

**prof. Danilyan O., prof. Dzeban A.**

*National University «Yaroslav the Wise Law Academy of Ukraine»*

## **EXPERIENCE OF IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND POSSIBILITY OF ITS APPLICATION IN UKRAINE**

Reformation and improvement of public authorities are one of constituents of process of creation of the democratic, legal, social state in Ukraine and realization of its course on eurointegration. In the same time, forming and reformation of public authorities in transitive society, including Ukraine, is a rather difficult and contradictory task. Therefore, in order to optimize the process of forming and reformation of public authorities in Ukraine, it is necessary to study attentively the experience of foreign countries (foremost, European) on the improvement of their systems of state power and apply it.

The experience of countries of Central and Eastern Europe is the most informative and useful for Ukraine. This countries have carried out continue process of improvement of public authorities in the direction of construction of the democratic state-political system and try to achieve the European standards. And although the process of forming and improvement of public authorities of most states of Central and Eastern Europe is rather distant from the completion, the experience accumulated by these countries in the field of decentralization of state administration, regionalism and local self-government has large practical value for Ukraine, gives an opportunity to trace the dynamics of democratic processes and define the features of improvement of public authorities in different countries.

At the same time, analysing the experience of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and the Baltic States in reforming the bodies of state power, it is necessary to remember, that these countries had the best initial condition than Ukraine and other post-Soviet countries. Among these conditions one can name the

following: 1) the existence of quite deep historical roots of the state system, quite continuous experience of life under the conditions of democracy; 2) relatively small (comparatively with the post-Soviet countries) period of totalitarian regime domination and its relatively mild character; 3) the consolidated choice of the West-European model of the political system by the ruling elite and population of these countries and orientation on rapid integration to the basic European structures (EU, NATO); 4) the civilized process of privatization, return of private property nationalized during while establishing of the post Soviet regimes to the legal owners or their heirs; 5) successful development creating effective market economy and transition to the legal state and civil society etc.

The study of experience of improvement of state power in the countries of Central and East Europe allows to distinguish prior directions in relation to the improvement of public authorities. Among them: 1) liquidation of the administrative and command system, particularly abolition of mechanism of direct management of ministries and other central organs by inferior organs; 2) reformations of executive bodies of central level: complete revision of their function, transmission some of them to lower levels, clear differentiation of powers between the different levels of power, optimization of sizes and amount of ministries; 3) decentralization of state administration, revival of local self-government and transmission to the local organs of financial resources for implementation of delegated them powers; 4) performing of administrative reform for optimization of process of management of territories and putting bringing the territorial mode in conformity with existing system of regional division of NUTS in EU; 5) acceptance of legislation on public service, creation of the contract system in public administration that considerably promotes efficiency of state machinery; 6) creation of the special organ responsible euro integration; 7) creation of organ for analysis and co-ordination of realization of state administration reforms at the level of government; 8) use of informative technologies for increase of efficiency of public, authorities satisfaction of needs of citizens and distribution of services through network; 9) elaboration of legal rules and ethic codes of civil servants, conducting of companies on the improvement of image of state power and

so on.

In addition, the study of reformation experience of these countries shows modern tendencies in organization of public power, which is based on the decentralization of state administration, connected with the strong institutes of local self-government. Accordingly, it is possible to define basic directions of perfection of the system of territorial organization of power in Ukraine : 1) reformation of administrative-territorial device with the aim of forming all-sufficient territorial communities, that would own resources sufficient for the effective resolving of questions of local value; 2) implementation of valuable local self-government on district and regional levels (creation of new committees of regional and district councils); 3) transformations of regional state administrations from local executive of general competence bodies to exercised organs: a) control-observant functions (administrative control) within the limits of corresponding regions and observance of Constitution and laws of Ukraine by local self-government organs and their public servants ; b) co-ordination of activity of territorial representative offices of central executive bodies; 4) clear distribution of powers and responsibilities between the levels of local self-government and executive bodies.

Such approach will give an opportunity to avoid the so-called «split» of local-authority and will assist forming of effective mechanism of grant to the population of valuable public services. Such system of territorial organization of power will answer the continental European model of public power at local level and will correspond the mortgage of providing of optimal concordance of national aims and interests with the features of development and necessities of territories of Ukraine.

Thus, modernisation processes in Ukraine must come true in the context of achievement of strategic aim, Such as are constructions of the state of new type, that serves to the citizens, leaning on self guided institutes and public society.