № 996 from 03.11.2010, but is not institutionally developed.

The effectiveness of public policy depends on public participation in its development at all stages of policy making cycle - from defining the problem to the evaluation of the consequences of its implementation.

The constitutional right of citizens to participate in governance requires institutional development in the context of the process of filling the system with modern content by European models. For this proposed system capacity institutionalization of power, which are components of the strategy, organizational structure, processes and templates and skills of staff. The purpose of institutionalizing capacity to government interaction with the public is improving the quality of public policy and better understanding of the needs of citizens by means of public involvement in its formation and evaluation.

M. Kryshchanovych

**MECHANISM OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN REFORMING
MODERN LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES**

Problem setting. Reforming the law enforcement agencies - is an urgent national task. This successful solution depends largely on the active participation of the public in the process of drafting legislation and providing practical recommendations for police to achieve their goals.

Recent research and publications analysis. Public participation in reforming the police is focused on the works of A. Bandurka, V. Beschastnoho, I. Zozulya, M. Kalashnik, M. Levitsky, A. Leuhinoyi, N. Matyukhin, R. Miller, A. Nehodchenko, V. Plishkina and others. Considerable attention is paid to the promulgation of scientifically substantiated comments, suggestions, recommendations public about the problems of reforming the Ukrainian MIA obtained the results of their research in the years of the independent Ukrainian state. However, there is a significant topicality of the issues involving the public in the modern process of reforming the law enforcement agencies.

Paper objective - to analyze public participation in the preparation of draft laws reforming the modern police. Determine the nature and importance of civil society organizations submitted proposals aimed at forming the European model national police.

It is advisable to note that since the proclamation of Ukraine's independence, the reform of the Home Affairs Ministry was violated repeatedly. There have been nine attempts to reform the Interior Ministry, but to its logical conclusion, no reform was not proven. The absence of the system measures to the real local police change, caused a situation in which unreformed security sector itself generated inside its risks. The Euromaidan events when the police suffered from a lot of people, and the total inaction of law enforcement officers during a confrontation in Crimea and eastern regions of the country where separatist

movements unfolding there, was another argument in favor of a radical reform of the Home Affairs Ministry.

Conclusions. Therefore, active public participation in the modern reformation of law enforcement gives hope that in the country, according to international standards of law enforcement, is formed the European police model that can reliably protect the internal security of the state, rights and freedoms of man and citizen, enjoy the confidence and respect citizens.

M. Melnyk

**FORMING THE COMPLEX MECHANISM FOR STATE
ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL FORMATION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

Problem setting. One of the most difficult objects of state management is the process of social formation and development of young people. On the one hand, this is due to the fact that modern young people socialized in an environment of so-called risk society characterized by uncertainty and rapid change; on the other hand - the lack of "clearly organized and well-functioning integrated governance mechanism, without which no systematic reform is not possible, because any development is realized through mechanisms". The problem of effective activities of the State in relation to the individual, youth, youth movement actualizes the need to revise traditional approaches to the formation mechanisms of state control in this sphere.

Recent research and publications analysis. Theoretical understanding of mechanisms of state control in his writings made these domestic and foreign scholars as V. Averyanov, G. Atamanchuk, Bakumenko V., A. Korotych, V. Knyazev, M. Kruglov, B. Kurashvili, L. Prikhodchenko , B. Malinowski, O. Mashkov, Nyzhnyk N., R. Rudnitska, Y. Tikhomirov, A. Fedorchak, L. Yuzkov and others. The mechanisms of youth policy formation and realization were studied by Vasiliev, G. Smith, A. Kuchabskyi, N. Metolkina, V. Orlov, I. Parubchak, R. Storozhuk, Yuri Shevtsov and others.

Noting the scientific value of the above-mentioned scientists researches it should be said that in their writings almost no attention is paid to the problem of forming a complex mechanism of state administration in the field of young people social formation and development.

Paper objective. The article is a theoretical justification for the proposals on methods of forming integrated polity social advancement and development of young people. To achieve the abovementioned objectives need to solve the

following problem: discover the essence of the concept of "complex mechanism of state administration in the field of social formation and development of young people"; develop a matrix complex mechanism of state administration in the field of social formation and development of young people.

Conclusions. Thus, the matrix developed mechanisms of state control in the sphere of social formation and youth development will allow public authorities and institutions which are involved in the youth policy, to see a complete picture of the state and society action on youth. A track like this or that event, the lever stimulus affect the outcome of the social young people formation and development. The task of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine consists in shaping youth policy and making proposals for as more as possible result of state social young people formation and development. Declaring integrated approach to social young people formation and development, the state must take into account all components at all stages of the process.

Prospects of further scientific studies are in finding ways to improve individual components of the complex mechanism of state management in the study area.

H. Muravytska

INFORMATION AS A STRATEGIC RESOURCE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROCESS

Problem setting. Today the world is steadily moving toward a society in which information and knowledge is taking a leading strategic importance and is the basis of socio-economic development. Global trend of modern development in recent decades is the significant increase in the share of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), global information space providing efficient information interaction of people, their access to global information resources. Dramatic changes taking place on the role of media in society as a whole, and in particular research and scientific activities. Permanent information increase, its accumulation and updates have created some challenges and put forward new demands on the technology of the process of scientific research, which has always been the basis of any science. Therefore, the study of information as a strategic resource providing research process does not lose its relevance today.

The paper objective is to study the information as a strategic resource providing information research process.

Recent research and publications analysis. The study is based on the works of famous domestic scholars who studied the role of information and information support in organizing the research process: V.D. Bakumenko, M.T. Belukha, G.A. Birta, N.D. Hetmantsevoyi, N.V. Hrytsiak, V.M. Knyazev, V.V. Korzhenko, O.B. Kukarina, A.I. Semenchenko, J.P. Surmina, V.P. Throne, V.M. Sheiko and others.

Paper main body. In the historical development of the transformation of traditional society into the information society the information is becoming a main type of resources. In a society emerging information infrastructure, which includes legal foundations of information activities, search engine, processing and storage of scientific and technical information, analytical and think tanks and others. The main areas of activity there are computerization and connectedness. There is an

increasing proportion of the population working in the information sector, the number of users of computers and the Internet. Influenced by rapidly increasing volumes of information, its socio-economic importance of the dramatic changes is taking place in all spheres of human life and particularly in research and scientific activities. Science takes on new meaning, it is considered in dynamics, movement and development. These changes transform the quality of life and put forward the problems of adaptation to information civilization.

Conclusions. Thus, the information, information knowledge is an important strategic resource for the development of science and research. The main result of scientific activity is information that is reflected in the books, articles and other publications. Each generation of scientists engaged not only obtaining new scientific data but also holds great job systematization of all previously accumulated knowledge. The basic foundation of scientific research is its information provision. Accordingly, the main task of providing information to inform participants of the research process on the status, problems and priorities of the objects.

P. Presich

FORMATION OF MECHANISMS FOR STATE REGULATION OF LAND RELATIONS IN UKRAINIAN STATE

Problem and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. The market relations formation in the agrarian sector of Ukraine, legislative approval of private land ownership, the deepening of European integration processes need to study new approaches to the use of agricultural land, which would enable them to create conditions for the sustainable use and protection of land. Radical restructuring land relations in the countryside, forming them in accordance with international standards leads to the development of an adequate system of ownership that can harmonize the interests of businesses and the state. The need for improvement of land relations in the agricultural sector, especially in view of the growing problem of the current post-reform land use, which involves the creation of eco-friendly and cost-effective mechanisms for land use in agriculture.

Recent research and publications analysis. There is need in grounded scientific analysis of the effects requiring the operation of created rent usage patterns of agricultural land in Ukraine, the result of which was the introduction of tenants not interested in investing capital for improving soil fertility. Leased land tenant is seen as a source and reliable method of obtaining maximum and immediate profit. The current forms, methods and models of public administration in the sphere of land relations do not meet the needs of today's time as their processing was carried out without detail and the absence of clear criteria for legal mechanisms to regulate land use and protection.

Singling out the unsolved aspects of the problem. The strategic vision of land reform in modern conditions of state should be based on following its own principles emanating from the task of solving social, economic and environmental problems of rational highly effective and ecologically safe land use, increase fertility and comprehensive protection of soils, inter-sectoral nature of land reform

and systematic approach to address the socio-economic and environmental principles of land reform and formation of a civilized land market regulated by the state. Here an important role to play is for authorities who must weigh the positive and negative aspects of privatization of land, provide legal trainings, flexible working mechanisms for regulating the land market, to assess the possibility of a point of land privatization.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is the research study theoretical foundations and development of practical recommendations for reform and development of mechanisms of state regulation of land relations in the economic system transformation. To achieve this goal by the following main objectives: to summarize theoretical principles about the nature of land relations and the development of their agriculture with a view to provide effective forms of use and management of land resources; identify the organizational and institutional framework governing land relations in Ukraine; determine the implications of land reform in Ukraine and especially the development of land relations in agriculture to predict their sustainable development; justify principles of economic regulation of land property relations in agriculture to the principles of market economy and broadening the base using monetary valuation grounds; develop recommendations on the improved functioning of land relations in the agrarian land use; develop proposals for the agricultural land markets formation and development for its effective functioning.

Paper main body. The general problem of the land relations formation require effective organizational and economic mechanism of public administration in land use, implementation of the state policy on land reforms, regulation of subjects of rational land use relations. It provides an effective state policy of concentration of land within the population; meeting the needs of rural areas with the land; the needs in the land of social workers in rural areas; the creation of market infrastructure of agricultural land, provision of state regulation; rationalizing land use economic methods. The dynamic development of land relations, which evolved in the post-reform period in agriculture requires in-depth

study of methodological approaches to the state regulation of relations in land use. Rational governance mechanisms in the system of land relations requires consideration peculiarities of state policy of privatization carried out by public authorities.

Conclusions of the studied material, and further researches in the area.

Land Reform - a complex process. It covers all economic sectors and spheres of society, thereby defining the role and place of the land reform in the overall system of socio-economic transformation. The task of regulation of land relations is one of the most important tasks of economic reforms carried out in Ukraine. The success of socio-economic transformation, stability and security of the state depends on the policy in the sphere of land. The current land reform in Ukraine is designed to solve the problems associated with state and private ownership of the land by setting the best mode of privatization, creation of necessary conditions for the development of land markets, rational and efficient use of land resources.

Y. Anhelov

FORMING ORGANIZATIONAL BASES OF STATE GOVERNANCE UNDER SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Problem and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. To create an effective system of governance able to solve complex problems of society in special circumstances, it is necessary that such a system was more diverse than the whole of society. At the same time, during the years of independence there were defined the most significant problems of public administration activities in Ukraine: legislative base imperfection, the unresolved issues of separation of powers, the initial phase of development of the financial and economic autonomy. Public administration as a social phenomenon, its forms, methods, principles, nature always and everywhere are determined by the needs of social development that are in the interests of certain social classes and groups. This phenomenon is associated with a system of social relations not only directly through real managerial processes that occur over social production, but also indirectly, through consciousness, certain forms of knowledge, various managerial doctrines, theories and concepts. In addition, there is a problem formalization of complex administrative systems as a format of public administration. Complex systems of society should be endowed with the ability to move its development process from one qualitative state to another, maintain a dynamic equilibrium with the environment, to provide modern and efficient society to bring into conformity with its inherent objective laws and trends in economic development. The formalization of complex administrative systems, able to implement management functions in special circumstances (with fully defined entities, undeveloped or permanently corrected legislative framework of subject-object dynamics, etc.) is an important issue of public administration science.

Recent research and publications analysis. A considerable range of work on issues of formation of the system of government in Ukraine makes it possible to analyze the system of management, trace the patterns of development of such a

system, consider the structural characteristics and trends in organizational development power mechanism in the state through the interplay of different levels of government. In particular, the quintessence of research transformation of Ukraine have concluded that the process of formation of Ukraine as a state passing certain stages (understanding the independence, building attributes of the state, creating a new economic and political system) with digressions, threats of political confrontation and counteraction at all levels. It is legitimate to justify the growing political role of head of state in a situation where special conditions of public administration are important factors in implementation of institutional reforms.

Singling out the unsolved aspects of the problem. Since independence, Ukraine, according to the realities of today, has not yet managed to build quite functional and consistent system of executive power, which would be designed to implement public administration functions and provide quality administrative services to citizens of Ukraine . This is the reason many imperfection elements of the mechanism of government, we inherited a legacy of authoritarian and totalitarian regime of the Soviet era. To overcome many of the shortcomings in the executive branch perhaps through administrative reform, which aims at the gradual establishment of the scientific basis of an effective and democratic system of governance that has to be sufficiently transparent to the public as close to human needs, and the cost of its maintenance must meet financial -economic situation of the state. It is obvious that without a complete administrative reform in Ukraine it is impossible to hold efficient system of economic and social reforms.

The paper main body and explanation of the results. Public administration involves organizational functioning universal legal mechanism for identification, coordination and implementation of social needs and interests through the use of various legal means, the formation of subjective rights and obligations of participants in social processes, transfer their connections and relationships in specific relationship. Because achieving high efficiency and quality of any type of management activities is to improve the efficiency and quality of legal support of such activities, it is the behavior of normalization and

object management, which is carried out by means of regulation that can ensure consistency and determination of their activity oriented towards satisfaction of public needs and interests that objectively exist at a particular stage of social development. Given the fact that the object of control acts determining factor for the regulator, that affect its construction, behavior, activities, choice of targets and use the entire array of means to achieve them, it is he defines it adequate form of such regulation. However, the presence of special conditions of sustainable mechanisms of public administration (and regulation) does not always proved effective.

Conclusions of the studied material, and further research in this area.

Persistence of any administrative system - both in the private sector, and local, national and global systems of public administration - is a basic, fundamental characteristic for its stable functioning is in the special conditions. For governance such special conditions primarily serves business change of public administration, goal-setting change in government. After all, in case of transformation, the qualitative system parameters change, interelements links are deformed and problems are located in independent subsystems.

V. Hroisman

THE PLACE AND ROLE OF DECENTRALIZATION OF POWER IN THE PROCESSES OF CIVIL SOCIETY ESTABLISHMENT

Problem setting. Recently, the process of formation and civil society development have been more openly and closely associated with the process of decentralization. Generally, decentralization is seen as a process of broadening and strengthening the rights and powers of administrative units or lower bodies and organizations, while narrowing the rights and powers of the respective center.

Recent research and publications analysis. It is advisable to note that the problem of the mutual influence of decentralization of power and civil society development was raised in the works of many famous researchers. Suffice it to recall the names of the founder of the term "decentralization" A. de Tocqueville, one of the founders of the philosophy of law G.W.F. Hegel, the famous sociologist Max Weber, famous social scientist J. Habermas. Among the modern public administration scholars, the problem was studied by K.-O. Apel, J. Boler, G. Witt, F. Fukuyama, A. Heffe, S. Baumhen, R. Dalton, D. Bithen, C. Boyle, K. Taylor, P. Veytt, T. Marshall, A.Seligman and others. Using theoretical achievements of these scientists, we see the **purpose of this article** as a clear identification of the place and role of decentralization in the process of civil society formation.

Conclusions. Thus, taken our analysis allowed to determine the place of decentralization of power in the process of civil society formation through appropriate political and administrative factors, including: strengthening political participation of citizens, ensuring maximum "accountability" of power, strengthening the legitimacy of the government, the protection of democratic freedoms, which provide its activation. It was proved that the decentralization process in the civil society development is a form of clear process fixation of society from the state separation and serves as a measuring ruler for democratic governance, creating a kind of technological basis for the civil society development. A systematic adaptation of its structures, according to the changing

needs of the community, is an important tool for expanding freedom of the community, which leads to an increase in its activity in decision-making and implementation. This is confirmed by the following provisions: the more formed civil society is, the more the state "delegates" them their functions; the more state influenced the society and introduced the relevant regulations, the more the power was selfcentered, and the more declarative were impulses for the civil society development. On the basis of identified functional role of decentralization (internal-integrative, structural, mobilizational, functional-redistributive democratizatiional, avtonomizational, instrumental, emansipational, modernizational) in the civil society processes.

L. Smolova

**LIABILITY OF LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE BODIES
TO LEGAL ENTITIES AND INDIVIDUALS:
STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS**

Problem setting. The theme of local governments responsibility (hereinafter - POMS) is topical in the light of reforms announced by the President and the Government of Ukraine. First and foremost, the reform of local government and decentralization of power, most of which involve the transfer of authority and resources for their implementation at the level of communities, a clear separation of powers between executive bodies and local authorities. However, as noted in one of his speeches the Prime Minister of Ukraine Arseniy Yatseniuk, decentralization means not only additional rights and powers, but also additional responsibilities. The principle of responsibility of local governments to corporations and individuals is reflected in art. 55, 56 of the Constitution of Ukraine. The further development of these constitutional provisions were in the national legislation of Ukraine. The law "On Local Government in Ukraine" very briefly highlights this kind of responsibility, which adversely affects the effectiveness of the remedy of businesses and individuals. Therefore, the research of POMS liability to corporations and individuals has an important practical significance.

Recent research and publications analysis. To the general issues local government and its officials responsibilities a significant amount of scientific papers are dedicated. Scientists perceive the thesis that they can be brought to criminal, civil, administrative, disciplinary responsibility as an axiom. The main debates are currently about the availability of constitutional, legal and municipal liability. Some authors (N. Batanova, P. Lubchenco, J. Todyka, V. Shapoval, V. Shumilkin) support the existence of constitutional and legal responsibility of local

government, other (I. Alekseev, M. Dolgopolov, A.A. Poker, V. Pohorilko, A. Frytsky) - municipal and legal, some scientists (I. Kenya, K. Shuhrina) - both types. However, there is a lack of researches concerning fundamental responsibility which POMS are liable to legal entities and individuals.

Paper objective. The article aims to ground kinds of responsibility POMS are liable to legal entities and individuals and to submit proposals to strengthen the implementation mechanisms.

Conclusions. So, we have investigated POMS responsibility to corporations and individuals, proposed changes to the current legislation of Ukraine to strengthen the mechanism of protection of rights, freedoms and interests of individuals, the rights and interests of legal entities. Attention is paid to the fact that today in Ukraine judicial order is the only opportunity to redress businesses and individuals. As a result, the need is felt to develop the institute of legal aid in Ukraine and the law on the possibility of using extrajudicial remedy businesses and individuals. It was proved that the POMS responsibility to corporations and individuals have legal direction. Executive agencies may use civil and constitutional and legal responsibilities. Further exploration may concern individual responsibility of members of local councils as a representative of the local community.

O. Buriak

BANKING SYSTEM OF GERMANY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE BANK CRISIS OF 2008 – 2010

Problem setting. The test for the global economic system in general and the national economies of some countries has become the modern global financial crisis, which resulted in sharp disagreement of socio-economic development and identified new quality of performance.

The current financial crisis has made adjustments to the development and operation of many countries. The impact of the financial crisis affected also in countries with socially oriented market economy, as reflected in their anti-crisis programs.

Recent publications and research analysis. Issues, concerning the banking system of Germany and peculiarities of the state banking crisis regulation in 2008-2010 are covered in the following legislative acts and writings of scholars such as: Anke Heinrich, Cornelius Welp, Deutschland G., Finanz markt, Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des Finanz markt, Gesetz zur Umsetzung steuerrechtlicher, Pakt fur Beschaffung und Stabilitat in Deutschland, Mark Fehr, Cornelius Welp, S.K. Reverchuk, A. Baranovsky, I. Burakovsky, J.A. Zhalilo and others.

Paper objective. The article is a study of the German banking system and peculiarities of state regulation of the banking crisis of 2008-2010.

Paper main body. One of the most developed in Europe is the German banking system. Saturation banking institutions (number of inhabitants in one banking institution), the country second only to Switzerland (1633 to 1631) and much higher than other European countries. These results are impressive, especially when we take into account that after the World War II, Germany had, in fact, created new credit system.

Conclusions. Questions relating to the organization and improvement of the banking system of any country during the global financial crisis is urgent. The

global financial crisis has caused significant damage to the banking sector in Germany, although it is one of the European countries, which has a very developed and structured banking system. It was only through the intervention of the State was held to stabilize the financial sector.

I. Savenko

PRINCIPLES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE BORDER GUARD SERVICE OF UKRAINE

Problem setting. Today arises the question of providing high-quality services at the border. Historically and geographically happened that Ukraine is on the verge of the European Union and countries of the former Soviet Union. Therefore the main task of the current State Border Service of Ukraine is to increase the efficiency of interconsistency across functions and principles and to ensure the security of the individual, society and state.

Recent research and publications analysis. Some issues related to the activities of the Border Service of Ukraine considered in the works of S. Baburin, Y. Barsehova, L. Volovoi, Dnistrianskyi S., B. Klimenko, A. Mostyska, A. Porlanda, A. Shcherbakov, T. Zimbalist etc. The issue of border service was lifted in the works of such scholars as A. Anan'yina, J. Demjanjuk, V. Kyrylenko, M. Lytvyn, V. Lipkan, A. Melnikov, B. Marchenko, L.A. Servatyuk, S. Tsarenko and others.

The paper objective is to highlight the basic principles and functions of the State Border Service of Ukraine and carry out the analysis.

Paper main body. Ukraine border agency bases its activity on international principles and standards in the field of border. Basic legal principles of SBS was set out in the Law of Ukraine "On State Border Service of Ukraine." Most of the functions and principles of SBS are consolidated. Interconsistency features and principles of operation, precise execution of the powers will help to harmonize the space that accommodates the economic, environmental, political, administrative, ethnic and territorial component in relations between neighboring countries.

Conclusions. So, summarizing the research it is necessary to make next conclusions. Specific principles of border service - these are the basic regulatory principles which are unique to a particular type of state - Ukraine border

protection. The special principles of border service activities include the widespread use of open and covert forms and methods of border management; continuous information provision in order to protect the border; permanent readiness of the units to act; integrated use of diverse capabilities; interaction capabilities; continuity and flexibility of the border; purposive construction of border surveillance and border control; concentration of main efforts in key areas at the right time; maneuver forces and means; activity, secrecy and suddenness of action; the implementation of operational activity, exclusively specially trained for SBS military officials and employees; selectivity control measures and risk assessment bases; automatic and continuous process control department; unity of command, centralization of delegating authority to subordinates, independent choice of ways to perform tasks; providing comprehensive operational performance; taking into consideration the psychological state of personnel in the interest of solving tasks.

V. Yasenetskyi

BENCHMARKING OF MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT: REGIONAL ASPECT

Problem setting. Benchmarking is becoming a more popular tool for improving the efficiency of processes related to the particular policy in the public sector. Benchmarking applications are quite different: both to compare specific technology or administrative processes and individual organizations, units, countries.

Recent research and publications analysis and unsolved aspects of the problem. In domestic economic literature during the recent years there is an increasing number of publications, which explore the essence of benchmarking, its milestones are observed, the usage of a statistical system on separate stages is grounded. Benchmarking was widely used to compare regions of Ukraine. As Y.H.Matviyishyn observes, to make informed decisions on economic development it is advisable to know its strengths and weaknesses compared to other regions.

Paper objective. This article seeks to develop a methodology for benchmarking of the level of development of market infrastructure in Ukraine in the regional context.

Main body. The main advantages of benchmarking exercises to improve infrastructure to ensure the development of regions I.V.Butyraska.

Conclusions and recommendations for further researches. As a result of the study, the methodology of benchmarking in regions of Ukraine according to the market infrastructure development level was elaborated. To compare the numbers there were active sectoral enterprises chosen that make up the market infrastructure. The necessity for standardization of baseline data by the standard deviation of the mean (Z-index) was grounded. The aggregation of standardized data carried on by a simple arithmetic mean is provided. The aggregated data is evaluated by two methods: ranking and grouping with irregular intervals.