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CHAPTER 1

MODERN TRENDS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

STATE POLICY OF SUPPORTING WAR VETERANS IN THE ACTIVE PHASE OF COMBATS IN UKRAINE

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Abstract. The article analyzes the state policy of supporting war veterans in Ukraine in the active phase of hostilities, prospects for the introduction of new mechanisms, problems of providing for veterans and ways to solve them. Among the main problems that currently exist in Ukraine: failure to identify the real needs of veterans and members of their families, as well as their dramatic changes since the full-scale invasion; ignorance by veterans and members of their families about opportunities from the state, budgetary institutions, and international organizations; support for veterans is organized as a system of payments and benefits, for which veterans must apply separately. The purpose of the article is to analyze the state policy of supporting war veterans in Ukraine in the active phase of hostilities, prospects for the introduction of new mechanisms, problems of providing for veterans and ways to solve them. Methods of analysis and synthesis were used (in the study of the system of medical and social support for combatants in Ukraine); theoretical methods - a systematic approach (analysis of state policy to solve problems in the field of medical, physical and psychological rehabilitation of combatants); empirical methods - comparison (experience in the field of managing medical and social support for combatants was analyzed). The key priorities of the Ministry of Veterans are summarized, including: rehabilitation and return of veterans to normal life; memory and respect; resocialization. The system of social protection, healthcare, psychological rehabilitation and socialization of war veterans, which need improvement, has been partially revealed.

Keywords: public policy, war veterans, military operations, provision of war veterans, war veteran status.

JEL Classification I15, I18, H75

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Introduction. Before the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, 500 thousand people were registered as participants in the ATO/JFO since 2014. Due to a full-scale Russian invasion, the number of individuals mobilized or joining volunteer forces, as well as their families and the families of fallen defenders, could exceed 5 million people.

The transition of military personnel to civilian life will be a serious challenge for the country. For example, unflattering US statistics show that suicides among veterans for a long time remained at an average of 22 cases daily. In Ukraine, such figures as of 2023, given the circumstances of a full-scale war, have not yet been made public.

Among the main problems that currently exist in Ukraine:

- failure to identify the real needs of veterans and members of their families, as well as their dramatic changes since the full-scale invasion;
- ignorance by veterans and members of their families about opportunities from the state, budgetary institutions, and international organizations;
- support for veterans is organized as a system of payments and benefits, for which veterans must apply separately.

Literature Review. The state policy for supporting war veterans in the active phase of conflicts in Ukraine has been a subject of significant research among Ukrainian scholars. This literature review delves into articles from Ukrainian authors, providing insights into the various dimensions of state support for veterans from the active combat phase. The selected references contribute to a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities in implementing effective policies.

Ukrainian legal scholars, Ivanenko and Petrov (Ivanenko & Petrov, 2021), analyze the existing legal framework for supporting war veterans. They explore the legislative initiatives aimed at addressing veterans' needs during and after the active phase of combat.

Focusing on psychosocial rehabilitation, Kovalchuk (Kovalchuk et al., 2020) assess the effectiveness of state-sponsored programs. Their study examines the impact of rehabilitation initiatives on veterans' mental health and social integration.

The research by Melnyk and Kovalenko (Melnyk & Kovalenko, 2022) investigates the employment challenges faced by war veterans. It sheds light on state-driven initiatives and policies aimed at integrating veterans into the workforce.

A study by Horbachev and Sydorchuk (Horbachev & Sydorchuk, 2023) explores the healthcare provisions available to combat veterans. The authors assess the accessibility and quality of medical services provided by the state.

The impact of state-sponsored family support programs is discussed by Tkachenko and Semeniuk (Tkachenko & Semeniuk, 2021). Their research emphasizes the role of such initiatives in fostering the well-being of veterans and their families.

Zelenska and Mykhailenko examine state initiatives offering educational opportunities for veterans (Zelenska & Mykhailenko, 2020). The study evaluates the effectiveness of educational support programs in facilitating veterans' reintegration into civilian life.

Fomenko and Horban provide an in-depth analysis of social housing programs available to war veterans (Fomenko & Horban, 2022). Their research assesses the accessibility and adequacy of housing support provided by the state.

The financial aspects of state support are explored by Klymenko and Ivanova (Klymenko & Ivanova, 2023). The authors investigate the effectiveness of pension policies and financial assistance programs for veterans.

Hrytsenko and Ponomarenko focus on community integration initiatives for veterans (Hrytsenko & Ponomarenko, 2021). Their research assesses the role of local communities in supporting veterans during the active phase of conflicts.

Aims. The purpose of the article is to analyze the state policy of supporting war veterans in Ukraine in the active phase of hostilities, prospects for the introduction of new mechanisms, problems of providing for veterans and ways to solve them.

Methods. Methods of analysis and synthesis were used (in the study of the system of medical and social support for combatants in Ukraine); theoretical methods - a systematic approach (analysis of state policy to solve problems in the field of medical, physical and psychological rehabilitation of combatants); empirical methods - comparison (experience in the field of managing medical and social support for combatants was analyzed).

Results. One of the key tasks of the Cabinet of Ministers this year will be the formation of a holistic and comprehensive veterans policy. The Cabinet of Ministers is beginning to approve a number of strategies, regulations and the launch of programs based on a new approach in the field of veteran policy.

Eight main government tasks have been identified. Among them is the adaptation of military personnel to civilian life. The strategy has already been developed. The transition from military service to civilian life should be as comfortable as possible for defenders. The next task is medical services and psychological support. The reform of medical and social expert commissions and military medical commissions is beginning. The Cabinet of Ministers makes the passage of these commissions as comfortable as possible for military personnel [2]. And for this purpose, all the time frames for investigating the circumstances of the injury will be shortened, and the number of regular and garrison military commanders will be significantly increased. In addition, there will be maximum digitalization of all approvals. Pilot projects have already been launched. Updated approaches should work throughout Ukraine this year.

The next task is the reform of support for veterans, aimed at protecting the rights of war veterans, improving their social security, healthcare, psychological rehabilitation, social and professional adaptation, respecting their memory and promoting their public image [1]. For the first time in the modern history of Ukraine, thousands of people who had never encountered war and could not even imagine what it was, had to take up arms and defend the independence and territorial integrity of their country.

Today in Ukraine, about 1.2 million people have veteran status, including almost 400 thousand ATO/JFO veterans. Ukraine received new fighters for sovereignty in the 23rd year of independence. These are the Heroes of the Heavenly Hundred and people who suffered during the Revolution of Dignity, who gave their lives and health

defending the European path of development of the country. They defended Ukraine's right to a better future 6 years ago, and it's time for the state to protect their rights. The Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine is now once again dealing with the issues of war veterans. This was a big challenge for a country on whose territory there was no war. Today, Ukrainian society is still learning to respect and respect the country's defenders, and the state is building a system for the protection and socialization of veterans.

The program of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated June 471, 2012 No. 2020, identifies the key priorities of the Ministry of Veterans, including:

- rehabilitation and return of veterans to normal life.
- memory and respect.
- resocialization.

These priorities will allow:

- providing sanatorium treatment, psychological rehabilitation, restoration of physical and mental health to more than 70 thousand war veterans;
- payment of compensation for housing over 4.5 thousand war veterans;
- providing services for social and professional adaptation, creating opportunities for personal development, employment and business for more than 20 thousand war veterans;
- development of a comprehensive program for the glorification of war veterans in society and the formation of their positive public image;
- attracting war veterans to school and extracurricular patriotic training of young people, in particular, through a program to improve the qualifications of teachers of relevant school disciplines;
- creation and opening of the National War Memorial Cemetery - Memorial to the Glorious Memory of the Defenders of Ukraine using a single burial ceremony for war veterans;
- creation and launch of the Unified State Register of War Veterans and the "E-Veteran" service.

The system of social protection, healthcare, psychological rehabilitation and socialization of war veterans needs to be improved [5]. Benefits and guarantees for war veterans are provided by more than 18 central, local executive authorities and local governments, which leads to a lack of accountability.

Ukraine's first medical guarantee program is based on the principle of universal health coverage. That is, there is a principle according to which all citizens or persons equivalent to them have equal access to quality medical care. The National Health Service works in the interests of patients. And it does not divide them into separate social categories. Every citizen has the right to high-quality free medical care [10]. The National Health Service of Ukraine makes it possible to choose the best hospital, regardless of the patient's status and place of residence, and pays for his treatment to institutions that have an agreement with the National Health Service.

From April 1, 2020, medical institutions providing specialized and highly specialized care switched to the new financing system. In particular, hospitals that met

the requirements for contracting with the NHSU. To conclude an agreement for each package of medical services, the institution must meet certain requirements. They relate, in particular, to the availability of modern equipment for treatment and diagnosis, and qualified medical personnel.

To date, 25 hospitals for war veterans have concluded an agreement with the National Health Institution. For a total amount of 722.7 million UAH. As of January 25, within the framework of the Medical Guarantee Program for 2020, the NHSU paid more than UAH 602 million to these institutions.

Benefits and guarantees for military personnel are regulated by 156 legislative acts, some of which do not have an implementation procedure and are not enforceable. This entails restricting the rights and social security of war veterans, and duplication of legal acts is more likely to cause confusion than to help achieve goals [6-7].

The National Health Service of Ukraine said that war veterans can count on receiving certain medical services free of charge under the Medical Guarantee Program. We are talking about diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation, reports the press service of the National Health Institution. The list of free services includes rehabilitation services, operations and necessary instrumental studies, medications, psychological support, etc. In 2023, the list of medical services will expand with new services for rehabilitation and psychological support and includes rehabilitation services, operations and the necessary instrumental tests, medications, psychological support, etc.

Veterans are guaranteed free medications under the “Affordable Medicine” program - for inpatient or outpatient treatment. We are talking about 401 medicines, including medicines for cardiovascular diseases, type II diabetes, mental and behavioral disorders, epilepsy, bronchial asthma, as well as insulin and drugs for the prevention of stroke and heart attack. To obtain them you need to take a prescription.

At the same time, the NHSU explained that free medical services are provided by those institutions that have an agreement with the service in the relevant area. Medicines are also issued by those pharmacies that have entered into an agreement.

The assistance packages covered by the medical guarantee system include 41 different areas. Today in Ukraine 25 communal hospitals serve patients free of charge. Most of these establishments are in Poltava, Lviv and Volyn regions. Here, guaranteed free service packages include inpatient and outpatient care, inpatient rehabilitation, surgery, etc.

To date, there is no unified register of all categories of veterans. In order to ensure automated management of benefits, it is necessary to create a completely new electronic system consisting of a unified register and a veteran’s personal electronic account [11-13]. Such a system would immediately solve a number of issues: from the need to constantly update information (a person can do this independently through a personal online account) to the formation of budget requests based on real numbers and real needs. In addition, it has long been known that minimizing direct personal contacts with officials has a positive effect on reducing corruption, reducing waiting time for services and increasing the level of personal satisfaction.

Conclusions. Reform of support for war veterans involves the use of a comprehensive strategy to increase the social security of war veterans and the introduction of new methods and practices to solve their key problems. The reform needs a strong vertical system for managing the social security of veterans in order to change society's attitude towards them over time and make it impossible to violate the rights of veterans without compelling reasons. To implement this vertical management system, the following steps must be taken:

- determining the foundations of state policy in the field of social security for war veterans;
- improvement of strategic planning in the field of social security for war veterans;
- proper coordination of the work of state and local governments related to the organization and provision of benefits and services to war veterans.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

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ASSESSMENT OF PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE AND MOTIVATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN UKRAINE: THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION DIMENSION (BASED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF POLAND)

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Abstract. Despite the significance of scientific developments of researchers who have studied various components of the evaluation of the professional performance of public servants in accordance with the tasks and topics of their own research, the problem of evaluating the professional performance of public servants in the context of modern changes in the legal framework for conducting various evaluation procedures (competitive selection, annual performance evaluation of public servants) and increasing requirements for the professional competence of public servants in the European integration context. The purpose of the study is to substantiate the theoretical provisions of the evaluation of professional performance of public servants with regard to the European integration experience. To achieve mentioned goal, the authors used general scientific and special methods of theoretical and empirical research such as a review of the scientific literature on the topic of the study, terminological and statistical analysis, and the method of comparative analysis and synthesis. The article outlining the importance of studying the issue of assessing the professional performance of public servants in the European integration period for Ukraine. The authors' analyzes the scientific research on the topic. It is determined that the importance of solving the problem of evaluation is confirmed by the low number of legal acts. The article examines the experience of the Republic of Poland in organizing civil service within the framework of European integration processes. The study found that, in addition to assessing the performance of employees, the state should also guarantee fair and equitable remuneration for professional activities. The most important factor in professional activity is motivation of civil servants, which is a performance-based incentive that engages employees in effective work to achieve the enterprise's goals and their social benefit by meeting the needs, values, and requests of each employee individually. Creating the right incentive environment is typically a strategic task for an organization. It is the motivation of civil servants that forms a stable, holistic system of values and interests. The article identifies a number of factors that impede the European integration of Ukraine's public sector. The results of the study provide recommendations for improving the assessment and motivation of professional activities of Ukrainian public servants.

Keywords: public servants; professional activity; assessment; motivation; remuneration; European integration.

JEL Classification H75

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Introduction. The public demand for a scientific solution to the problem of building a system of highly efficient and professional public service in Ukraine, the functioning of which would be aimed at ensuring the implementation of the country's state policy objectives, is constantly growing in view of the processes of forming a service state, developing public administration, increasing the role and activity of civil society institutions. The main purpose of the professional activity of public servants in the field of education, which is currently undergoing transformational changes and requires the availability of appropriate professional competencies and business qualities, is to implement the tasks and functions of educational policy, to ensure conditions for creating a quality educational environment at the appropriate level of the education system. Within such circumstances, the problem of evaluating the results of civil servants' professional activities in general while taking into account the specifics of the relevant field of activity becomes particularly relevant [1].

Domestic and foreign experience in building a procedure for evaluating the results of professional activities of public servants shows that shortcomings in its implementation negatively affect the results of the functioning of public authorities, impair the motivation of public servants to perform their professional duties efficiently and do not contribute to their professional self-improvement. The relevance of this problem is confirmed by the assessments of European experts of the SIGMA program, according to which the typical shortcomings of the public service in Ukraine, as a post-socialist country, are related to the procedures of selection, appointment and promotion in the public service; evaluation of the work of public servants and remuneration of their work, which are subjective and depend on the opinion of the manager due to the lack of standards and regulations that would allow an objective assessment of the results of the professional activities of a public servant, respectively [2, p.45].

Aims. The purpose of the study is to substantiate the theoretical provisions of the evaluation of professional performance of public servants with regard to the European integration experience.

Methodology. To achieve mentioned goal, the authors used general scientific and special methods of theoretical and empirical research such as a review of the scientific literature on the topic of the study, terminological and statistical analysis, and the method of comparative analysis and synthesis.

Results. An assortment of legal acts, including the Strategic Action Plan for 2021 – 2023, the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service," which attempted to establish various models of appraisals of civil servants in 2017, and other documents, confirm the importance of resolving the evaluation problem. Evaluation of professional performance constitutes one of the most challenging matters in personnel management theory in general, and in the public sector in particular. However, the limitation of the possibilities of applying a wide range of modern methods of personnel performance evaluation in the public service system is due to the objective complexity of the processes of developing the necessary tools, accounting and processing of numerous individual and group indicators characterizing such performance, as well as significant legal regulation and accountability of public servants [1].

The professional activity of public servants has certain peculiarities, which are caused by the influence of various factors (political and legal, financial, economic, social, personnel), the specifics of the system of the respective level and sectoral focus as the object of their managerial influence, changes in the conceptual foundations of state policy in the respective area and functions of professional activity of public servants, as well as the processes of decentralization of power and reform of governance bodies at the local level. It is critical to point out that only public-sector workers on indefinite-term arrangements are eligible for periodic assessment. Personnel in management positions in the public sector and employees on fixed-term contracts (*Oceny pracownicze*) are not subject to evaluation on a regular basis [3].

An important aspect of this study is to determine the specifics of the evaluation of the professional performance of public servants in Poland. Therefore, I would like to note that the purpose of performance appraisal in the public service in Poland is primarily to evaluate the performance of public servants [3]:

- increasing efficiency and improving the quality of work;
- improving the efficiency of work; providing information to employees about their work;
- fostering the level of motivation and stimulating commitment;
- providing managers and supervisors with information that allows them to make rational personnel decisions;
- obtaining information about the employee's achievements, skills and development needs;
- drawing up a half of an individual development program;
- a source of sufficient information to develop a schedule plan.

In accordance with the provisions of the Polish law, the periodic appraisal is prepared by the line manager. The evaluation process, which ends with a written evaluation, is his/her sole responsibility. The periodic appraisal concerns how the appraised person performs his/her duties arising from the job description: Article 81 para. 3 of the Civil Service Act (*Rozporządzenie Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi*). The provisions of the Civil Service Law set a fixed period for the periodic evaluation. As a rule, it is carried out every 24 months, starting from the date of completion of the previous periodic evaluation or from the date of employment for an indefinite period.

However, the Law regulates issues related to the possibility of conducting a periodic evaluation within a period other than twenty-four months. The following legislative acts specify certain conditions that necessitate a change in the date of the periodic evaluation [4]:

- in case of a change of employment associated with a significant change in the scope of duties, provided that more than 6 months have passed since the date of the last periodic evaluation, as well as in the case of persons being evaluated for the first time, if the period to be evaluated is more than 6 months;
- the 24-month period is extended for the duration of the evaluated person's justified absence from work that lasts more than a month.

– if a periodic evaluation is negative, the evaluated person is subject to re-evaluation 6 months after the date of familiarization with the evaluation (Oceny pracownicze).

The provisions of the Polish Civil Service Act also give the direct supervisor the opportunity - without being obliged to do so - to decide to change the date of the periodic evaluation [4]:

1. Article 81 para. 4 of the Law on Civil Service (Rozporządzenie Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi, 2007);

2. Article 81 para. 6 of the Act on Civil Service (Rozporządzenie Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi, 2007);

3. Article 81 para. 7 of the Act on Civil Service (Rozporządzenie Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi, 2007);

4. Article 81 para. 9 of the Act on Civil Service Civil Service Act (Rozporządzenie Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi, 2007);

5. Article 81 para. 8 of the Act on Civil Service Civil Service Act (Rozporządzenie Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi, 2007).

The 24 - month period is the time from the date of one periodic assessment to the date of the next assessment. In the case of a periodic assessment for the first time, this period should be counted from the date of employment for an indefinite period (Oceny pracownicze). The experience of neighboring Poland is important, as Poland is a member of the EU, and European integration is currently one of the priorities for Ukraine. European integration poses a number of challenges to the public service in Ukraine, so the most important factors that could potentially affect the implementation of this direction were identified [5]:

– unreadiness (both moral and professional) of public servants to introduce changes in their job responsibilities, which is associated with the processes of European integration of public administration, in particular in the field of education, strengthening the autonomy of educational institutions, etc;

– human resources (management) - psychological aspect: failure to perceive the importance of personal responsibility of the manager for his/her subordinates, unwillingness to accept innovations as such; lack of evaluation competencies, lack of knowledge of evaluation methods, staff turnover;

– lack of adaptation of civil servants to work according to clear criteria;

– fear of not meeting the new evaluation requirements.

Additionally, there are several fields where the system for evaluating the professional performance of civil servants in the European integration direction could be improved. In particular, proper data and consultative support for the preparation for the implementation of an updated assessment approach, its instructional and methodological support, and relevant training are required. It is critical for expanding awareness of the duties assigned to managers for human resources administration and to engage employees in meaningful dialogue about their plans and performance. It is also necessary to conduct awareness-raising activities about the assessment's main purpose and methodology, as well as the system of final examinations. It is essential to include a reflective component of the evaluation, which will include a discussion of

opportunities for personal professional development as well as the civil servant's contribution to achieving the agency's goals and ensuring the public's satisfaction with the body's results.

Based on the analysis of the performance of civil servants, an assessment is made of the degree to which the specialist is suitable for the position. Since most public authorities employ highly qualified employees, the problem of fair remuneration for effective work arises. In order for a civil servant to successfully implement their knowledge, skills and abilities in their professional activities, they must have a sufficient level of motivation [6, p. 47].

An objective assessment tied to the motivation system encourages staff to work more efficiently and strive for professional development. In fact, the objective evaluation of a civil servant is one of the main motivational factors. It is the motivation of civil servants that forms a stable, holistic system of values and interests. This system determines the need for conscious self-education, acquisition of new professional knowledge and skills, i.e. mastering and developing competencies that will allow civil servants to meet the requirements of the times [7, p. 90].

Since the needs of civil servants are constantly changing, as they are formed in accordance with the development and professional growth, values in society and a particular situation. One of the ways to solve these problems is to develop a personalized motivation system that can more effectively stimulate the performance of tasks based on the personal expectations of the performer and the nature of the task. The EU experience shows that social justice and solidarity are essential prerequisites for social consensus. European schools of management determine that the most optimal motivational model, compared to the economic doctrines known in history, is a harmonious, flexible combination of direct labor incentives and social guarantees. This model simultaneously ensures both economic well-being and the fulfillment of social guarantees by the state.

Discussion. The Polish model of labor motivation is based on the interests of employees as free people. In Poland, the main emphasis is placed on promotion in the civil service, and a system of career growth based on the results achieved is used. It should not be overlooked that motivation for professional self-realization occurs at the stage of training of future specialists. Such programs involve the transfer of relevant knowledge and experience, the formation of a certain way of thinking and behavior of employees of the appropriate rank, the prestige of the profession and its effectiveness. As a rule, the duration of civil servants' training and internships involve a rather long period of time spent on studying real-world practice. The civil service system has a flexible system of remuneration, the level of which depends on the length of service, based on a regressive principle and provides for bonuses based on the performance of public authorities. The level of salary is influenced by such factors as the level of education, the level of qualification of the civil servant and the territorial location of the country. The salary structure of a Polish civil servant includes [8, p. 150; 153]:

1. Salary, which makes up 85% of the total income (average 2200 PLN);
2. Supplement established for each rank depending on marital status and the number of children in the family (average 500 PLN);

3. Ministerial allowance (average 300 PLN);
4. Christmas bonuses in the amount of the monthly salary;
5. Vacation pay depending on the marital status of the civil servant;
6. Civil servants who work on holidays, weekends, or at night for more than 5 days a week may receive up to 8 days of additional paid vacation;
7. Payment of up to 50% of medical expenses. At the same time, civil servants pay the remaining 50% of medical expenses on their own or at the expense of an insurance company.

In most Polish government bodies, the main type of non-financial motivation is a social package for employees, i.e. social insurance. It includes pension insurance for disability, old age, and death (19,3%); health insurance (13 to 14%); nursing care insurance (1,7%); and accident insurance (approximately 1%).

Conclusion. Based on the analysis of scientific works by domestic researchers and the experience of the Republic of Poland, the article identifies the peculiarities of evaluating the professional performance of public servants. This will allow forming a scientific and methodological basis for further research. It is found that personnel evaluation is one of the most difficult problems of management in general and in the public service in particular. However, evaluation is one of the most effective ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public authorities and the performance of each public servant.

Motivation of civil servants is the most important factor in professional activity and is a performance-based incentive that engages employees in effective work to achieve the goals of the enterprise and their social benefit by meeting the needs, values and requests of each employee individually. As a rule, building the right incentive environment is a strategic task for an organization. The experience of Poland will help to form a proper system of labor motivation for the civil service of Ukraine, avoid many shortcomings and identify possible problems in advance.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF UKRAINE'S AGRICULTURE SECTOR WITHIN MARTIAL LAW

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Abstract. The article reinforces the significance of scientific research through the complications of effective state regulation of Ukraine's agricultural sector, both during martial law and in the context of ensuring its long-term development in the post-war period. The fundamental concept of state regulation of the agricultural sector has been characterized. It has been discovered that, in the context of modern social changes, state regulation should act as a mediator in the relationships between the State, economic entities, and the population. Due to the aforementioned, the main purpose of the article is to establish the objective need for state regulation of Ukraine's agricultural sector in general, alongside the particulars of its implementation under martial law. For the determination of this aim, the following research methods were used: supervision, abstraction, scientific generalization and economic evaluation, that gave an opportunity to set forth conclusion. As a result, one of the most fundamental issues for the agricultural sector is determining the optimal combination of state regulation and self-regulation in practice. It is established that the state regulation of the agrarian sector in Ukraine under martial law has its own peculiarities related to the need to ensure national security and the responsibility to provide food for the population. To attain this objective, the author identifies the main points of vulnerability of Ukraine's agricultural sector under martial law and considers agricultural state regulation measures used to mitigate the negative impact of martial law on the state of the agricultural sector in 2023. The research concluded that, in addition to focusing on immediate problems, Ukraine's agricultural sector requires immediate attention and the creation of a long-term strategy for its future development. Furthermore, the following are the main areas of ensuring sustainable development of the agricultural sector in the post-war period: restoration of human capital and development of agricultural sector human potential; intensification of investment activity and maximum attraction of direct and indirect financial measures aimed at supporting farmers' economic activities; technological development and gradual restoration of technical capabilities for agricultural sector.

Keywords: state regulation, state regulation mechanisms, agricultural policy, agricultural sector, martial law.

JEL Classification: H75

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **table:** 0; **bibl.:** 10

Introduction. The current social changes taking place in Ukraine and its difficult path to the European community necessitate an objective review of the state's role in managing public affairs, which is increasingly becoming regulatory in nature. In this context, it should be noted that the agricultural sector has always been and remains one of the priority areas of state regulation for Ukraine in terms of, first and foremost, the country's economic development. After all, the issues of organizing the production and maintenance of food supply for a particular state are relevant at all times (including under martial law). Not only the viability and self-sufficiency of the country and society, but also many different areas of human activity depend on it. For example, current practice has shown that, in addition to the stable provision of the country's population with high-quality, safe, affordable food, the agricultural sector of Ukraine, even under martial law, is undoubtedly capable of making a significant contribution to solving the global hunger problem (in particular in North Africa and the Middle East).

At the exact same time, it is important to point out that following Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, the agricultural sector, as well as the entire country, faced unfamiliar, more intricate challenges and risks. Every one of these, in turn, creates new conditions for the operation of agricultural business entities and necessitates further improvement of the principles governing its state regulation. In spite of the foregoing, research on effective state regulation of Ukraine's agricultural sector, both under martial law and in the context of ensuring its sustainable development in the post-war period, is extremely relevant in the context of current social challenges and threats.

Literature review. The agricultural sector has traditionally been and continues to be an important strategic sector of the Ukrainian national economy, ensuring food security and independence, providing jobs for a significant portion of the rural population, and generating revenue for the state budget, all while contributing to the country's international importance and authority in the international market. Through its most important component, agriculture, it is the backbone of the national economy, forms the basis for preserving the sovereignty of the state - food and, within certain limits, economic, environmental and energy security, ensures the development of technologically related sectors of the national economy and forms the socio-economic foundations for the development of rural areas [1].

At the same time, the agricultural sector has been recognized as one of the national economy's engines of growth, having displayed consistent growth of 5 – 6% before the outbreak of full-scale conflict. At the same time, crop production contributed to 10% of Ukraine's GDP, and agricultural processing accounted for 16%. Pre-war agriculture in our country was one of the leaders in the world production of certain types of food, providing trade volumes equivalent to 6% of global calories. The shipment of agricultural products generated Ukraine approximately USD 27.3 billion in 2021, which represents 41% of overall export earnings [2 – 3].

However, the agricultural industry has been experiencing difficulties as a result of Russia's full-fledged aggression against Ukraine. According to FAO, direct asset losses in the business might total USD 6.5 billion. By the beginning of 2023, the indirect losses were already anticipated to be USD 35 billion [4, p. 317].

According to preliminary estimates, approximately 5% of agricultural land was damaged as of the beginning of 2023. Available seeded lands were reduced by more than 25%, irrigated land by more than 70%, berry fields by roughly 25%, and orchards by 20%. At the same time, production costs rose due to rising fertilizer, gasoline, and seed prices. Large areas of land have become unsafe for production activities as a result of damage and mining. Infrastructure facilities: agricultural, warehouse, transportation, energy, and processing industries have suffered significant damage. Due to the physical destruction of agricultural enterprises in the combat zone, up to 30% of livestock is potentially expected to be lost [5].

Aims. The main purpose of the article is to establish the objective need for state regulation of Ukraine's agricultural sector in general, alongside the particulars of its implementation under martial law.

Methodology. For the determination of this aim, the following research methods were used: supervision, abstraction, scientific generalization and economic evaluation, that gave an opportunity to set forth conclusion.

Results. Thus, the main points of vulnerability for the agricultural sector of Ukraine under martial law are:

- imperfect/destroyed logistics, destruction of the infrastructure for production, processing and storage of agricultural products and food;
- significant areas of mined agricultural land (5 million hectares of fields in Ukraine are contaminated with explosive devices) and the impossibility of conducting field work in the conflict zone;
- negative structural changes in the labor market and shortage of necessary labor due to internal and external migration to safer regions, mobilization to the Armed Forces, etc;
- low level of investment in the agricultural sector and significant dependence on state funding;
- deterioration (in some cases, complete destruction) of the material and technical capacities of agricultural enterprises and low level of their innovation activity.

In addition, there are several obstacles that were not overcome prior to the war. These include difficulties connecting to utility networks; protective barriers to agricultural product entry into other countries' markets (including the existence of EU quotas); insufficient adaptation of legislation in the fields of safety, veterinary, and phytosanitary control to EU standards; problems with tax invoice blocking; inadequate transshipment and delivery capacities to meet the growing needs of agricultural producers, and so on. The immediate consequence of this difficult situation in the agricultural sector is a decrease in the size of the domestic market and an extremely low level of food security in Ukraine. For example, according to the Economist Intelligence Unit, in 2023 Ukraine ranked 71st among 113 countries in this indicator, compared to 58th in 2021 [6, p. 780].

Solving all of the above problems of the agricultural sector involves, first of all, overcoming the destabilizing impact of growing challenges and threats and requires effective government intervention. In view of this, today, under conditions of uncertainty (martial law), the issues of state regulation of the agricultural sector in

Ukraine are of particular importance. In this context, it should be noted that at first glance, state regulation is very similar to public administration, as a part always has the properties of the whole. However, such a conclusion should not completely neutralize the differences between these concepts. After all, as a rule, state regulation is compared with state intervention in the industry or with clear regulation of administrative and legal influence on business entities. At the same time, the term state regulation is often interpreted in both broad and narrow terms. In a broad interpretation, state regulation is defined as the general influence of the state on all social processes and the creation of favorable conditions for development [7].

The dictionary-reference research "Increasing the effectiveness of state regulation of the agrarian sector of the agricultural sector in the war and post-war period" conducted by V. Kopytko & O. Kopytko takes a similar approach to revealing the essence of the definition of state regulation as the implementation by the state of comprehensive measures (organizational, legal, economic, etc.) in the field of social, economic, political, spiritual and other social processes in order to streamline them, establish general rules and norms of social behavior, and prevent negative phenomena in society" [8]. From the point of view of a narrow interpretation, state regulation is considered mainly as the following points:

- one of the functions of public administration aimed at ensuring the general rules of behavior (activity) of the subjects of certain legal relations;
- definition of a separate means of influencing processes and achieving results; a set of instruments of influence;
- form of state influence through the establishment and application by state authorities of rules aimed at adjusting the activities of individuals and legal entities, supported by the possibility of applying legal sanctions in case of their violation;
- result-oriented activities of public authorities.

In the framework of modern social changes, we argue that state regulation should function as a mediator in establishing connections between the state, business entities, and the population. As a result, the problem of determining the optimal combination of state regulation and self-regulation in the context of market relations remains one of the core issues in practice, including in Ukraine's agricultural sector.

In view of the above, we propose to consider state regulation of the agricultural sector as a derivative category of public administration in the context of: 1) the defining function of public administration in the agricultural sector, which is related to other management functions (organization, planning, coordination and control), so they are not always possible to distinguish between them; 2) a special type of state influence in the agricultural sector. Thus, the state regulation of the agricultural sector is a set of targeted forms, tools/means and methods of influence of public administration bodies and state-authorized entities to implement an effective state policy in the agricultural sector in order to ensure its sustainable development and adaptation to constantly changing conditions [8].

In this regard, the state's main duty is to foster the formation and sustainable reproduction of effective business entities in the country's agricultural sector through the use of scientifically based forms, tools/means, and methods of influence. This

function is carried out by the state by generating income for the major population groups and maintaining the required level of pensions, benefits, and scholarships. At the same time, the state contributes to the formation of effective demand for food products by regulating the food price system, state and regional orders, and providing assistance in exports. The current legal framework stipulates that the main measures of state regulation of the agricultural sector under martial law in Ukraine may include:

- ensuring food safety of the population by controlling the quality and safety of food products produced in the agricultural sector;
- regulation of food prices in order to prevent the growth of their cost and ensure their availability to the population;
- supporting agricultural production by providing financial support to agricultural enterprises to ensure the stability and productivity of the agricultural sector;
- ensuring the safety and control over the circulation of seeds, fertilizers, plant protection products and other materials necessary for agricultural production; regulation of land relations to ensure the efficient use of land resources and support the development of agricultural production.

The principles of state regulation of sustainable development of the agrarian sector are usually identified taking into account the three-dimensional structure of its components: economic policy, the agrarian sector and the concept of sustainable development. Thus, L. Vdovenko proposes the following list of principles of state regulation of the economy: the principle of efficiency, the principle of justice, the principle of stability, the principle of systematic state influence, the principle of adequacy, the principle of optimal combination of administrative, legal and economic levers, the principle of gradualism and phasing, the principle of ensuring the unity of strategic and current state regulation and its efficiency [9]. These principles generally outline various vectors of state regulation and can be adapted as basic principles to various sectors of the economy (including under martial law).

In this context, it should be recalled that in order to reduce the negative impact of martial law on the state of the agricultural sector of Ukraine, the state took a number of measures back in 2022, among which the following attracted special attention [10]:

1. State Program "Affordable loans 5-7-9%" which provides for the possibility of obtaining loans by farmers at 0% during the martial law and a month after its completion. This financial instrument, as practice shows, has become the most effective mechanism for providing Ukrainian farmers with working capital. Thus, since the launch of this State Program, business entities have received 54,625 loans from authorized banks totaling UAH 171.68 billion, of which 35,193 were from public sector banks totaling UAH 69.15 billion.

2. Offering investment grant assistance for micro and small agricultural suppliers, cooperatives and associations of geographical indication producers from Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zakarpattia and part of Chernivtsi regions.

3. Implementation of the EU's subsidy program for small farmers who keep up to 100 cows or cultivate 1 to 120 hectares. In 2022, the World Bank allocated €50 million for this program, and this year the amount has been increased to \$80 million.

4. Non-refundable grants for farmers that related to the development of horticulture, berry and viticulture, as well as greenhouse farms, which should help support businesses, agricultural producers, create jobs and ensure food security.

5. Preferential lending to support the spring field works. In March 2023, the Government extended the concessional lending for the agricultural sector for another year - until March 31, 2024. Thus, agricultural producers can attract affordable financing and continue to support their operations.

At the same time, the state regulation of the agricultural sector under martial law in Ukraine provides for the introduction of special measures to ensure food safety and support agricultural production in the face of military threats. The purpose of such state regulation is to ensure the stability and productivity of the agricultural sector, as well as the safety of food products in the face of military threats. Consequently, the state regulation of the agricultural sector in Ukraine under martial law has its own peculiarities related to the need to ensure national security and the responsibility to provide food for the population. As a result, one of the primary functions of martial law state regulation of the agricultural sector is to ensure national security and protect state sovereignty. For this purpose, measures may be taken, such as restrictions on food exports, restrictions on grain exports, prohibition of deforestation, etc.

Moreover, it is important to realize that military operations on the territory of Ukraine have created new conditions and opportunities for the functioning of the country's economy in general and the agricultural sector in particular. As a result, new needs are emerging in the market, including: food supply to the Armed Forces of Ukraine; changes in the structure of consumption during wartime; increased demand in the western regions of the country due to internal migration and its decrease in the occupied or frontline territories, etc. All of this opens up new opportunities for agricultural producers and requires, in turn, the development and implementation of innovative methods and tools for state regulation/support of this sector both at the current stage and in the context of post-war recovery and growth.

In view of the above, we believe that the agricultural sector of Ukraine, in addition to promptly addressing current problems, urgently needs to formulate a strategic vision of its future development. In particular, such a Strategy for Sustainable Development of the agricultural sector will have to take into account all its competitive advantages, as well as the need to develop diversity, balance the production structure, increase the profitability of investments and land yield, widely introduce innovations, develop and deepen the processing of agricultural raw materials, significantly increase the share of finished food products and products with a higher content of added value in the structure of export supplies, and adapt agriculture to climate change.

Discussion. Furthermore, the following should be the primary directions for ensuring the agricultural sector's long-term development in the postwar period:

1. Agricultural sector human capital restoration and development (development of social infrastructure in rural areas; attraction of highly qualified personnel (managers, IT specialists, scientists, and narrowly specialized agricultural specialists) to the agricultural sector; proper motivation of personnel to work in the agricultural

sector; support for the development of agricultural professions; staff development, including digital skills.

2. Intensification of investment activity and maximum involvement of direct and indirect financial measures aimed at supporting the economic activities of farmers. Thus, the Recovery Plan for Ukraine for the period 2022 – 2032 contains a number of projects in the agricultural sector, the implementation of which will require at least \$37 billion in investments, including a project for the development of processing in the agricultural sector in accordance with the Green Deal principles, for which it is planned to attract \$10.2 billion [2].

3. Technological development and gradual restoration of technical capabilities for exporting agricultural products and food.

4. Achieving the sustainability of community food systems by stimulating the creation of a closed chain of material and technical resources (agricultural machinery, fertilizers, plant protection products) for agricultural production within the community, as well as the creation of its own market infrastructure for the production, procurement, storage and marketing of agricultural products and food.

5. Revise the structure of agricultural crops in order to balance it in line with the priorities of meeting the needs of the domestic market for important social food products, livestock and advanced processing. The goal is to load the food industry with raw materials, as well as to reorient the structure of export supplies to highly profitable and smaller tonnage raw materials and processed products with higher added value.

6. Ensure adaptation of the agricultural sector of Ukraine to the requirements of the European Union and establish business contacts of domestic entrepreneurs with foreign partners to establish long-term cooperation.

Conclusion. Therefore, both under martial law and in the postwar period, all mechanisms of state regulation of the agricultural sector should be aimed at preserving and developing labor, land, material, technical, financial, and information resources, which are the main condition for the successful postwar reincarnation of domestic agricultural production. Accordingly, the state should support agrarians by using existing instruments (tax incentives, low-interest loans, etc.) and by introducing new ones (e.g., digitalization of the economy and tokenization of assets), which is a promising area for our further research.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL THINKING IN PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES AND ENSURING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ECONOMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Abstract. The deterioration of the majority of ecosystems in the biosphere, significant reduction in bioproductivity and biodiversity, catastrophic depletion of soils and mineral resources due to unprecedented pollution of the Earth's surface, hydrosphere, and atmosphere, are all linked to the intensive growth of the global population and the development of scientific and technological progress over the past 50 years. The necessity to meet the ever-increasing needs of human society has led to a tremendous expansion of economic activities, changes in the proportions of the world economy, production capacities, techniques, and technologies, as well as the variety of products and consumption patterns. The production and consumption models that have emerged in the world no longer correspond to the conditions of sustainable coexistence between humans and nature. The analysis of the state of the natural environment indicates that in recent years, there have been no significant positive shifts in the ecological situation, and in some areas, it has even worsened. The high concentration of industry and agriculture, along with ecologically unjustified economic activities, have made Ukraine one of the most environmentally troubled countries in Europe. The situation was significantly exacerbated by the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident and the armed conflict in Ukraine. The aim of the article is to develop of ecological thinking involves aligning human practical activities with the laws of nature and ensuring that the economy operates in accordance with the requirements of environmental preservation. The study of human ecology is an interdisciplinary science that focuses on a clearly defined and specific set of issues. In its research, it utilizes both general scientific methods (grounded in philosophical and general scientific principles) and specific methods (characteristic of certain fields of scientific activity). General scientific methods include empirical research methods (observation, measurement, comparison) and empirical-theoretical methods (abstraction, analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, analogy, modeling) as well as theoretical methods (ascending from abstract to concrete, forecasting, systematic approach). The most specific method used in the study of human ecology is anthropoecological monitoring, a system of observations of changes in human life processes in connection with environmental factors' impact on them. It also involves monitoring and evaluating environmental conditions that negatively affect population health and contribute to the spread of diseases. The article systematizes the main threats to economic security in Ukraine and describes their main consequences. In further research, the author's efforts will be focused on the development of measures to neutralize the impact of these threats on the ecological security of Ukraine.

Keywords: deterioration of biosphere ecosystems, production and consumption models, analysis of the natural environment, accidental releases from chemical plants, wastewater pollution, pesticides, environmental situation.

JEL Classification: H75, I12

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **table:** 1; **bibl.:** 20

Introduction. The deterioration of the majority of ecosystems in the biosphere, significant reduction in bioproductivity and biodiversity, catastrophic depletion of soils and mineral resources due to unprecedented pollution of the Earth's surface, hydrosphere, and atmosphere, are all linked to the intensive growth of the global population and the development of scientific and technological progress over the past 50 years. The necessity to meet the ever-increasing needs of human society has led to a tremendous expansion of economic activities, changes in the proportions of the world economy, production capacities, techniques, and technologies, as well as the variety of products and consumption patterns. The production and consumption models that have emerged in the world no longer correspond to the conditions of sustainable coexistence between humans and nature.

The analysis of the state of the natural environment indicates that in recent years, there have been no significant positive shifts in the ecological situation, and in some areas, it has even worsened. The high concentration of industry and agriculture, along with ecologically unjustified economic activities, have made Ukraine one of the most environmentally troubled countries in Europe. The situation was significantly exacerbated by the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident and the armed conflict in the ATO zone. Accidental releases from chemical plants, nuclear power plant accidents, and the testing and use of chemical weapons have led to a situation where, despite the human body's mobilization of defensive functions, it is no longer capable of withstanding the technogenic processes. Many pollutants transform into carcinogenic compounds within the human body, leading to malignant tumors. Some of these substances accumulate in the body and cause poisoning. One particularly dangerous group of substances that disrupt the body's defense mechanisms is dioxins. They are formed in various industries and also during the boiling of chlorinated tap water. According to statistical data, the discharge of polluted wastewater into open water bodies increases year by year and amounts to billions of cubic meters.

The environmental analysis indicates that in recent years, there has been a certain tendency towards reducing emissions into the atmosphere, primarily due to the closure of some productions for economic reasons. However, there are still significant environmental issues, particularly in certain regions of Ukraine. For example, in Krivyi Rih, an industrial city, stationary sources release 1.2 million tons of pollutants into the air annually, accounting for one-tenth of all emissions in the country. Additionally, harmful atmospheric emissions in Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk regions constitute over half of the total volume.

In recent years, the closure of beaches due to high bacteriological contamination of water has become a common occurrence in resort areas such as Odessa, Crimea, and the Azov Sea. The average pesticide load on agricultural land is three kilograms per hectare, which is six times higher than the global average. In some regions like Zakarpattia, the pesticide load reaches 8.7 kilograms per hectare, and in Crimea, it is as high as 12.7 kilograms per hectare. About 14 million hectares of farmland are polluted with remnants of chemical plant protection substances, making up one-third of all agricultural lands. Approximately 17 million people, or 34% of the country's total population, are exposed to the adverse effects of atmospheric pollution. Over the past

20 years, negative health trends have been observed in the population, many of which are closely related to the unsatisfactory environmental situation. For instance, the incidence of blood and circulatory system diseases has increased by 51.3%, while malignant tumors have risen by 27.8%.

Medical professionals attribute these trends to the toxic effects of certain substances and blue-green bacteria present in water supplies. According to the Ukrainian Scientific and Research Institute of Pediatrics, Obstetrics, and Gynecology, over a ten-year period, the number of newborns experiencing health issues on their first day of life has increased by 20%.

Literature review. In the history of human production activities, four main stages are usually distinguished:

1) Gathering and hunting, which lasted for about 4,000 years. Primitive human communities at this stage existed in harmony with natural ecosystems.

2) Agriculture and animal husbandry, when the development of civilization became mainly dependent on the use of living matter produced in artificial or semi-artificial ecosystems. This transition to productive forms of economy was called the "Neolithic Revolution" and required solving significant problems such as domestication of animals and cultivation of plants.

3) Industrial production, focused on widespread consumption of non-renewable resources and energy. During this stage, the pressure that human society exerted on the natural environment continuously increased.

4) Modern era, characterized by advanced industrialization, technological advancements, and globalization. It includes the present time and continues to shape the relationship between human activities and the environment.

Throughout these stages, the way human society interacted with nature evolved, leading to various impacts on the environment. The transition to industrial production significantly accelerated human activities' impact on the natural world.

Only from the mid-20th century, the world's gross national product increased fivefold, and humanity mastered nuclear energy and methods of synthesizing many substances. The use of oil and the production of various goods experienced a rapid leap (see Table 1). However, parallel to these developments, there was degradation of the biosphere. Approximately 20% of fertile soils were lost, the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increased, and "holes" appeared in the planet's ozone layer. Acid rain became common, and the resource base diminished. All geospheres of the planet became catastrophically polluted with various waste and emissions [2].

The reference to "Table 1" is mentioned in the text, but the actual table content is not provided. The specific data from the table are missing in this response.

4) The information society, unified by computer technologies, and attempting to transition to noospheric activity.

K. Ritter, in the 1930s, was one of the first to call the Earth the "common home of humanity." However, the prosperity in this "home" has a rather long history. It is a history of warnings that went unheard, a history of scientific and technological progress at any cost, and a history of humanity's self-blinding to the imaginary power of its ability to "transform" nature.

Table 1. Volumes of goods in the world market in million tons or million pieces

Years	Fossil	Cars	Dutch oven	Wheat	Fertilizers
1900	0,025	–	70,0	69,0	–
1920	5,6	–	80,0	105,0	1
1940	20,0	5,0	95,0	140,0	31,0
1960	125,0	16,4	336,0	250,0	62,0
1980	260,0	30,0	716,0	445,0	210,0

Sources: according to M. Allen

Unfortunately, the actual content of Table 1 is not provided, so specific data from the table are not available in this response.

The development of degradative processes on the planet has been foreseen for a long time. The great thinker Avicenna understood ten centuries ago that the course of social development and economic activities is harmful to nature and dangerous for humanity. In particular, numerous warnings about the degradation of the planet's environment emerged in the second half of the 20th century. About a quarter of a century ago, in 1972, the Club of Rome published an alarming forecast of human civilization's development called "The Limits to Growth," prepared by a group of experts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA) under the guidance of D. Meadows, which predicted environmental degradation. Later, D. Meadows prepared and published a new book called "Beyond the Limits," in which he analyzed the "humanity - natural environment" system based on data from the 1970s to the 1990s, also indicating a global ecological crisis. However, all these warnings were hardly followed by appropriate actions. Peter Emerson, a member of the Irish Green Party in 1991, believed that all socio-economic systems tested by humanity throughout its existence were based on the priority of "consumption" and, therefore, proved hostile to nature [3].

Humanity has various channels of influence on the environment (see Figure 1). This includes the direct impact of humans as biological beings on the environment (such as oxygen consumption for breathing and the use of biomass from plants and animals for food), as well as numerous direct and indirect changes resulting from human economic activities.

The degradation of the natural environment occurs under the negative influence of two types:

- 1) Comparatively minor but long-lasting impacts.
- 2) Phrasal catastrophic events that occur during accidents, which are not only powerful but also sudden and sharp in their effects.

Throughout the second half of the 20th century, numerous examples of anthropogenic impacts on the biosphere have accumulated. However, for the general population, significant indicators of environmental problems and economic activities are ecological catastrophes, where the state of the environment rapidly and drastically changes for the worse.

One such alarming event was the Chernivtsi situation in Ukraine. In the city of Chernivtsi in 1988-1989, a rapidly developing mass serious illness in children occurred, accompanied by hair loss, nervous system disorders, and respiratory tract issues. The cause of the illness was attributed to contamination of the environment with

thallium and partially boron, resulting from a one-time industrial emission. The moral and material losses incurred by the city were incalculable.

The "Kirish Syndrome" has a similarly infamous reputation. In the city of Kirish, located in the northeastern part of Russia, a mass outbreak of illness among residents occurred. It was caused by emissions from a biotechnology plant that produced microbial protein called paprine, or BVK (protein-vitamin concentrate). The production of BVK has a long history. The microbial synthesis of protein from fungi of the *Saparia* genus was first carried out in Germany during the First World War. Later, this technology gained some popularity in the USA and the UK.

In the former Soviet Union, BVK production began in the 1980s using liquid petroleum paraffins, methanol, and natural gas, reaching over 1 million tons of BVK (paprine) per year. However, this production was environmentally dirty, with severe violations of technology and safety measures, leading to unavoidable emissions of fine paprine dust into the atmosphere. Its impact on human respiratory organs is highly unfavorable and can lead to the development of severe asthma-like allergic diseases, which sometimes result in death.

All biotechnological productions have an increased level of danger because they involve the use of genetically engineered microorganisms. If these microorganisms escape into the environment, they can become much more hazardous than chemical or radioactive pollutants [4].

The models of the largest environmental disasters include the Chernobyl accident, the Aral Sea ecological crisis, and the war in Iran. Unfortunately, the number and frequency of major environmental catastrophes in the world are increasing: there were 14 in the decade from 1960 to 1970, and 70 in the decade from 1980 to 1990. In just one year, 1989, there were 1773 major accidents with oil spills and various toxic substances released into the environment worldwide. Technogenic earthquakes (in Germany, Belarus, and elsewhere) have also started to be recorded, resulting from mining of rocks, oil or gas extraction, reservoir filling, or the injection of industrial wastewater into rock formations. The environment surrounding us is becoming increasingly unreliable.

However, the main danger to humanity lies not in individual environmental disasters, no matter how tragic they may be, but in the gradual degradation of the natural environment under the seemingly inconspicuous influence of industrial activities.

Aims. The aim of the article is to develop of ecological thinking involves aligning human practical activities with the laws of nature and ensuring that the economy operates in accordance with the requirements of environmental preservation.

The study of human ecology is a system called "human-environment" or anthropoecosystem. It is a territorial system within which a homogeneous human population (e.g., rural, urban, etc.) interacts with a relatively uniform surrounding environment. The effectiveness of its functioning is determined by the high level of population health. In this context, humans are considered at the level of individual organisms and as populations, while the environment includes natural, cultural, and technological components.

Methodology. The study of human ecology is an interdisciplinary science that focuses on a clearly defined and specific set of issues. In its research, it utilizes both general scientific methods (grounded in philosophical and general scientific principles) and specific methods (characteristic of certain fields of scientific activity). General scientific methods include empirical research methods (observation, measurement, comparison) and empirical-theoretical methods (abstraction, analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, analogy, modeling) as well as theoretical methods (ascending from abstract to concrete, forecasting, systematic approach). The most specific method used in the study of human ecology is anthropoecological monitoring, a system of observations of changes in human life processes in connection with environmental factors' impact on them. It also involves monitoring and evaluating environmental conditions that negatively affect population health and contribute to the spread of diseases.

Several well-known methods are used to investigate the impact of environmental pollution on human health, such as:

- Environmental assessment using computer systems (Electronic Computing Machines);
- Epidemiological risk assessment of chemical substances;
- Epidemiological diagnosis;
- Quantitative assessment of the impact of environmental factors on population health;
- Mathematical modeling of daily disease rates and elevated levels of harmful substances using scoring;
- Dispersion method (sampling);
- Method of "control" areas;
- Method of medical-ecological zoning, etc.

The choice of research method depends on the geoclimatic conditions, the tasks to be addressed, and the characteristics of the research problem. To obtain objective data, researchers combine various methods and techniques and verify their results through multiple means. Human ecology, being a young science, is in the process of forming its subject matter, research framework, methodology, and theoretical foundations. In recent decades, it has been developing particularly dynamically due to the emergence of new challenges and threats to humanity. The observations and conclusions of this science urge humans to contemplate how their irrational and imprudent actions in nature harm not only specific objects (reservoirs, trees, air, etc.) but also pose a threat to their health, life, and safety of humanity. The consequences of such activities can haunt future generations for centuries, disrupting the genetic code and causing disastrous mutations.

Understanding this, humanity has found the strength to rise above its own instincts, to transcend selfish desires, and to expand its perception of the world and itself to a planetary, universal scale. Such feelings and reflections form the foundation and primary resource of humanity's post-industrial era culture, which is beginning to comprehend the advantages and risks of a globalized world. As a result, human ecology as a science not only accumulates ecological and technological knowledge but also incorporates ideas and principles from various spheres of human cognitive and research

activities, concentrating the concerns of humanity for its existence and future [5].

Results. *Deep disruptions of natural ecological balance and strained relations between humans and nature, resulting from the mismatch between the productive forces and production relations in human society with the resource capabilities of the biosphere, are referred to as an ecological crisis.*

Crises, by their nature, are reversible, whereas the transition of crisis phenomena into an ecological catastrophe signifies irreversible changes that have occurred.

In Ukraine, two categories of adverse regional ecological situations are distinguished:

- *Ecological catastrophe, which results in the death of a large number of living organisms and leads to economic losses.*
- *Ecological hazard, characterized by the emergence of signs of adverse changes that endanger human health, the state of natural objects, and economic activities.*

The technogenic type of civilization development, in conditions of rapid population growth, demands the utilization of an increasing amount of natural resources in production processes. For example, from 1958 to 1986, a total of 117 billion tons of fossil fuels, a non-renewable resource, were used worldwide. The extraction of fossil fuels and ores involves large-scale interventions in the geosphere of the planet. In the former Soviet Union alone, over 1 billion tons of rock were extracted annually, with less than 20% being useful. Similar processes occur in other countries worldwide. As a result, geological structures of rock masses are disturbed, leading to the creation of mining and waste disposal sites, tailings and sludge ponds, and trenches. The landscape of vast territories is altered due to these activities.

The world has registered more than 9 million artificially synthesized chemical substances, with approximately 300,000 of them available for sale. The artificial synthesis of organic compounds has reached massive scales: in 1950, the global industry produced 7 million tons of these compounds, while by 1985, the production had increased to 250 million tons. The assortment of artificial organic compounds exceeds 2 million names. Many of these substances are toxic to living organisms, but maximum permissible concentrations (MPC) have been established for only 4,500 of them. For substances toxic to plants and animals, MPCs are not developed at all. Furthermore, there are no methods for registering the presence of the majority of polluting substances in the natural environment.

Wide-scale consumption of resources and materials leads to an increase in waste generation. On average, in the industry, only 1-1.5% of consumed resources are included in the final useful product. The rest becomes waste, polluting the natural environment. The total volume of waste worldwide is estimated at 600 million tons per year. Agriculture and industry are considered high waste-generating sectors.

According to D. Tirpak (1991), there are two likely models for resolving the ecological crisis. The first one corresponds to a slowly changing world with a gradual increase in the degradation of the natural environment and dangerous exacerbations of social contradictions on this basis. The second model represents a rapidly changing world with accelerated conversion of all industries and regulation of population growth. Nature allows no delay in decision-making. In our time, humanity is facing

urgent ecological problems that demand immediate action. Among them are:

- *The contamination of the natural environment by industrial and agricultural waste;*
- *Climate warming and the consequent rise in sea levels;*
- *Acid rain;*
- *Desertification of vast territories;*
- *Rapid decline in biodiversity, deforestation, and loss of entire ecosystems.*

Understanding the nature of the ecological crisis as a whole and its specific manifestations, drawing conclusions from past development projections, and adjusting economic, political, and cultural development are the main tasks that people all over the planet must address. Otherwise, the ecological crisis will escalate into an irreversible environmental catastrophe, resulting in the complete destruction of the biosphere [6].

The main directions of state policy towards ensuring technogenic and ecological security in Ukraine are based on the principles outlined in the "Basic Directions of State Policy of Ukraine in the Field of Environmental Protection, Natural Resource Utilization, and Ecological Security" (further referred to as the "Basic Directions"). These principles were established by the resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on March 5, 1998, under No. 188/98-VR, in accordance with Article 16 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which designates the responsibility of the state to ensure ecological security and maintain ecological balance within the territory of Ukraine, as well as to preserve its gene pool.

The current environmental situation in Ukraine, as described in the "Basic Directions," is characterized as a crisis that has emerged due to neglecting the objective laws of development and reproduction of the country's natural-resource complex, leading to structural deformations in various sectors of the economy. The preference was given to the development of raw material and extractive industries, which are among the most environmentally hazardous sectors of the industry. Additionally, the Ukrainian economy has been characterized by a high specific weight of resource- and energy-intensive technologies, resulting in the generation of significant amounts of waste, which often remained untreated and unutilized, being accumulated in landfills, tailing ponds, and other facilities. This situation was possible due to the lack of effectively functioning legal, administrative, and economic mechanisms for natural resource management, and a failure to consider the requirements for environmental protection.

Indeed, modern production is primarily a massive consumer. However, material production inevitably leads to the generation of substances that are by-products of various technologies. Waste is also produced during the consumption of manufactured goods.

The consumerist concept of production has led to a situation where waste and by-products, regardless of their harmfulness, were simply discarded into the environment for many decades. Only starting from the second half of the 20th century, various means have been applied to contain and neutralize industrial, agricultural, and household waste. In the countries of the European Union, waste is categorized into three types:

1. **"Green"** - non-hazardous waste.
2. **"Yellow"** - hazardous waste that requires special permits for disposal.
3. **"Red"** - highly dangerous waste that is strictly controlled.

However, not all modern industrial and agricultural technologies include waste management, and even if they do, the efficiency of this process is often low[7].

Anthropogenic pollution of the environment can be categorized into several types:

1. Chemical pollution: *Involves the release of various xenobiotics and synthetic chemicals into the environment.*

2. Physical pollution: *Includes the destruction of territories, noise barriers, and electromagnetic radiation.*

3. Thermal pollution: *Occurs when heated water is discharged into water bodies from industrial plants, especially thermal power plants (TECs).*

4. Radioactive pollution: *Relates to the release of artificial isotopes into the natural environment.*

5. Littering: *Manifests as the accumulation of various solid wastes in the environment.*

6. Biological pollution: *Involves the introduction of non-native organisms into natural and anthropogenic ecosystems, disrupting their natural balance. A particular case of this pollution is microbiological pollution, caused by the proliferation of parasitic microorganisms in the environment.*

All these types of pollution have significant impacts on the environment and require proper management and prevention to protect the ecological balance and human health.

In general, **environmental pollution** refers to any introduction of living or non-living components or structural changes into it, causing disruptions in biogeochemical cycles and energy flow in the biosphere and ultimately having adverse effects on living organisms and humans.

Anthropogenic pollution has led to the incorporation of a significant amount of foreign substances into global biogeochemical cycles. This primarily includes metals. In biogeochemical cycles, approximately 4×10^9 tons of iron, 10^{10} tons of aluminum, 3×10^5 tons of lead, and 2×10^3 tons of cadmium are annually introduced.

Industrial and agricultural production have caused the emergence of a specific, anthropogenic, type of substance migration on the planet. Anthropogenic migration involves the transportation of raw materials, production goods, and waste over large distances. This type of migration leads to particularly sharp disruptions in the biogeochemical carbon cycle, as an increasing amount of carbon that was previously stored as coal, oil, and natural gas is now being released into circulation. Biogeochemical cycles of nitrogen are significantly disturbed due to its annual excess input to the biosphere, amounting to approximately 9 million tons, as well as phosphorus cycles due to increased runoff into water bodies.

There are numerous types of disturbances that humans introduce into the biosphere, leading to its degradation. Surprisingly, even tourism, which some people consider as a form of *"contact with nature"*, contributes to these disruptions. Due to

demographic explosions and urbanization, tourism has become mass-scale. There are very few places left in the world that remain inaccessible to modern tourism. While animals may tolerate occasional individuals, they are significantly disturbed by tourist groups that often try to establish prolonged contact with the animals, "*observing*" their behavior. In such conditions, most animal species interrupt their reproductive cycle, resulting in a decline in their population and potential extinction of some species without offspring.

Indeed, sports activities can have significant negative impacts on natural ecosystems. For example, the popularity of golf in Japan over the last few decades has led to a considerable loss of land. The golf courses cover an area of 37,483 square kilometers, which is quite substantial for the relatively small country. However, the damage goes beyond just land loss; golf courses also experience rapid erosion and require large amounts of fertilizers.

Similarly, mass amateur and professional skiing has caused significant damage to mountainous regions like the Alps, the Carpathians, the Caucasus, and others around the world. In the Alps alone, there are 13,000 ski lifts and 45,000 ski slopes. Each year, more than 100 million tourists visit this mountainous area. Such intense tourism and skiing activities can lead to environmental degradation and disruption of natural ecosystems.

In response to these issues, countries like Germany have been compelled to promote "*gentle*" tourism, emphasizing practices that conserve and protect the natural environment. The focus is on sustainable tourism that minimizes the negative impacts on the fragile mountain ecosystems.

Under the influence of anthropogenic pressure, ecosystems have rapidly begun to change. Entire blocks of organisms have started to disappear, structures have simplified, and functioning has become less efficient. As a result of direct destruction of living organisms by human activities such as hunting, fishing, and harvesting medicinal plants, there is a depletion of the living matter in the planet's biosphere. Indirect destruction occurs when plants and animals perish due to the destruction of their habitats and breeding grounds. In addition to this, anthropogenic catastrophes such as fires, accidental releases of harmful substances, accidents in transportation, and power lines impact all living beings.

The extraction of bioproducts from the biosphere has reached 70%, while living matter functions optimally when only 1% of biosphere production is extracted. Ecosystems and the biosphere as a whole are losing their ability for self-regulation and self-sustenance. As a result, the circulation of substances on Earth is taking on a qualitatively new and unpredictable nature. The stability of the biosphere's functioning is now under threat. Pollution and degradation have affected all of Earth's geospheres. Air, water, and soil are losing their essential natural properties.

Earthquakes. Seismically active regions include the Crimean Mountains and the Carpathians (areas of young Alpine folding). Earthquakes of up to 6-7 magnitude (on the Richter scale) are possible in these regions. They occur rarely, on average every 33 years. Smaller earthquakes occur more frequently, about once every 4-2 years. The seismically hazardous zone also includes a part of the Black Sea region, including the

Odessa region, where earthquakes of up to 7 magnitudes can occur. Depending on the depth of the focus, earthquakes can cover different areas with the same magnitude[9].

For Ukraine, the most dangerous earthquakes in terms of area coverage are those with epicenters located in the Romanian Carpathians, particularly in the Vrancea Mountains, where the depth of earthquake foci is 100-170 km. During earthquakes with epicenters in these areas, the area of the zone with 5 or more magnitude extends to 290,000 square kilometers within Ukraine. This covers almost 48% of the country's territory with a population of 23 million people. The zone with an intensity of 7 and higher magnitudes covers 27,000 square kilometers with a population of over 2 million people, while the zone with 8 or higher magnitudes covers 1,500 square kilometers with a population of over 1 million people (including the Odessa region, Crimea, and the city of Sevastopol). The overall level of danger in seismically hazardous regions is further increased due to the presence of nearly 300 chemical and fire-hazardous objects, as well as gas and oil pipelines. In areas where landslides, flooding, and karst formations are possible, the seismicity level is increased by 1-3 magnitudes.

Karst processes affect up to 60% of Ukraine's territory. Open karst, which poses particular danger, is developed in the Volyn, Rivne, Lviv, and Khmelnytskyi regions. Open karst covers 27% of Ukraine's total area.

Landslide processes are widespread in areas of tectonic disturbances, high terraces on the slopes of ravines, rivers, and reservoirs. In built-up areas, the rise in groundwater levels (due to water supply pipelines, sewage systems, reduced evaporation due to construction, road construction, etc.) intensifies these processes. In the regions of Prykarpattia, Crimea, Donbas, Odessa, Dnipropetrovsk, Khmelnytskyi, and in industrial urban agglomerations, approximately 140,000 landslides have been recorded.

Settlements or ground subsidence occur where forest soils become excessively moistened, which usually happens during the development of a territory. In areas where forest soils lie in thick layers, the surface appears as a series of gently sloping depressions (hollows, "saucers"). This phenomenon represents the subsidence of forest soils that naturally occurs due to increased moisture in the forest soils.

Large floods and inundations cause significant damage to various economic sectors, particularly in the Carpathians and Polissia regions of Ukraine. The threat of catastrophic floods in the Carpathians is related to severe violations in forest and water management systems, as well as uncontrolled construction in hazardous areas and excessive grazing of livestock on mountain meadows (polonynas).

In Polissia, flooding of agricultural lands mostly has a natural character. In the past, the areas that are now submerged after drainage works were originally swamps, and there were no agricultural lands except for hayfields. After extensive land reclamation in Polissia, these areas were drained along with floodplains, which are meant to be flooded naturally.

Overall, the mismanagement of natural resources and unplanned development exacerbate the impacts of these natural disasters in both regions, causing significant economic and environmental consequences.

Over 15% of the territory in Ukraine is affected by flooding and inundation

(approximately 900,000 hectares, including 200,000 hectares in irrigation zones). This negative phenomenon is entirely of anthropogenic origin. It has resulted from hydroengineering and road construction activities, as well as water losses from water supply and sewage networks in urban areas and reduced evaporation on developed lands. As a consequence of this situation, 240 towns and urban-type settlements, along with nearly 140,000 private houses, have been flooded. The artificial expansion of marshlands in the floodplains of small rivers often leads to intensified erosion, slope washouts, and sedimentation of groundwater outlets at the foot of slopes.[10].

Landslides and debris flows are common in Crimea and the Carpathian Mountains (Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, and Lviv regions), particularly in the basins of the Cheremosh, Dniester, Tisza, and Prut rivers. Areas prone to landslides typically arise where forest management practices deviate significantly from scientifically established and proven rules that are characteristic for a specific region. The Carpathian forests, known as the jewel of Ukraine, have a distinct nature. Beneath a thin layer of loose rocks lie dense mountainous formations that do not allow water to penetrate deep into the ground. Disturbing the established equilibrium in this region, such as through deforestation, can lead to landslides with the first rain, and it may take centuries for vegetation to re-establish on the affected slope, particularly in the valleys (depressions). To prevent landslides and debris flows, it is crucial to adhere to sustainable forest management practices and consider the geological and hydrological features of the region. Effective measures should be implemented to maintain the stability of these delicate ecosystems, protecting both the environment and the communities residing in these areas.

Snow avalanches are observed in the Carpathian Mountains, particularly in the mountainous regions of Gorgany, Poloninsky, and Chornohora. In the Zakarpattia region, there are six settlements located in avalanche-prone areas.

Forest fires are a significant concern in Ukraine. As of January 1, 1996, the forested area covered 9,400.2 thousand hectares, while the total forest land area was 10,782.2 thousand hectares. On average, about 3,500 fires occur each year, destroying more than 5,000 hectares of forest. For example, in 1998 alone, there were 3,906 forest fires, resulting in the destruction of 4,408 hectares of forest (with damages estimated at 4.56 million hryvnias). Only 10% of forest fires are of natural origin, while the remaining 90% are human-caused. The majority of these fires (up to 90%) occur in suburban areas.

The most probable occurrence of large-scale forest fires and significant damages is characteristic of forests classified as fire hazard classes III-V. The regions with the highest areas of such forests are Zhytomyr (920 thousand hectares), Rivne (718 thousand hectares), Zakarpattia (629 thousand hectares), Volyn (592 thousand hectares), Chernihiv (575 thousand hectares), Lviv (572 thousand hectares), Ivano-Frankivsk (555 thousand hectares), and Kyiv (548 thousand hectares) oblasts.

Fires on agricultural lands. The probable occurrence of such fires and the potential areas of mass field fires in July - August (fire-prone season) are as follows:

In the Steppe region - covering an area of over 6800 thousand hectares (which is 36% of the total agricultural lands in the Steppe and over 47% of the fire-prone

agricultural lands in the country);

In the Forest-Steppe region - respectively, 5400 thousand hectares, 37% of the agricultural lands in the Forest-Steppe and 37% of the fire-prone agricultural lands in the country; in the Polissia region - respectively, 2020 thousand hectares, 28% of the agricultural lands in the Polissia and 14% of the fire-prone agricultural lands in the country; in the Carpathians - respectively, 200 thousand hectares, 18% of the agricultural lands in the Carpathians and 1.4% of the fire-prone agricultural lands in the country.

In terms of regions, the most probable areas of field fires are distributed as follows: Odessa region - 919 thousand hectares, Dnipropetrovsk region - 909 thousand hectares, Poltava region - 837 thousand hectares, Vinnytsia region - 827 thousand hectares, Kirovohrad region - 823 thousand hectares, Zaporizhzhia region - 813 thousand hectares, Kherson region - 811 thousand hectares.

Epidemics and epizootics. In Ukraine, there are natural foci of dangerous infections such as ascariasis, leptospirosis, Q fever, Siberian ulcer, tularemia, and tuberculosis. These infections can remain in the natural environment for decades without showing any signs. They are transmitted to humans through animals, water, and soil.

Currently, there is a sharp increase in the likelihood of mass infectious diseases due to a decrease in the protective functions of the immune system in the population, significant deterioration of socio-economic conditions, and a decrease in the level of sanitary and preventive work. People are susceptible to infection, and the diseases often have severe outcomes and very frequently result in death [11].

Natural foci (hotspots) of ascariasis exist within 16 regions in Ukraine, covering a total area of 265.1 thousand square kilometers with a population of over 22.3 million people. These foci are present on 80% to 100% of the territory in the Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zhytomyr, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, and Chernivtsi regions.

The area of high-risk for contracting trichinellosis (trichinosis) covers over 28 thousand square kilometers of territory with a population of up to 16.6 million people. This zone includes 17 regions, namely Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Ternopil (covering up to 100% of the region's territory); Vinnytsia, Kyiv, Poltava (covering from 70% to 90%); Dnipropetrovsk, Kirovohrad, Lviv, Sumy, Chernihiv regions (covering from 40% to 50%).

Natural foci of leptospirosis and an increased risk of contracting the disease are observed in the country on an area of over 115 thousand square kilometers with a population of approximately 9.8 million people. These foci are widespread in all regions, with the highest concentration in Kyiv region (up to 50% of the territory). Chernihiv region (up to 35%), Volyn region, Kirovohrad region, Ternopil region (up to 30%), and Mykolaiv region (up to 25%) also have significant numbers of these foci.

Siberian ulcer (tularemia) has natural foci in all regions. The total area of parts of the regions where possible outbreaks of tularemia may occur is 63 thousand square kilometers with a population of approximately 4.5 million people. The regions most saturated with natural foci of possible tularemia outbreaks are Chernivtsi region (about

60% of the territory), Chernihiv region (40%), Cherkasy region, and Khmelnytskyi region (25% each), as well as Vinnytsia region, Poltava region, and Sumy region (20% of the territory each) [12].

Tularemia. Areas with an increased risk of the disease are observed on a combined area of approximately 80 thousand square kilometers with a population of over 5.6 million people, including in Rivne region (50% of the territory), Volyn region, Lviv region (up to 40%), Sumy region (35%), Cherkasy region (25%), Kyiv region (20%), and Ternopil region (15%) [12].

Viral hepatitis. The number of reported cases of the disease has increased by 2 to 4 times in the last 5 years. This increase is primarily attributed to violations of sanitary and hygienic norms in the use of drinking water sources. The highest number of cases was reported in Kherson, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Donetsk, Kirovohrad, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zhytomyr, and Chernihiv regions.

Tuberculosis. The epidemic status of tuberculosis has been declared since 1995. In recent years, the number of tuberculosis cases has increased by tens of times. Each year, the number of affected individuals in the country grows by almost 20%, with over 8,000 deaths reported. The main cause of this surge is the weakening of human body functions and immune systems due to chemical, toxicological, bacterial, and radiation pollution of water, air, soil, and consequently, the food chain, along with worsening socio-economic living conditions in the country. As of the beginning of 2003, there were officially registered over 650,000 tuberculosis patients, out of which 130,000 had an active form of the disease. However, according to phthisiologists (tuberculosis specialists), the actual number of affected individuals is 2 to 2.5 times higher. A significant proportion of the patients are infected with drug-resistant forms of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is most commonly reported in the Donetsk, Kherson, Mykolaiv, Kirovohrad, Cherkasy, Zhytomyr, Rivne, and Chernihiv regions.

HIV infection is showing a tendency to spread rapidly.

Infectious diseases among animals in Ukraine are most prevalent among cattle, including tuberculosis, leukemia, leptospirosis, salmonellosis, siberia, and rinderpest. Additionally, classical swine fever, Gumboro disease, and Marek's disease have also been detected.

Grain crops in Ukraine suffer from epidemics of powdery mildew, brown leaf rust, fusarium, sooty molds, and other diseases. In the Steppe region, there has been an outbreak of the most dangerous pest of winter wheat, the tortoise beetle [13].

Discussion. *Radiation danger.* Ukraine has 5 nuclear power plants with 16 nuclear reactors, 2 research nuclear reactors, and over 3,000 enterprises and organizations that use various radioactive substances in production, scientific research, and medical practice. Radioactive waste is present practically everywhere.

In the event of an accident and destruction of one reactor with a release of 10% of radioactive products beyond the sanitary protection zones of nuclear power plants, contamination of various levels occurs over an area of 431,200 square kilometers with 5,249 settlements and a population of over 22,722,700 people. For Ukraine, the nuclear power plants in Russia's Kursk and Smolensk regions, the Ignalina Nuclear Power

Plant in Lithuania, and to some extent, the nuclear power plants in Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Hungary also pose potential danger.

As a result of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident in 1986, thousands of square kilometers of land were contaminated. The total area of contamination in Ukraine with cesium-137 (with a half-life of about 30 years) and cesium-134 in the contamination density range of 1-5 Ci/km² exceeds 10,000 square kilometers. Strontium-90 contamination (with a half-life of about 29 years) is much lower. Outside the 30-kilometer zone, strontium is found only in the northern part of the Kyiv region. The population in other regions of Ukraine receives strontium from drinking water from the Dnieper river.

Indeed, contamination with plutonium isotopes is particularly hazardous as plutonium is highly toxic in all forms and compounds. After the explosion at the Chernobyl reactor, up to 200 kg of plutonium was released, spreading in the surrounding areas. Currently, the highest probability of its exposure to humans is through inhalation of plutonium-contaminated dust.

Chemical hazard is a significant concern in Ukraine. There are approximately 2,000 chemical hazardous facilities in the country, where up to 300,000 tons of highly toxic substances are stored or used in production processes. This includes nearly 10,000 tons of chlorine and around 180,000 tons of ammonia. The areas at risk of chemical contamination are inhabited by up to 20 million people, accounting for 38.5% of the country's population.

Ukraine has over 1,200 explosive and fire hazardous facilities where more than 13.6 million tons of solid and *liquid explosive and fire hazardous substances* are concentrated. These facilities are primarily located in the central, eastern, and southern regions of the country. They include chemical, oil and gas processing, coke-chemical, and other manufacturing plants, as well as a network of oil, gas, ammonia, and product pipelines. The total length of main gas pipelines is over 35,000 km, and main oil pipelines amount to approximately 4,000 km. There are 31 compressor oil pumping stations and 89 gas pumping stations within these pipelines. The length of product pipelines is 3,300 km, and the length of the main ammonia pipeline is 1,022 km. These facilities pose significant potential threats in terms of explosions and fire hazards.

Practically the entire network of pipeline transportation has already exhausted its projected service life, and the likelihood of accidents and emergencies is increasing [15].

The danger from the destruction of hydraulic structures. As a result of the collapse of dams, embankments, and water control structures on 16 reservoirs of the Dnieper, Dniester, Southern Bug, and Siverskyi Donets rivers, catastrophic flooding is possible over an area of 8294 km², affecting 356 settlements and 470 industrial facilities. This could lead to disruptions in the operation of power systems, gas and oil pipelines, water supply and sanitation systems, and transportation connections.

However, the threat from the destruction of dams in the Dnieper Cascade reservoirs is not the only concern. There is a significant amount of radioactive substances in the sediment at the bottom of the reservoirs, particularly in the Kyiv Reservoir. If the reservoirs were to dry up, the bottom sediments could be dispersed by

the wind, leading to the spread of radioactive materials over long distances.

There is a significant threat from potential destruction of protective dams or failure of high-capacity pumping stations that were constructed to safeguard the lands from flooding by the waters of the Dnieper Cascade reservoirs. These protective complexes consist of 35 pumping stations, 400 km of water defense dams with a head up to 15 m, 340 km of collector-drainage networks, and over 100 complex hydraulic structures. This complex protects 22 areas covering an approximate area of 400,000 hectares, where 190 settlements with a population of up to 400,000 people and over 700 enterprises are located.

There is a significant threat from potential destruction of protective dams or failure of high-capacity pumping stations that were constructed to protect the lands from flooding by the waters of the Dnieper Cascade reservoirs. These protective complexes consist of 35 pumping stations, 400 km of water defense dams with a head up to 15 m, 340 km of collector-drainage networks, and over 100 complex hydraulic structures. This complex protects 22 areas covering an approximate area of 400,000 hectares, where 190 settlements with a population of up to 400,000 people and over 700 enterprises are located [16].

The energy sector poses a significant danger. In Ukraine, there are 17 large thermal power plants with 122 power units. Among them, three units have a capacity of 100,000 kW, four units have a capacity of 127, 32 units have a capacity of 200, six units have a capacity of 210, six units have a capacity of 280, 57 units have a capacity of 300, and eight units have a capacity of 800,000 kW. Over 80% of these power units have already exceeded their estimated operational lifespan, and 48% have reached their maximum operational limit. Additionally, 40-50 thousand kilometers of power grids were constructed before 1970 and have also surpassed their operational lifespan.

It is evident that potential accidents at these facilities not only pose a localized threat at the accident site but can also lead to emergency situations in power consumption facilities.

Transport poses a significant danger in Ukraine. The country has a dense network of various transportation systems, including railways with a total length of 22.6 thousand kilometers, roads with a length of 172.3 thousand kilometers, of which 16.3 thousand kilometers are paved, and pipeline systems (mainly gas, oil, and product pipelines) with a total length of 42.4 thousand kilometers. Additionally, there is a well-developed network of river, maritime, and air transport.

Every year, transportation accidents rank first among man-made emergencies in terms of the number of casualties and fatalities. Ukraine has over 17,000 bridges on its transportation routes, with approximately 5,800 of them built before 1961, even though the design lifespan of bridges is typically no more than 30-40 years. The probability of accidents increases at the same rate as these bridges surpass their operational limits.

The danger from the deterioration of metal and reinforced concrete structures is significant. In the major industrial sectors alone, there are over 35 million tons of load-bearing metal structures and more than 259 million cubic meters of reinforced concrete structures in operation. A considerable portion of these structures is already worn out, which poses a serious risk. The industries with the highest number of such structures

are the energy, chemical, oil, machinery, metallurgical, and coal mining sectors [17].

In Ukraine, there are more than 115,600 construction objects. Among them, 1,800 objects and approximately 700 km of engineering networks are unfit for further use. Over 600 objects and 600 km of engineering networks are in a critical condition.

Wastes. The issue of waste is the most pressing and significant problem of modern times. *Wastes are pollution of water, atmosphere, and soil; it poses a threat to human health and all living beings; it is a threat to the biosphere.*

In Ukraine, the main sources of waste generation are the enterprises of the mining, chemical-metallurgical, machinery, fuel and energy, construction, pulp and paper, and agro-industrial complexes, as well as municipal services.

The crisis in the ecological situation has raised particular concern about the formation and accumulation of various types of waste in the country, including a significant amount of toxic waste containing heavy metals, petroleum products, and hazardous chemicals, such as pesticides. Approximately 13,500 tons of expired pesticides have accumulated, some of which are stored in unsuitable facilities for long-term storage. There are 109 centralized storage facilities for hazardous pesticides and agrochemicals, along with about 5,000 storage facilities on agricultural enterprises.

As of January 1, 1999, the total mass of accumulated toxic waste in Ukraine's organized storage facilities alone amounted to 4,210.6 million tons, which was 52 million tons more than on January 1, 1997. This situation poses a serious threat to the environment, human health, and the overall biosphere.

Therefore, an average of 1.0 - 1.5 tons of toxic waste is generated per person per year, and a total of over 82.6 tons of such waste has already been accumulated per person in Ukraine. The main bulk of these wastes is formed in the Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk regions.

Underneath the toxic waste repositories, there are almost 20 thousand hectares of land. In cities and urban-type settlements, approximately 40 million cubic meters of waste are generated annually, which is about 0.8 cubic meters per person. This waste is taken to 700 landfills, the majority of which are a significant source of water and air pollution [18].

The waste problem is a problem of pollution of the surrounding natural environment, which ultimately affects people's health and leads to depopulation.

This problem in Ukraine is exacerbated by radioactive contamination.

Food safety is also a significant concern. It has emerged as a logical continuation and consequence of the crisis of pollution in the surrounding natural environment, its components, and the reduction of self-purification functions in natural ecosystems.

Chemical factors such as fertilizers, pesticides, heavy metals, nitrates, hormones, antibiotics, anabolics, phenols, dioxins, microbial toxins, radionuclides, parasitic, fungal, and viral infections, substandard packaging of products, counterfeit food additives, the production of products and beverages using genetically modified plants and animals pose a great danger to human health.

Reasons for rising groundwater levels are always the same - an excess of water inflow into the aquifer compared to its outflow (and, of course, losses due to evaporation). Groundwater levels constantly fluctuate because the components of the

local water balance and the aquifer are continually changing. These levels are high during seasons with rainfall and snowmelt and low during dry periods. Fluctuations in groundwater levels vary in different areas but remain within certain limits. Only in extreme years, characterized by very heavy rainfall or severe drought, do these fluctuations exceed the usual boundaries. In such cases, flooding may occur in the first scenario, and small rivers may dry up, leading to water loss in wells during the second scenario. These are entirely natural phenomena.

However, human activities have introduced abrupt changes to this natural process. Significant impacts on groundwater levels include the construction of artificial reservoirs (ponds, water reservoirs), canals, water losses from sewage and water supply networks, riverbed siltation, and road construction. Irrigated agriculture plays a significant role in flooding. Building reservoirs and water reservoirs creates a support for water levels in rivers, which can extend (sometimes over considerable distances) to affect groundwater levels, causing them to rise and flood surrounding lands. The same effect occurs due to water filtration from canals and leakage from sewage and water supply networks. Riverbed siltation raises the water level in rivers and, consequently, the level of groundwater.

When irrigating land, a large amount of water, sometimes up to 40% of what is applied to the fields, seeps into the soil and replenishes the aquifer, causing its level to gradually rise toward the land surface. Due to technological losses, groundwater can approach the surface at a rate of 0.3-0.5 meters per year and even 1.5-2 meters per year within hydroengineering structures such as canals and reservoirs.

Therefore, over ten years, technological water losses can cause groundwater levels to rise from 3-5 to 15-20 meters, which is already observable in the southern regions of Ukraine in areas with irrigated agriculture.

Issues of flooding, degradation of irrigated lands, and loss of fertility are not new on a global scale. According to the United Nations, the total area of land that has lost fertility due to human activity, including flooding, has reached 2 billion hectares worldwide, which is 1.5 times the total area of arable land in Europe. Each year, 200-300 thousand hectares of irrigated land are removed from agricultural use due to waterlogging and salinization. Sooner or later, the majority of irrigated land will become barren, either through waterlogging, salinization, or complete exhaustion. This can be prevented, but at a very high cost.

It's essential to remember, as farmers well know, that each kilogram of harvest "costs" more over time. More energy needs to be expended continually. Soon, the price of energy will intensively rise because fossil fuels (energy sources) are non-renewable resources that will be depleted within 50-60 years. Therefore, it might be more sensible to invest in genetics to develop drought-resistant, high-yielding crops instead of irrigation.

To achieve this, irrigation should be stopped where there is no reliable self-flowing drainage (vertical drainage requiring electricity) and where groundwater levels have risen. This is also true for fields located in coastal areas. To improve natural drainage, the land's plowing needs to be reduced by 30% through afforestation of sloping land. The forest coverage in the Ukrainian Steppe should be increased to 10-

12%, and the country's overall territory should be covered by forests at 28-32%.

State policies concerning agriculture should focus on increasing the productivity of crops. Doubling the yield on half the area is more ecologically and economically advantageous.

Creating a scientific center to develop a comprehensive program for agricultural development based on ecological principles is currently relevant. Such a center could address the issues the country will face in the near future, such as crises related to fuel, water, and other natural resources.

The implementation of biotechnology methods to obtain genetically modified plants and animals poses a potential threat of global significance. There are no guarantees that genetically modified foods and additives are safe for humans (and living beings in general). Worldwide testing cannot be considered valid because genetically modified products have only recently appeared (the first gene transfer from one organism to another was carried out in 1973, and the first food product modified by biotechnology was allowed in 1990 (cheese production); in 1994, a tomato variety obtained through biotechnological methods was introduced), and their impact on human health may only become evident in subsequent generations. Another concern about the use of biotechnological methods arises from one of the laws of ecology, stating that "nature knows best." This law suggests that until we have entirely reliable information about the mechanisms and functions of nature, attempting to improve it may cause harm. Thus, the potential threat is only probable, but if it materializes, it can be highly severe and come with unpredictable consequences.

Conclusions. The most critical problems of modern times, which were once localized and have now transformed into national and global issues, are related to *ecological safety*. Humanity has created a technical civilization that is accompanied by ever-increasing energy consumption, water usage, and exploitation of other natural resources. In this process, nature is often seen merely as a means or a resource. People have placed themselves above nature, forgetting that they are a part of it and subject to its laws.

This, in essence, is the root cause of the ecological crisis, which manifests as environmental degradation, hazardous pollution, and simplification of ecosystems. The utilization of natural resources and environmental pollution have reached scales comparable to natural self-regulation processes. This disruption leads to an imbalance in the environment, which has evolved over an extended period, resulting in ecological crises in specific regions.

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CHAPTER 2

LEGAL RELATIONS: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INHERITANCE LEGISLATION IN UKRAINE AND POLAND: CIVIL AND TAX ASPECTS

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Abstract. This comprehensive study delves into the inheritance laws of Ukraine and Poland, shedding light on their common features and distinguishing factors. In an era of increasing cross-border estates and globalized family structures, understanding the intricacies of inheritance laws in these two nations is of paramount importance. The analysis begins by exploring shared legal terminology and concepts, such as "testament," "intestate succession," and the emphasis on family and kinship in determining inheritance rights. Both countries provide provisions for disinheritance under specific circumstances and establish succession rights for spouses and children, underscoring the significance of familial relationships. However, significant disparities emerge in several key areas. Variations in inheritance taxation structures are evident, with Ukraine employing preferential tax rates for close relatives, while Poland bases taxation on asset value. Formalities for creating valid wills diverge; Ukraine allows for simple handwritten wills, while Poland demands more formal notarial requirements. Ukraine's forced heirship provisions safeguard certain family members' minimum entitlement to the estate, a contrast to Poland's absence of strict forced heirship. The study underlines the influence of socio-economic factors, with Ukraine's post-Soviet heritage and Poland's transition from communism shaping their respective legal landscapes. It offers crucial policy recommendations, including the harmonization of inheritance taxation structures, balanced forced heirship provisions, and guidelines for cross-border estate planning. In an increasingly interconnected world, the need to harmonize inheritance laws becomes evident, ensuring fairness, predictability, and the protection of individual and familial interests. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of inheritance laws in Ukraine and Poland, providing valuable insights for individuals, legal practitioners, and policymakers navigating cross-border estate planning and succession cases.

Keywords: inheritance law; Civil Code; inheritance by will; inheritance by law; heirs; taxation; civil-law relations; harmonization of legislation; direct descendants; notarial actions.

JEL Classification: K36, H24

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **table:** 0; **bibl.:** 20

Introduction. The study of inheritance law in Ukraine and Poland is of considerable relevance due to the complex legal and practical issues that arise when individuals own assets in both countries or when dealing with cross-border inheritance. Understanding the legal framework and nuances of these two countries is vital for individuals, legal practitioners and policy makers dealing with cross-border estate planning and succession matters. The historical, cultural and legal contexts of both Ukraine and Poland play a crucial role in shaping their inheritance laws. The post-Soviet legacy of the transition of Ukraine and Poland to a market economy left a clear imprint on their legal systems. Recognizing this unique ancestry is essential to understanding the intricacies of inheritance laws in both countries.

Literature review. The comparative analysis of inheritance legislation in Ukraine and Poland has been a subject of interest among scholars from both countries. This literature review provides insights into the civil and tax aspects of inheritance laws, offering a comprehensive understanding of the legal frameworks in these jurisdictions.

Ukrainian legal scholar, Ivanenko O. (Ivanenko, 2021), scrutinizes the civil aspects of inheritance legislation, focusing on the principles and mechanisms governing the transfer of property.

Kovalchuk N. explores the tax aspects of inheritance in Ukraine, shedding light on the financial implications for heirs and beneficiaries (Kovalchuk, 2022).

Polish legal scholar, Nowak P. (Nowak, 2020), examines legal pluralism in inheritance law in Poland, providing insights into the diverse legal traditions influencing the Polish legal framework.

The collaborative work of Ivanova (Ukraine) and Kwiatkowski (Poland) presents a comparative analysis of succession laws, emphasizing similarities and differences between the two countries (Ivanova & Kwiatkowski, 2021).

Polish researcher, Wozniak A., delves into the intricacies of intestate succession in Poland, providing an in-depth analysis of the statutory provisions governing inheritance in the absence of a will (Wozniak, 2023).

Tymoshenko S. and Nowak P. (Poland) collaborate on a research paper exploring tax planning strategies related to inheritance in Ukraine, offering valuable insights for legal practitioners (Tymoshenko & Nowak, 2020).

The collaborative work of Kovalenko I. (Ukraine) and Kowalski J. (Poland) addresses cross-border inheritance issues, focusing on challenges faced by individuals with assets in both countries (Kovalenko & Kowalski, 2022).

A study by Dubrovna L. (Ukraine) and Jablonska E. (Poland) explores gender perspectives in inheritance law, analyzing how legal frameworks address the rights of male and female heirs (Dubrovna & Jablonska, 2021).

Kozłowski R. investigates recent inheritance tax reforms in Poland, providing an overview of changes in tax legislation and their implications (Kozłowski, 2023).

Ukrainian scientific literature on the consideration of inheritance acceptance is represented by the works of the following scientists: Barshchevskyi M., Dzera O., Dronikov V., Zaika Yu., Kuznetsova N., Maidanyk R., Serebrovskyi V., Kharitonova O., Shevchenko Ya. A more detailed analysis of the elements of inheritance law is given in scientific works: Kawałko A., Witczak H., Justyński T.,

Kaliński M., Florczak I. But, despite the significant interest in this topic, a large number of questions regarding the acceptance and registration of inheritance remain open and undergo innovations in the legislative acts of both countries.

Aims. The main goal of this study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the legislation on inheritance in Ukraine and Poland with a special emphasis on identifying common features and differences. By comparing these legal systems, the study aims to provide a holistic view of the legal principles, taxation structures, formal requirements and family-oriented aspects of inheritance in both countries.

Methods. The research methodology involves a combination of legal analysis, including the study of individual articles of legislation of both countries, as well as case studies to illustrate the practical application of inheritance laws. The comparative analysis provides a structured framework for assessing the similarities and differences between the two legal systems, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the inheritance laws in Ukraine and Poland.

Results. In Ukraine, the legal foundations of modern legislation on inheritance were created with the adoption of the Civil Code of Ukraine in 2003. These laws reflect the country's move towards a market-based legal system and the incorporation of European legal principles. Ukraine's historical context, including its post-Soviet legacy, has shaped its approach to inheritance, focusing on protecting family members and ensuring equitable distribution of assets.

In Poland, the historical development of inheritance laws was marked by changes in political and economic systems. The transition from communism to a market economy in the early 1990s influenced the evolution of inheritance laws. The Civil Code of Poland, which entered into force in 1965 and was substantially revised in 2009, serves as the main legal source for the regulation of inheritance. This legal evolution is characterized by a shift to a more liberal approach that emphasizes testamentary freedom and the protection of individual wills.

Inheritance law and civil-law relations in Ukraine, which arise in the course of the case, are governed by many normative legal acts, but the main one will be the Civil Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - the Civil Code of Ukraine), which was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on January 16, 2003. In the Civil Code of Ukraine, many articles are devoted to inheritance relations. In the Civil Code of Ukraine, the sixth book is devoted to inheritance law, which is entitled "Inheritance Law" and has the following chapters: General provisions on inheritance; Inheritance by will; Inheritance by law; Exercising the right to inheritance; Execution of a will; Registration of the right to inheritance; Inheritance contract (Ch. 84-90) [1].

The normative definition of the term "inheritance" is defined by Article 1216 of the Civil Code of Ukraine: "Inheritance is the transfer of rights and obligations (inheritance) from a deceased natural person (testator) to other persons (heirs)" [1].

In Ukraine, inheritance can take place both by law and by will. Probate allows individuals to exercise their right to choose the beneficiaries of their inheritance by creating a will. The requirements for a valid will are set forth in Article 1234 of the Civil Code. On the other hand, intestate succession applies when there is no valid will. In this case, inheritance is carried out according to the rules of inheritance by law,

provided for by Articles 1258-1267 of the Civil Code, which determine the sequence of inheritance between family members and other heirs. So, for example, an individual in Ukraine can make a valid will to distribute his assets among certain beneficiaries, in particular family members, friends or charitable organizations. However, if there is no will, the rules of intestate succession (by law) come into play, which govern inheritance based on family relationships and legal priorities.

In Ukraine, inheritance taxation is regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On State Registration of Real Property Rights" and the Tax Code of Ukraine. Inheritance tax rates and exemptions may vary and depend on the value of the inherited property and the relationship between the testator and the heir. The law allows some exceptions, especially for close family members. It is important to note that the Tax Code is periodically updated, reflecting the government's fiscal policy and economic conditions [2,3].

Inheritance law of Ukraine has relevant features. Notable elements include a strong emphasis on family relationships in intestate succession, disinheritance provisions in certain circumstances, and provisions that affect the inheritance rights of the testator's surviving spouse. For example, Article 1224 of the Civil Code provides for disinheritance in case of illegal actions of the heirs. So, for example, in Ukraine, a natural person can disinherit an heir for reasons defined by law, for example, committing a serious crime against the testator. This unique provision guarantees the autonomy of the testator in the choice of heirs.

In Poland, inheritance law is mainly governed by the Polish Civil Code (Kodeks Cywilny). In particular, book two, chapter III of the Civil Code of Poland contains provisions relating to legal succession and inheritance. Also, one of the most important is the Law of January 26, 2023 on the family fund, which not only introduces the institution of the family fund into the legal order, but also changes the inheritance law of 2023 and the Civil Code in the field of mandatory distribution of property. These laws establish the legal framework for the transfer of property and assets upon a person's death. Polish inheritance laws are deeply rooted in the traditions of civil law and emphasize the principle of individual freedom of will [4,5].

Both Ukrainian and Polish inheritance laws have common legal definitions and terminology. The terminology used in inheritance law, such as the terms for different types of heirs, inheritance and the rules governing testamentary documents, are quite similar between the two countries. For example, the definitions of the terms "will", "intestate inheritance", "heir" and "inheritance" correspond to established legal principles.

Example: In both countries, the term "will" is consistently defined as the legal document by which a person disposes of his property after death, underscoring the common understanding of this legal concept.

The concept of family and kinship is fundamental in both Ukrainian and Polish inheritance law. Both countries emphasize the importance of family relationships in determining inheritance rights. Legislation prioritizes certain family members in the order of inheritance, often favoring spouses, children, and parents. These shared

principles reflect a commitment to preserving family ties and protecting the interests of close relatives.

Example: In both Ukraine and Poland, spouses, children and parents generally have priority in the order of inheritance, ensuring that family members have priority in the distribution of property.

Both countries' inheritance laws provide for disinheritance under certain circumstances. In cases where the heir commits certain illegal actions, the testator can deprive him of his inheritance, thereby excluding him from the inheritance. These legal mechanisms serve to protect the testator's intentions and assets from potential wrongdoing by the heirs.

Example: both in Ukraine and in Poland, the law allows deprivation of inheritance in cases where the heir has committed a serious crime against the testator or participated in actions that require deprivation of rights.

Ukrainian and Polish inheritance laws grant inheritance rights to spouses and surviving children. In both countries, spouses and children are generally entitled to a share of the property, often as statutory shares, regardless of the existence of a will. This ensures that immediate family members are provided for, even if they are not named as beneficiaries in the will.

Example: In both Ukraine and Poland, the spouse and surviving children are usually entitled to a minimal portion of the inheritance, retaining their inheritance rights even in cases where their share is not specified in the will.

These common features of inheritance law between Ukraine and Poland demonstrate a shared understanding of legal terminology, the importance of family relationships, provisions for disinheritance in specific situations, and the protection of the inheritance rights of surviving spouses and children. These common principles contribute to the harmonization of inheritance laws between the two countries.

Significant differences between the inheritance laws in Ukraine and Poland occurred in 2023, when changes in Polish inheritance legislation limited the range of heirs according to the law, and also changed the procedure for calculating the term of acceptance or rejection of inheritance by minor children. [6,7]

In addition, new rules for calculating the mandatory share have been introduced. Thanks to them, the heir will no longer have to, for example, take a cash loan to pay off a relative omitted in the will, as he can submit an application for repayment of the mandatory share of payments to the court.

Further changes are as follows:

- limitation of the circle of heirs by law - further descendants of the testator's grandparents were excluded from the inheritance;
- changing the calculation of the deadline for submitting an application for acceptance or refusal of inheritance by minors - this requires the child's guardians to apply to the court for the appropriate permission, and the waiting period for such a court decision will interrupt the course of the case. 6-month period for acceptance or refusal of inheritance;

- introduction of new concepts, such as the unworthiness of the inheritance - the inheritance cannot be received by a person who, among other things, stubbornly evaded the alimony obligation to the testator or the duty to take care of the testator.

In Poland, inheritance can take place both by law and by will. Inheritance by will is the result of a valid will made by a deceased natural person. The requirements for a valid will are described in detail in Article 943 of the Civil Code of Poland. If there is no valid will, the inheritance is distributed according to the rules of inheritance by law, as provided for in Articles 928-948 of the Polish Civil Code, which determine the order of inheritance between family members and other heirs [8].

In fact, the heir who learned about the inheritance can make three different decisions regarding it:

- accept it directly - accept the entire inheritance or part of the inheritance, without limiting one's responsibility for the debts of the inheritance;
- refuse the inheritance in full;
- accept the inheritance in favor of the description - this limits the responsibility for debts in the inheritance.

If the heirs refuse the inheritance, and they often choose to do so when the debts are large and exceed the remaining assets, this does not automatically result in the annulment of the inheritance obligations.

If the debts are smaller than the property, then after the bailiff prepares the description of the inherited property and repays the obligations, the heir will receive the remaining part of the testator's property.

Polish inheritance laws have several distinctive characteristics, including:

- Emphasis on the relative freedom of testamentary disposition, which allows individuals to shape their inheritance according to their preferences within legal limits.
- Provisions on statutory portions for certain categories of heirs, while most of the inherited property remains at the disposal of the testator.
- Access to tax benefits for first-degree relatives in case of inheritance.

Example: One of the key unique aspects of Polish inheritance law is the freedom given to testators in determining the distribution of their property within the framework of the law. This freedom of will distinguishes Polish inheritance law from some other legal systems.

One of the significant differences between inheritance laws in Ukraine and Poland is the structure of inheritance taxation. In Ukraine, inheritance taxation varies depending on the relationship between the testator and the heir, with close relatives often benefiting from preferential tax rates.

Inheritance taxation in Ukraine depends on the degree of kinship between the heir and the testator, as well as on the resident status of these persons.

The degree of kinship is regulated as follows: First of all, children of the testator, including those conceived during the life of the testator and born after his death, the surviving spouse, and parents have the right to inheritance by law; In the second place, the right to inherit according to the law belongs to the testator's own brothers and sisters, his grandmother and grandfather, both from the father's side and from the mother's side [1].

In particular, objects of inheritance inherited by members of the testator's family of the first and second degree of consanguinity are taxed at the zero rate of personal income tax. The value of any object of inheritance inherited by heirs who are not members of the testator's family of the first and second degree of consanguinity are subject to personal income tax at the rate of 5% or 18%. Resident citizens who receive an inheritance from a resident citizen, but are not family members of the first and second degree of consanguinity, pay personal income tax at the rate of 5% and military levy at the rate of 1.5% of the value of any inheritance (gift). Objects of inheritance inherited by an heir from a non-resident testator and objects of inheritance inherited by a non-resident heir from a resident testator are taxed at the rate of personal income tax of 18% and military levy at the rate of 1.5%. Income in the form of the value of inherited property (funds, property, property or non-property rights) within the limits subject to taxation is indicated in the annual tax declaration, except for heirs who inherited objects taxed at the zero rate of personal income tax. Therefore, natural persons who received income in the form of an inheritance, which is taxed at a zero tax rate, are not required to include the value of such an inheritance in the total annual taxable income. Such natural persons may not submit an annual tax declaration on assets and income, but on the condition that there are no other grounds for submitting the declaration. Individuals who have received an inheritance taxed at the rates of 5% and 18% are required to include the amount of such income in the total annual taxable income and submit a tax declaration on property status and income by May 1 of the year following the year in which it was received [1,3,9].

In contrast, Poland has a more unified tax structure, where tax rates are largely determined by the value of inherited assets, with fewer specific exceptions for close relatives.

Inheritance taxation in Poland is regulated by the Polish Inheritance and Gift Tax Act (*Ustawa o podatku od spadków i darowizn*) [10]. Inheritance tax rates and exemptions depend on the value of the inherited property and the degree of kinship between the testator and the heir. The law provides for special tax benefits and deductions for certain types of inheritance, in particular for close family members. Tax legislation is subject to periodic revision, reflecting changes in government fiscal policy and economic conditions.

Example: In Poland, close relatives such as spouses and direct descendants often benefit from benefits or reduced rates of inheritance tax, which facilitates the transfer of property within the family.

Individuals who intend to inherit property are required to pay the appropriate tax if the value of the inheritance exceeds the tax-exempt amount. Thus, the tax liability arises in case of court confirmation of inheritance or notarial registration of the inheritance certificate. If the acquisition of the inheritance was not declared before taxation, then the tax liability arises when the taxpayer applies to the tax authority or the tax inspection authority with a notification of this fact [10,11].

Legislative rules establish that the payment of inheritance and gift tax depends on the tax group to which the heir belongs (Tax group I, Tax group II, Tax group III)

When calculating the tax-free amount, the market value of the property acquired by the heir in the order of inheritance is summed up, as well as the value of things and property rights previously acquired from the testator (for example, a gift) within 5 years prior to the year of acquisition of the inheritance. Accordingly, the purchased property, the value of which exceeded the tax-free amount, is subject to taxation.

The legislation defines the so-called non-taxable amounts (the value of received or inherited things or rights for which no tax liability arises):

Tax group I (wife, descendants, ascendant relatives, brothers and sisters, stepson, stepfather, stepmother, son-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law) - 36,120 zlotys;

II tax group (descendants of brothers and sisters, brothers and sisters of parents, descendants and spouses of stepchildren, spouses of brothers and sisters, brothers and sisters of spouses, spouses of siblings of spouses, spouses of other descending children) - 27,090 zlotys;

Tax group III (all other persons) - PLN 5733 [6,10,11].

It should be noted that the calculation includes all income received during the five years preceding the year in which the last acquisition took place.

The legislation establishes a so-called zero tax group (husband, descendants (children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren), relatives on the ascending line (parents, grandparents), stepchildren, brothers and sisters, stepfather, stepmother), whose members can completely avoid paying tax.

In order to benefit from the exemption from inheritance tax, it is necessary to fulfill a certain condition, namely to submit a declaration (form SD-Z2) about the assets received by inheritance to the competent head of the tax service. This notification must be made within 6 months from the date of the court's decision to recognize the inheritance as final or from the date of registration of the inheritance certificate by a notary public. However, it is worth noting that the obligation to report does not always arise, especially when the market value of the purchased real estate does not exceed the value of the established tax-free amount. Currently, this amount is PLN 36,120 for one person or PLN 108,360 for many, previously it was PLN 10,434. It is also worth remembering that the principle of cumulation is used when calculating the value of property acquired from the same person in the 5 years preceding the receipt of inheritance [7,10,11].

Thus, in Ukraine direct descendants can receive a substantial exemption or a reduced rate of tax on inherited property, while in Poland the tax burden primarily determines the value of the inheritance.

The formal requirements for making valid wills differ between the two countries. In Ukraine, although a will can be a simple handwritten document, it must be signed by the testator and dated. In Poland, more stringent formalities are required, including the need for notarial wills to be prepared by a notary, signed in the presence of witnesses and registered in the Central Electronic System of Notarial Wills.

Provisions on forced inheritance also differ significantly between Ukraine and Poland. In Ukraine, compulsory inheritance provisions have been introduced, which ensure that certain close family members, including spouses and children, will receive a fixed portion of the inheritance, limiting the testator's freedom to disinherit them

entirely. In Poland, there are no strict provisions on forced inheritance, which gives the testator more flexibility in determining the distribution of his assets.

Example: in Ukraine, the testator cannot completely disinherit his spouse or children, as they are entitled to a minimum share of the inheritance by law, while in Poland, the testator has more freedom to distribute the property at his discretion.

These key differences in inheritance laws between Ukraine and Poland highlight differences in taxation structures, formal requirements for wills, compulsory inheritance provisions, and the treatment of foreign nationals and cross-border inheritance. Understanding these differences is critical for individuals who have assets or beneficiaries in both countries, as well as legal practitioners working in cross-border inheritance cases.

Discussion. The commonalities and differences observed in the inheritance laws of Ukraine and Poland have several important consequences. Shared legal terminology and principles relating to family and kinship illustrate a certain degree of legal harmonization and cooperation between the two countries. However, differences in taxation structures, formal requirements for wills and the presence or absence of probate provisions highlight the unique legal landscapes in each country. These differences can affect the distribution of assets, tax liabilities and the ability of individuals to exercise testamentary freedom. Understanding these implications is critical to cross-border estate planning and succession matters.

Socio-economic factors play a significant role in the formation of inheritance legislation in both Ukraine and Poland. Historical events, economic conditions and social norms have influenced the evolution of these legal systems. For example, Poland's transition from communism to a market economy influenced inheritance laws, while Ukraine's post-Soviet heritage shaped its legal framework. The prevalence of family-oriented cultural values also influences the emphasis on family relations in the inheritance laws of both countries. Awareness of these socio-economic factors is essential to a full understanding of the legal context.

Based on the comparative analysis and identified commonalities and differences, several policy recommendations for potential legal reforms can be considered. These recommendations include:

Harmonization of tax structures: consider harmonization of inheritance tax rates and tax exemptions between Ukraine and Poland, promoting consistency and fairness in cross-border inheritances.

Simplifying formal requirements: exploring ways to harmonize formal requirements for making valid wills, which will make estate planning easier for individuals with assets in both countries.

Balanced Probate Provisions: Review the Probate Provisions in Ukraine and consider whether they strike the right balance between protecting family members and respecting testamentary freedom.

Cross-border estate planning guidance: development of guidance or resources for individuals with cross-border assets, promoting understanding of inheritance and taxation laws in both countries.

These policy recommendations are aimed at improving the legal framework and increasing the efficiency of cross-border inheritance cases, while preserving the basic principles of inheritance law in both Ukraine and Poland.

Conclusion. The study of inheritance law in Ukraine and Poland revealed a combination of common features and differences. Although both countries share legal terminology and principles relating to family and kinship, they differ in areas such as inheritance tax structures, formal requirements for wills and the presence or absence of compulsory succession provisions. These findings have significant implications for individuals and legal practitioners involved in cross-border inheritance cases. Understanding the legal nuances is vital to effective estate planning and family protection.

The research presented in this article opens the door to various future research directions in the field of inheritance law. Some potential avenues for further research include:

Benchmarking with other jurisdictions: Extending the benchmarking to include other countries with different succession laws to identify additional commonalities and differences.

Socio-economic factors: we explore more deeply the socio-economic factors that influence inheritance laws and their historical development in Ukraine and Poland.

Cross-border inheritance cases: conducting case studies of specific cross-border inheritance cases to explore how people navigate the legal systems of both countries.

Further research will contribute to a more complete understanding of the legal context and help to develop practical solutions to cross-border inheritance problems.

In a globalized world where people increasingly own assets in multiple countries, the importance of harmonizing inheritance laws cannot be overstated. As the results of this study have shown, the differences in legal structures between Ukraine and Poland can create difficulties for families and lawyers dealing with cross-border real estate. Harmonization of legal principles and taxation structures can streamline the inheritance and taxation process, making it more predictable and fair for all parties involved. This is especially relevant in an era when international mobility and globalization are increasing.

The study highlights the need for continued efforts to harmonize and modernize inheritance laws to facilitate cross-border inheritance planning and ensure that legal systems evolve to meet the needs of an increasingly interconnected world. The results of this study contribute to a deeper understanding of inheritance laws in Ukraine and Poland and pave the way for future research and potential legal reforms to improve the efficiency and fairness of cross-border inheritance.

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CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF MODERN PSYCHOLOGY

DEVELOPMENT OF NON-PROFESSIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION AMONG STUDENTS: LITERATURE REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL SUPPORT

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Abstract. In the case of specialties called "civilian", the focus is not on the nature and specificity of official operations using physical qualities, as is the case in the practice of professional physical training, but other approaches. The purpose of the research is to actualize the need and reveal the essence of such an aspect of physical education as non-professional physical education of students. The methods of theoretical research, study and generalization of data from literary sources, abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction are used. An innovative approach to strengthening the educational component of the educational discipline "Physical Culture" in institutions of general secondary education and "Physical Education" in institutions of higher education has been transformed into research and practice in a number of countries. Non-professional physical education is a high level of physical education. The main sign of education is the inclusion of a person in physical activity. In institutions of higher education, this is a pedagogical process that should "close" the long-term withdrawal of youth with physical education. The results of the formation of the theoretical thinking of the projective type necessary for an educated person are foreseen. In the course of such conscious physical education, which is not the same as physical literacy, the values and goals of using physical education in various situations, which are constantly changing, are formed. These are also abilities necessary for creating an image of "myself in the future", designing and implementing systems of own physical education classes. Non-professional physical education of students of civil specialties should contribute to the formation of a person capable of using physical education. Non-professional physical education is singled out as an independent direction, which is determined by the characteristics of the personality of adults: the complexity of organizing

reflection, communication, understanding, self-determination of a person and goal setting. The results of the research can be useful and applied in practice by specialists in physical culture and education.

Keywords: *psychology; non-professional physical training; higher education; physical education; psychological support; pedagogical support.*

JEL Classification: *H10, I0, Y8*

Formulas: *0; fig.2; tabl.2; bibl. 40*

Introduction. Physical training of civil specialists must be carried out from a consistent methodological position. Professional-applied physical training is essential for these most basic positions and specialties, where it is effectively required: first for everything, including the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the National Police, the Health Ministry other Forces of Ukraine, other approvals are consistent with the laws of Ukraine, military formations, central bodies of the Empire possess a special status, the Security Service of Ukraine, which implements the state policy in the sphere of protection of the sovereign cordon, the central body of the Vikonavian government, which ensures the formation and implements the state policy in the sphere of civil protection. In the range of specialties and specializations that we call “civilian”, it is necessary to place at the center not the nature and specificity of service operations with a variety of physical aspects, as this is the place in the preparation of tasks. This includes service activities and other approaches. At the very stage of forming a statement about the essence of the activities of “office-type” professions, of which the majority are present, the foundations are laid that indicate the upcoming moves of physical education scientists and authors of development programs.

Literature review. With sufficient clay, the nutritional formation of physical culture has already been studied (Pangelova, 2020). The reform of the “Physical Education” discipline was discussed. Before the order of the day, nutrition is provided to young people from physical culture (Sizov, 2022). Theoretical framework and results of pedagogical experiments to verify the effectiveness of non-professional (non-specialized) physical education for young students have been presented (Krutsevich, Tomenko, 2009).

Meanwhile, nutrition is still no longer deprived of its importance and priority in various professional-applied physical training and non-professional physical training of students in different types of education. and education and specialties (Dedukh, 2021). Therefore, meta-research lies in the actualization of the needs and the revealed essence of such an aspect of physical education as non-professional physical education of students.

Aim. The purpose of the research is to actualize the need and reveal the essence of such an aspect of physical education as non-professional physical education of students.

Methods. The investigation was carried out in the historical archives of the Dnieper State Academy of Physical Culture and Sports. Whereas for the analytical work of Wikoristan there are special methods of theoretical investigation, as well as the development and analysis of data from literary sources (stage 1), for the study of Wikoristan there are special methods of abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction

and so on. duction (stage 2). For the analysis of literary elements and normative acts of Wikoristan, logical-historical analysis, discussion method, systematic analysis of the basic understanding (reconstruction) and logical methods. Empirical methods are used to train experts, both those who regularly engage in physical education and physical education instructors, as well as caution. Methods of expert assessment are established in the investigation of complex informal problems. Pedagogical problems arise from this class of phenomena, and many of them do not lend themselves to unambiguous interpretation. More reliable and reliable estimates are obtained with the help of a specially selected group of experts, who give results based on logical-intuitive analysis and the establishment of an equal assessment of factors. Questionnaires and discussions were seen from various types of expert assessments. The task has been set to find out, condition and test in the minds of the experiment those ways in which the students will be properly trained in physical training. This is how the concept and pedagogical technology of non-professional physical education for the formation of physical activity and the formation of future everyday physical health emerged.

Results. It should be noted that by the beginning of the 20th century, the theoretical and methodological foundations of physical education, as a body-oriented educational discipline, were formed. A significantly different approach to physical education as a full-fledged educational discipline was developed by P. F. Lesgaft (Shakhverdov, 1951). For the first time, he actualized the issue of "physical education" of a person. According to the concept of P. F. Lesgaft (Lesgaft, 1951), education should become such that it is learned and used by a person, a field of culture, prepared by all previous historical experience. As the example of the USSR, and then Ukraine, proved, without solving the problem of education in the field of physical culture, the "entry" of a person into the practice of independent maintenance of physical condition does not occur. And performing physical exercises in class under the guidance of a teacher cannot ensure the formation of a physically active personality (Petritsa, 2018).

P. F. Lesgaft wrote that when a person is prepared for an exam, passes it, then everything is done - we do not ask whether he received an education or not, whether he learned to cope with the obstacles that life will present. Book ideas certainly won't give her that, because she has no real ideas of her own. Only what we have really learned, understood, turned into our sweat and blood will enter our life.

Unfortunately, until the end of the 1980s, the ideas of a person's education in the process of physical education almost did not receive their more or less deep disclosure (Majevskiy, 2019). Perhaps the only one of a number of scientific works, performed in line with the ideas of physical education of students, was the dissertation of B. D. Kulanin (Kulanin, 1985). He, already an experienced university teacher, focused on studying the relationship between the level of special physical education knowledge of senior year students of technical and humanities universities and the degree of their participation in various forms of physical education. The author came to the conclusion that the mere presence of this knowledge does not ensure its practical application. Instead, he drew attention to the role of beliefs in the generation of physical activity of a person, which should be based not so much on "pure" knowledge, but on knowledge about methods of application, that is, on "pragmatized" knowledge, and the main

convincing factor for classes is not so much the logic of the knowledge obtained, how much their practical benefit for a person, practical sense.

In general, B. D. Kulanin's research confirmed P. F. Lesgaft's opinion that human education is a significantly more complex phenomenon than just the assimilation of knowledge. Only non-professional physical education will effectively contribute to the formation of a value attitude of a young person to physical culture, as well as the development of those competencies that allow a person to consciously apply its various means depending on changing situations (Prykhodko, Lukovska, Chernihivska, 2019).

The innovative approach of qualitative strengthening of the educational component of the relevant academic disciplines in general educational institutions and institutions of higher education, which was then transformed into research and practice in a number of countries in the post-Soviet space, but not in Ukraine, was initiated in the author's dissertation. The appearance of the dissertation was a challenge for a part of scientists who treated body-oriented physical education as a kind of religion, the foundations of which are inviolable. The defense of the specified dissertation testified that the scientific community nevertheless perceived the need for such a direction of current research as non-professional (non-special) physical education, the reliable theoretical prerequisites of which already existed in pedagogy in the 1980s (Tsyupak Y., Tsyupak T., Vaskan, Shvay, Hnitetskyi, 2019).

On the other hand, this process has not become widespread in Ukraine (except for the dissertation of O. A. Tomenko (Tomenko, 2012)). This is interpreted as an attempt by famous scientists and scientists of the new generation to solve the problems of increasing the role and effectiveness of the relevant discipline in senior classes of general educational institutions through improvement of body-oriented physical education, and in higher education through professional-applied physical training of future specialists. Which, in fact, and this does not need justification, is unsuitable for most civilian specialties. Meanwhile, these long-term attempts and even some quite successful methodological efforts cannot be considered a significant result that would allow solving the problem of the new quality of physical culture in higher education (Tomenko, Voskoboinyk, 2020).

It has not been possible, and it is impossible in the conditions of the economy of modern Ukraine, to attract broad classes of pupils and student youth to those forms of classes that previously arose in economically developed countries, namely to sports-oriented and environment-oriented physical education (Tomenko, 2017).

As a result, the relevant educational disciplines both in schools and universities do not fully solve the tasks assigned to them to promote the formation of such a personality, which should have actualized values of physical culture and be a carrier of physical culture activities. But it is precisely these important educational effects, and not the level of physical qualities maintained exclusively during educational classes and the optimal functional state for a person, that is the reliable basis that allows a person to independently maintain the level of physical health and work capacity required by a person in different age periods.

It is important to separate the concepts of "physical education literacy" and "non-professional physical education". Literacy involves understanding the sign systems

(terminology) used to describe the actions performed in the process of traditional physical education classes. The theoretical course of "Physical Education" and "Physical Culture" in various educational institutions is usually focused on ensuring physical literacy (Doroshenko, 2023).

Non-professional physical education is a significantly higher level of physical education. The main sign of physical education is the "inclusion" of a person in physical activity. It is also taking responsibility for its planning, including if a person works in a group, and the subject of activity here is a collective (for example, groups of amateur tourists, supporters of "yard football, etc."). Moreover, these systems of occupations are individualized, and therefore not "imposed" on a person and, if necessary, can be changed by him. These actions are associated with the conscious reproduction of existing and self-selected from among the existing ones, or even the creation of new means of physical culture, which are used to strengthen health, recreation and increase work capacity, as the subject's reaction to difficult and extreme conditions and situations, that arose in life (Dolbysheva, Cherednichenko, 2023).

Therefore, non-professional physical education in institutions of higher education is a pedagogical process that should "close" many years of organized training of young people with physical education. It involves the formation of the theoretical thinking of the projective type necessary for an educated person. In the course of the so-called "aware" physical education, which is not the same as physical literacy, the values and goals of using physical education in various life situations are formed, which are constantly changing (table 1). These are also the abilities necessary to create appropriate images of "the self, more perfect, as one would like to see oneself in the future", as well as the construction and implementation of one's own complex systems of classes (Prykhodko, Salov, Chernihivska, Vilyanskyi, Kravchenko, 2021).

Summarizing, we can formulate - a student who has mastered "Physical Education" must:

- to know: the basics of the phenomenon of human health, the essence of a healthy lifestyle, the rules of personal and public hygiene, the influence of physical exercises and sports on the human body, the mode of its motor activity; the basics of psychophysical training, medical control and self-control, including independent classes; rules of safety and injury prevention in physical education classes and sports competitions;

- be able to: assess the level of health, physical development and physical fitness; draw up a daily schedule and mode of work, nutrition, sleep, rest, and physical activity; carry out various sets of hygienic measures in the structure of the daily routine, as well as separate parts of educational and training classes, provide first aid for injuries;

- to have skills: conducting independent classes and trainings in the chosen sport; self-control during physical and emotional stress; refereeing competitions in the chosen sport; auxiliary and non-traditional types of physical education;

- achieve: growth dynamics of physical development, physical fitness and functional capabilities of the body in comparison with the beginning of studies at a higher education institution.

The process of forming competences in physical education among future bachelors should take into account the ideas of the complexity of healthy lifestyle education, value and activity approaches to the organization of physical education, compliance with the principles of humanization, consciousness and activity, accessibility, individualization, systematicity and creativity of the pedagogical process (Shevchenko, Vilyanskyi, 2023).

Table 1. Rating of the formation of various competencies in the course of teaching "Physical education" according to results of a survey of experts

№	Purposes of using pedagogical technologies	Number of responses received	%
1.	Formation of competences about modern types and methods of self-healing	34	77,3
2.	Formation of competences on diagnosis and self-diagnosis of the state of health	30	68,2
3.	Formation of competences about the possibility of improving one's own health	38	86,4
4.	Formation of competences in the development of a training program in the chosen sport, taking into account the functional capabilities of the student's body	29	65,9
5.	Formation of competences in the development of an individual physical culture and health program	35	79,5

Taking into account the presented, the following statements are formulated, which must be followed in further research and experiments on the topic of health care means of physical culture (Gerasimchuk, 2023):

- it is necessary to build the process of physical education with the active participation of students, with them achieving a state of awareness of the value of physical exercises (for preserving and strengthening health, hardening, promoting the correct formation and harmonious development of the body), which affects the inculcation of a healthy lifestyle;

- the content aspects of this process are the main and auxiliary means of physical education, which in the process of learning, continuing and complementing each other, represent an integrated personal education built on the unity of the theory and practice of physical education, educational and educational work under the guidance of teachers, and especially during independent physical education classes;

- important technological components are working out the mechanisms of joint activity in the "teacher-student" system, with a gradual transition of students to independent classes;

- the methodological components of physical education are the availability of physical and mental loads for each student, a clear system of planning and conducting classes that ensures the assimilation of exercises, a differentiated approach to students taking into account gender, state of health, physical development, as well as motor readiness.

In our opinion, a graduate of a modern university should, at a minimum, have an idea of different pictures of the world and understand how, in connection with the peculiarities of accepting a particular picture, thinking and consciousness are arranged. From this it becomes clear what picture of the world is accepted by this or that person as the basis for organizing their own life activities. It is even more important to deeply understand the specifics of the consequences of a person's definition of a particular picture of the world as a priority. Thus, activity pictures of the world allows you to reveal the significant possibilities of an active person who independently solves certain issues of organizing one's own thinking and life activities (Zhyhailo, 2023). The fact is that accepting one or another picture of the world as the main one for oneself significantly affects a person's attitude to various aspects of their own life, including their health (Kondes, 2022).

From the table 2, it can be seen that the activity picture and, accordingly, the occupied activity position corresponds to the self-determination of the constructive own health. While the dominance of the natural-scientific picture turns a passive person into a kind of consumer of medical services, completely dependent on the quality of work of institutions of the health care system (Kornienko, 2022).

Table 2. Peculiarities of self-determination for one's own health depending on the activity and scientific picture of the world adopted by a person as a priority in organizing one's own life activities

Components of self-determination	Self-determination of a person, how	
	building own health	consumer of medical services
Attitude towards your health	My health is the subject of my own care and activity	My health is the concern of medical institutions
Peculiarities of thinking about health	Problematic, creative, innovative and active	Limited use of information about medical care and medicines
Attitudes towards the ideas of achieving a healthy state	They are created (or picked up) and implemented by the most active person, which strengthens the possibilities of medicine	They are created and implemented by various medical institutions and medical specialists
The conscious attitude of the person to the place of life and illness	Illness is part of my life	Life is part of my illness

Although, no country in the world has yet been able to create such a system of health care institutions that would take full responsibility for effective prevention and the provision of timely and high-quality medical services to the entire population without exception (Sizov, Sheviakov, Slavska, Alforov, Kornienko, 2022).

Therefore, the health-developing pedagogical activity of the teachers of "Physical Education" is the one that translates education and upbringing into a life-sustaining process for each person and is aimed at increasing the health of those who acquire

higher education. Appropriate technologies use the natural qualities of students, namely their mental, moral and aesthetic feelings, the need for activity, the ability of a person to accumulate important experience in communication with people, nature and art.

The disease is a suppressed life in its manifestations (Fig. 1). At the same time, the disease of an adult, responsible person for everything that happens to him, is a signal that a person "is not going there" (Krasilshikov, 2021).

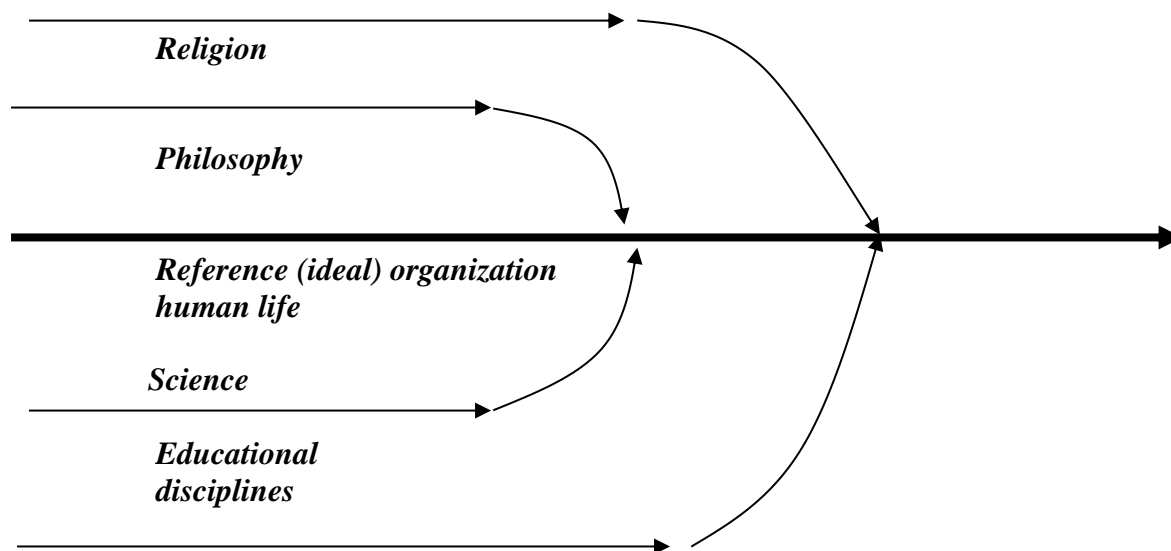


Figure 1. Reference vector of a person living a healthy life

Hence, health is a holistic, systemic state of various human functions as a complex system, the features of which directly depend on its adherence to a way of life that is ideal for this stage of the development of the universe and civilization (Burlakova, Sheviakov, Kondes, 2021).

As we can see, health is the result of an individual arrangement of life that is lived, the real master of which is the person himself. And, when so, it is better if a person will not only understand this, but consciously and effectively build his life (Burlakova, 2021).

The state of health is a snapshot, a fixation at a certain moment, both by objective indicators and by the sense of well-being that complements them, of various characteristics of a person's vital activities, which in one way or another characterize the degree of his harmony with the outside world.

It is impossible to apply an activity-based approach when considering various aspects of the theory and practice of physical culture and sports pedagogy, which is extremely important for the development of pedagogical technology of non-professional physical education, adhering only to a cognitive, research position (Shramko, 2020). That is why it is necessary to consider the system of concepts that make up the basis of creative valeology and the concept of human physical education ("physical culture", "non-professional physical education", "physical activity", "building one's own health" and "recreational activity"), based on the limits of the

natural-scientific paradigm, within which the phenomena of physical culture were studied, paying attention to the motor basis (Dolbysheva, Kosheev, Chuchlovina, Baldzhy, 2020).

Otherwise, it is impossible to understand the formation of a physically active personality as a man-made process related to the mastery of one's physicality. As such, which we project and create in pedagogical practice, and not only investigate as a fact of objective reality. It is no coincidence that a number of authors emphasize that physical culture has an essentially activity character, because outside of activity it ceases to be culture and activity itself is the form of its existence (Shevyakov, Burlakova, Evdokimova, Kakhno, Ponomarenko, 2020).

Therefore, it is wrong to identify physical culture with the physical development of a person, because it also contains a number of integral phenomena of the spiritual world (values, motives, knowledge, etc.). Hence, it is impossible to contrast, to separate as fundamentally incompatible physical and spiritual culture (Sheviakov, Burlakova, 2020).

The main thing in presenting the concept of "physical culture", in the context of activity, is the desire to find out and show how the space of physical culture is organized, while maintaining the intention to form a physical culture-active personality. Consider, also, the process of the emergence of a valuable relationship to physical education, the self-determination of a person to physical activity and, then, the mechanisms of generating physical activity and the activity of building one's own health (Shevchenko, Shevyakov, Burlakova, Agarkov, Shramko, 2020).

Values are those moral, vital and emotionally significant guidelines in the life of an individual, in connection with the desire to achieve or preserve which a person builds his life. Values, like human abilities, are revealed at the moment of longing for their achievement or loss. Part of the values is usually in an actualized state, and then it is possible to "observe" their presence through appropriate human actions. As for the value of health, it is, as a rule, weakly expressed in the youth environment. At the same time, "becomes visible" as a reaction of even a young person to the disease, which appeared when the understanding of the poor current state of health comes (Shramko, 2020).

Based on the presented, the concept of "physical culture" is formed in compliance with the requirements proposed for the concept of "human education". Emphasizing its activity aspect, the important and integral cultural aspect is only consciously relegated to the background. Attention is deliberately focused on the issues of the emergence of norms, samples and standards of physical culture, on the situations of their existence, appropriation and involvement by man. After all, the central element of culture, according to Karl Marx, is the "essential forces of man", his "subjective abilities", "physical and spiritual abilities" (Krutsevich, Zakharchenko, 2017).

In the most general form, the structure of physical culture can be shown using the classical methodology of the mental activity scheme (Fig. 2). First of all, it records "natural, accidental" situations of emergence of norms, samples and standards of culture (N). This is a layer that reflects the historical and social experience of formation, approbation and further use of the means of physical culture, as a special

motor reaction of a person to the need/situation that has arisen. It also corresponds to the features of "preparation" for possible various situations in life. More precisely, it reflects the fact of the appearance, description and experience of using the means of physical culture to increase the level of physical qualities, physical health (H), as a special motor reaction of a person to emerging difficult and extreme situations (E), which require the manifestation of certain physical qualities, the corresponding state of the functions and systems of the human body, provided with the necessary intellectual and volitional manifestations (Doroshenko, Mykhailiuk, Lyakhova, Nikanorov, Malakhova, Tureeva, 2022).

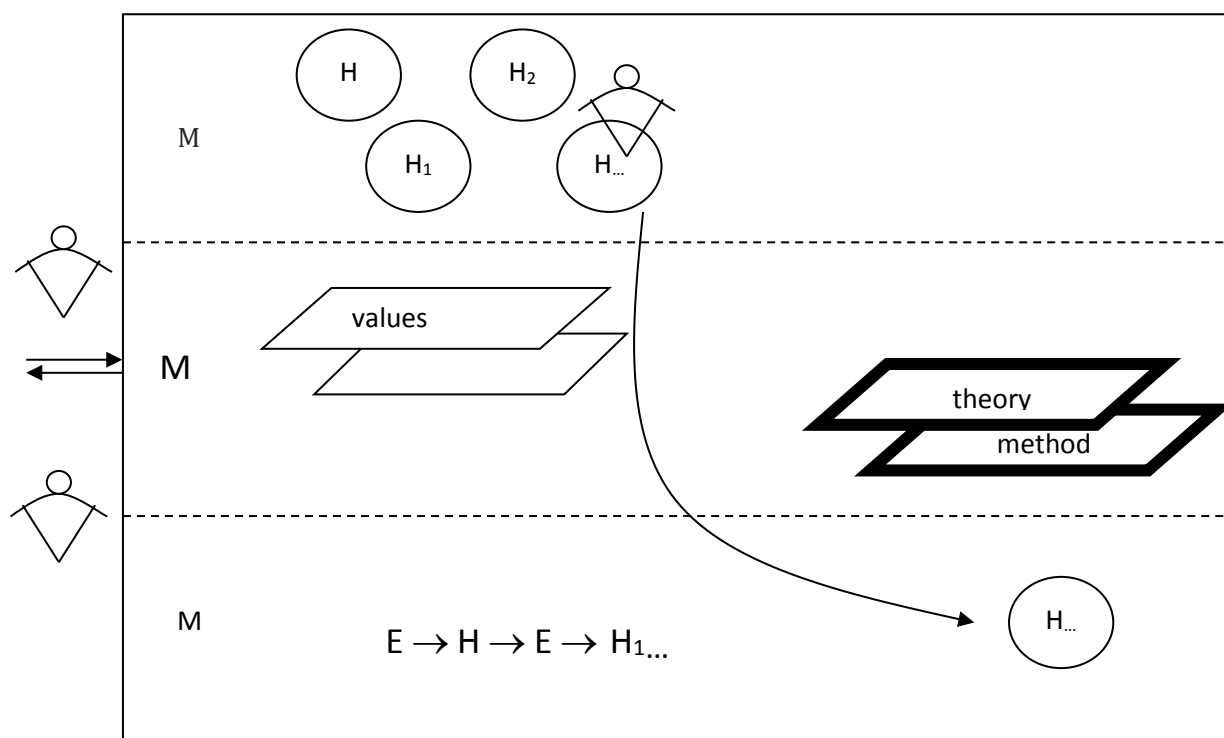


Figure 2. Scheme of organization of the physical culture area

The lower level of the scheme, symbolizing human activity, is called thinking.

In the case of success from the involvement of a new reception/method created for use in a specific life situation with the use of motor action, the new cultural norm is fixed in the upper, space of the scheme (M - that is, the level of thinking) in the form of defined signs and symbols (in the scheme - H, H1, H2...).

The indication of a special "mental" level of existence of physical culture (M) cannot be interpreted as some kind of "independent life" of deduced rules, prepared written texts, activity schemes, or material objects (Holovkova L., Holovkova A., 2019). The presented vision of the organization of this area of culture only records the ability of a person to work in the space of the ideal with already existing norms, samples and standards of physical culture³⁸. These "casts" of previously performed activities are presented in the mental space of culture in a fixed form for the next use (Prikhodko, Burlakova, Sheviakov, 2019). Physical culture activity and the activity of building one's own health, which give rise to new norms of physical culture, become a prerequisite for the fact that a "cast" of a person's successful motor activity is, as it

were, detached from the precedent, is formalized as its sign and is introduced into this area of culture (Sizov, Slavskaya, 2019).

Thus, the health-developing technology of physical education is a pedagogical activity of a teacher and a student in designing, organizing and observing the student's motor activity regime, which is based on accompanying technologies and an interdisciplinary approach aimed at disease prevention, strengthening, development and improvement of health for quality training for professional activity.

Conclusions. Non-professional physical education of students of civil specialties should contribute to the formation of a personality capable of applying the most appropriate means of physical education for it. This should happen through the development of abilities, assimilation of a number of concepts and, as a result, inclusion in physical culture activities. The selection of this direction of pedagogical theory and practice as independent is determined by the characteristics of the personality of adults: the complexity of thinking, the characteristics of communication, understanding, self-determination of the person and goal setting.

An important feature of adult pedagogy is the orientation not so much on the transfer of knowledge, but on the assimilation of ways of acting in various situations with the subsequent reflection of the acquired experience and the development of abilities for one's own future activities. This is how a creative component arises, as an immanent of physical activity.

New norms of physical culture and sports can arise in another way, namely as a result of abstract activity in the mental space. So, for example, individual sports were first thought of, and only then entered into life. In the same way, these or other author's health improvement systems are designed and only then checked.

The process of getting involved in physical education requires the subject of activity to have the necessary organization of his consciousness and readiness for practical mastery (learning and training). Because the formation of the subject of activity is necessarily connected with the abstract activity of a person. She must understand the specifics and purposes of various norms, be able to create systems (complexes) from them, suitable for solving specific problems in the course of developing physical culture and recreation programs. Finally, she must possess the techniques of reflection of her own actions and their consequences

Obviously, a person can also harmonize his relations with the outside world by creating his own living environment, as a consciously formed place (in the natural environment, circle of communication and ways of organizing life), the structure of which will reflect the laws and rules of living a healthy life that he understands.

The perspective of further research is determined by the need to train teachers for the implementation of non-professional physical education.

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