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MECHANISM FOR PUBLIC REGULATIONS OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

A run-down problem setting and its relationship with important scientific and practical tasks. Sustainable development of the state is the basis of progressive development and implementation of its principles is a precondition of Ukrainian integration into the European community. The theory of sustainable development is in its formation stage. Yet a lot of disputes and unresolved issues remain. The scientific community cares about the question of what can we discuss concerning the sustainability of dynamical system if the philosophical understanding of sustainability is presented as being in a state opposed to change. Without the creation of a strong methodological foundation, without scientific justification for actions at all hierarchical levels of management it is impossible to solve the problem of sustainability.

Recent research and publications analysis. Nowadays, the following foreign scholars contributed to the issue of sustainable development: Leyzerovich A.A. [1], Cates R.V. [2], Parris T. N. [3], Huls Dzh. M. [4]. Lots of foreign and domestic scientists devoted their scientific works to the researches of sustainable development, such as: of Giovanni F. [5], A. Onishi [6], R. Blink [7], H. Clark [8], V. Dzhehatezen [9], E. Hound [10], B. Hius [11], M. Kotabi [12], K. Sneddon [13].

Paper main body. The introduction of effective mechanisms for economic governance in the context of sustainable development in terms of public policy has not yet been developed and needs further study.

Public regulations of sustainable development in Ukraine should provide reliable external guarantees of national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The actions of government are to be directed on the creation of a complex and effective security system to secure the rights of Ukrainian citizens. The economic policy has to facilitate the national economy development, provide the worthy place
of Ukraine in the international division of labor, and support the promotion of interests of the national manufactures on the global markets.

Public regional management is intended to enhance and update the use of all available resources, opening new market and social opportunities, creating enabling environments, supporting a favorable environment to improve efficiency and increase quality of living level in the regions. And there appears a definite relationship between the completeness of the implementation of the accumulated potential and the quality of public regional management. It manifests itself as follows: the higher is the professional level of a regional management the better the existing potential of the region is used and multiplied.

Thus, all administrative mechanisms are divided into three types: mechanisms-tools (instruments); mechanisms-systems (a set of interrelated elements); mechanisms-procedures (a sequence of specific transformations).

Thus, both in theory and in real practice, one can select and examine within the mechanism of public regional management some of its components: organizational, economic, financial, fiscal, social, psychological, administrative, institutional, social, political and others, each of which is able to exercise some influence on management bodies (objects). Generally, in practice all the above mentioned system components of the common mechanism of regional management are used, including different combinations, proportions and ratios. In recent years there is worked out a considerable range of different instruments for public support of regional economic development.

**Conclusions and further research perspectives.** The system of regional management is a complex set of components, including governments, targeted strategic installations, principles, functions, structures, resources, methods, technologies and instruments that are closely interrelated, form an integrity and the mechanism of impact on the regional economy, regional potential, socio-economic processes, conditions of the population, organizations and households to improve the quality of living level.