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INSTITUTIONAL STABILITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: THE ECONOMIC AND LEGAL DIMENSION

Purpose. To analyze the main aspects and identify the problems of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development under the influence of the challenges under the conditions of martial law in Ukraine.

Methodology. General scientific methods and special methods of research were used, in particular: the method of abstract analysis and generalization, systematic and comparative analysis, factor analysis, which, by their totality, made it possible to conduct applied research on the state and dynamics of changes in the Integral indicator of public administration and the Global Index of Sustainable Development, on the basis of which it was found that when the value of the Integral indicator of public administration increases, there is an increase in the Global Index of Sustainable Development.

Findings. The results of the conducted research give grounds for asserting that in modern conditions there are serious problems of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration and sustainable development of the countries of Europe and Ukraine. The work analyzes the essence of the institutional stability of public administration and proves its significant influence on the parameters of sustainable development. The main problems and destabilizing factors of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development under the influence of the challenges of martial law in Ukraine have been identified, among which the most significant are: low level of institutional capacity of public administration bodies; failure of public administration bodies to ensure transparency and openness of their activities; lack of transparency of election processes and the election of representatives of clan-oligarchic structures to public authorities; the presence of obstacles to the free will of citizens; excessive political pressure on public authorities by representatives of business and criminal structures; increased political instability, uncertainty of the political course and shortening of political cycles; the imperfection of the current legislation and its inability to fully protect the interests of the public; the rapid growth of the level of corruption and the imperfection of anti-corruption mechanisms.

Originality. The scientific novelty consists in the substantiation of the author's approach to the study of the economic and legal dimension of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration, primarily within the framework of achieving the goals of sustainable development under the influence of the challenges of martial law.

Practical value. The main directions of strengthening the institutional stability of public administration on the basis of strengthening sustainable development are proposed, in particular, the need for the formation of effective mechanisms for ensuring political stability and sustainable development, the harmonization of national legislation with norms of European and international law, as well as the development of effective mechanisms for combating corruption is proved.

Keywords: *public administration, sustainable development, public administration system, legal relations*

Introduction. At the current stage of socio-economic development, significant destructive effects of the processes of globalization, mega-regionalization and geopoliticization are observed, as a result of which the countries of the world suffer from financial-economic and socio-political instability, the deepening of which leads to a decrease in the possibilities of ensuring sustainable development and achieving the main goals of the functioning of the state and society. Challenges and dangers of a global and regional nature determine the need for the formation of an effective system of counteraction to existing and potential threats of the internal and external environment and actualize the issue of ensuring the sustainable development of the countries of the world, an important place in the system of ensuring which is public administration, whose mechanisms are able to ensure counteraction to destabilizing factors, maintain the established order of organization and functioning of state institutions, as well as raise the standards of the population's quality of life in a strategic perspective. It is obvious that ensuring the sustainable development of the country requires strengthening the role of state structures, local self-government bodies and public organizations in the direction of ensuring the effectiveness of their activities regarding the adoption of appro-

priate management decisions concerning the regulation and balancing of the development of economic, social and environmental systems, which in the conditions of the challenges and dangers of the Russian war against Ukraine have significantly changed, acquired a qualitatively new look and are subject to significant destructive effects. Therefore, the problem of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development under the influence of the challenges of Russia's war against Ukraine in today's conditions becomes extremely relevant and requires in-depth study.

Literature review. The need to ensure effective public administration in the country is due to the need to exercise managerial influence at all levels of social relations. At the same time, ensuring the stable development, publicity and stability of the government system, which requires an effective combination of state administration with local self-government, as well as active involvement of the public in the process of public administration, is becoming of great importance. Since the essence of public administration consists in the implementation of activities aimed at ensuring the effective functioning of all bodies of state power and local self-government, the broad participation of various interested parties in the formation and implementation of state policy is a priority for ensuring the democratic development of soci-

ety and strengthening democracy in the country. However, it is worth recognizing that the processes of strengthening globalization have created favorable conditions for the development and functioning of several types of political regimes, which are characteristic of different countries of the world depending on their level of socio-economic development, are characterized by different stability of public administration and ensure the implementation of the principles of a developed democracy, or authoritarianism and totalitarianism. Accordingly, the organizational and legal mechanisms and features of public administration in such countries differ significantly from each other.

The issue of researching the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development over a long period of time remains a relevant topic for scientific discussions and scientific and applied developments both at the national and international levels, as evidenced by the works by leading domestic and foreign scientists. In particular, C. Pollitt and G. Bouckaert [1] consider public administration as a systemic phenomenon, the essence of which is manifested in the study of the peculiarities of professional activity by government officials and politicians, as well as the procedures implemented by state authorities, proving that public administration combines activities that are closely interconnected with politics, legislation and civil society.

According to H. Saburova [2], public administration involves the coordination of people's management in the system of formation and development of democracy in the state. At the same time, the scientist claims that public administration is implemented with the help of two types: 1) indirect public administration, which is aimed at ensuring the activities of executive power bodies at all levels of social relations; 2) direct public administration, which is aimed at ensuring the activities of bodies of legislative power and local self-government bodies with the separation of elements and a clear division of powers between state administration bodies and the activities of public organizations and business structures. However, in the process of instability and the appearance of significant destabilizing factors of a socio-economic and socio-political nature, it is extremely difficult to ensure the effectiveness of public administration in the state, therefore, in the scientific literature, the issue of ensuring the stability of public administration is often raised, on which F. Caldatto, S. Bortoluzzi and E. Lima [3] suggest that it should be considered as ensuring the proper level of functioning of the system of state authorities and local self-government, capable of protecting the interests of society and resisting the challenges and dangers of modernity. At the same time, the scientists emphasize that the institutional stability of public administration should take into account the social aspects of the country's development and ensuring sustainable development on the basis of democracy, because its principles, according to I. Al-Atti [4], allow achieving a high level of development of civil society, which has a positive effect on the exercise of power by public administration bodies, which is proven by the results of empirical studies conducted by V. Lavrus [5], who confirmed that democratic countries have significantly higher indicators of the stability of public administration than countries with authoritarian and totalitarian regimes.

Bornemann V. and Christem M. [6] also take the position that the institutional stability of public administration has a close relationship with the processes of sustainable development management according to the specified type, and the practical mechanisms of public stability management are similar and complementary. At the same time, L. Meuleman [7] notes that ensuring the institutional stability of public administration cannot be implemented without taking into account the principles of strategic policy for achieving the goals of sustainable development, in particular: overcoming poverty, hunger, improving health, ensuring quality education, gender

equality, rights to clean water and proper sanitation, to decent work and economic growth, sustainable development of cities and communities, creation of conditions for energy recovery, introduction of innovations and infrastructure, reduction of inequality, promotion of responsible consumption, fight against climate change, preservation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring peace and justice, as well as establishing partnerships for sustainable development, and the effectiveness of public administration and strengthening its institutional stability depend on the level of interaction between state authorities and civil society.

A similar opinion is held by M. Lubell and T. Morrison [8], who believe that the achievement of sustainable development requires social cooperation and the implementation of the principles of public administration on the basis of democracy, therefore, in the understanding of scientists, the institutional stability of public administration is considered as one of the tools of civil society participation in sustainable development management. In this context, G. Bouckaert, R. Loretan and S. Troupin [9] point out that the country's public administration system is obliged to promote the implementation of sustainable development goals through the use of political tools.

It is obvious that in the conditions of instability and increasing challenges of modern times, related to the war of Russia against Ukraine, ensuring the stability of public administration and achieving the goals of sustainable development are subject to a significant destabilizing influence of internal and external factors, and the assessment of their state and trends of change is made impossible by the lack of access to information resources in the territories under occupation and suffering from active hostilities. However, A. Pomazana-Ponomarenko, O. Siemilietov, D. Medvedieva and O. Kriukov [10] claim that empirical evaluations of the effectiveness of ensuring and effectiveness of institutional stability of public administration, despite the challenges and dangers of modernity, must be carried out, and they also emphasize the need for improvement of criteria, methods and tools for conducting such an assessment, taking into account the existing trends of sustainable development. At the same time, H. Shumska and V. Melnyk [11] note the need to take into account the innovative technologies and the process of digitalization of the economy and society when evaluating the effectiveness of public management, which will allow one to quickly and timely monitor dynamic changes and make appropriate management decisions to eliminate risks and threats of destabilizing influence.

Vavrek R. [12] emphasizes the difficulties of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration in the conditions of increasing socio-political crisis in the country. Therefore, he believes that ensuring the effectiveness of public administration requires enhanced public control, which is one of the principles of implementing the basic principles of the development of a democratic society. Agreeing with the scientific position of R. Vavrek, M. Blikhar, I. Skovronska, V. Shyshko, O. Potsiurko and A. Hodiak [13] emphasize the significant problems of ensuring institutional stability of public administration, which are available in Ukraine, along with the importance of state control in the field of public administration. In particular, scientists prove that the country has a low level of institutional capacity of public authorities at various levels of social relations, a low level of public trust in them, as well as the imperfection of current legislation in the field of public administration. In addition, R. Blahuta, V. Blikhar, V. Savenko, M. Vinichuk, V. Gapchich [14], based on empirical research, proved that Ukraine has a high level of state instability, which deepened in the conditions of the war against Russia, and causes a decrease in the effectiveness of public administration bodies, which, in turn, requires strengthening their stability and strengthening interaction with the public, since, as noted by N. Tkachova, V. Tokareva, I. Shumliaieva, V. Korolkov and M. Rysin [15], the institutional stability of the country's public

administration is a decisive factor in ensuring the stability in the country and increasing well-being.

It is obvious that the issue of researching the peculiarities of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development under the influence of the challenges of Russia's war against Ukraine is extremely relevant and is considered both within Ukraine and at the global level. However, it was still not possible to solve the main problems, and the factors of the military confrontation deepened them even more, which requires further research in this direction.

Purpose. The purpose of the article is to identify the problems of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development under the influence of the challenges of Russia's war against Ukraine. Achieving the defined goal of the research requires solving a number of basic tasks related to the analysis of scientific approaches to determining the essence of the concept of institutional stability of public administration and the features of its provision in the unstable conditions of modern times and the destabilizing influence of war factors; identifying the main problems of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development under the influence of the challenges of Russia's war against Ukraine; carrying out a study of the state and trends of changes in the main indicators characterizing the effectiveness of public administration in the country and the level of its sustainable development; determination of the main directions of strengthening the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development under the influence of the challenges of Russia's war against Ukraine in a strategic perspective.

Methods. General scientific and special methods of economic analysis and scientific knowledge have been used in the research, namely: the method of systemic analysis and synthesis was used to determine the essence of the concept of institutional stability of public administration and sustainable development of the country; the method of comparison, analogy and statistical analysis was used to carry out analytical assessments of the state and trends of changes in indicators of the effectiveness of public administration and sustainable development; the grouping method and cluster analysis were applied in order to group European countries according to the indicators of the Global Index of Sustainable Development and the Integral Indicator of Public Administration to identify common and different trends in ensuring the institutional stability of public administration and determining the level of sustainable development of countries; with the help of the method of generalization and systematization, hypotheses were formulated, research results and conclusions were formed.

Results. The existence of significant problems of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration and sustainable development of the countries of the world is proven in the scientific studies of leading domestic and foreign scientists, each of whom attempts to form certain directions of the way out from crisis situations and outlines the vectors of solving important problems in modern dynamic and unstable conditions. However, it is worth stating that a positive result has not yet been achieved, and the emergence of a military conflict on the territory of Ukraine, which turned into a full-scale military invasion of Russia on the territory of independent Ukraine, further deepened the existing situation and provoked the emergence of new dangerous destabilizing factors.

It is obvious that under such circumstances there is a need to evaluate the effectiveness of public administration in European countries and Ukraine, the parameters of their sustainable development, the achievement of its main goals, as well as the comparison of performance indicators for the implemen-

tation of comparative characteristics in order to find common ways to achieve parity in countering negative factors and to identify the impact of stability of public administration on ensuring sustainable development.

Conducted research on the effectiveness of public administration in certain European countries, in particular, in Ukraine, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Moldova, Germany and Romania, by evaluating the parameters of their value of the Integral indicator of public administration, which includes the level of implementation of the right to vote and accountability in the country, efficiency of government activity, the level of political stability and absence of violence, the quality of legislation, compliance and implementation of the principle of the rule of law, as well as the level of control over corruption in the period from 2020 to 2022 (Table 1), speaks of the ambiguity of the situation that has developed in each of the analyzed countries. At the same time, the presence of certain problems of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration in each of the analyzed countries is clearly highlighted, as evidenced by the values of the functional components of the Integral indicator of public administration and a significant decrease in sub-indexes in the conditions of 2022. It is obvious that Russia's war against Ukraine has led to the destabilization of the socio-political situation not only in Ukraine, but also in the countries that border it.

At the same time, it is worth paying attention to the fact that the most critical situation is the provision of institutional stability of public administration is revealed in Ukraine, where a number of significant problems are singled out, in particular: 1) the implementation of the right to vote and accountability is under significant external and internal pressure, as a result of which the opportunities for citizens' participation in election processes at various levels and the implementation of political rights are limited by certain factors of destabilizing influence, and political processes take place with the participation of clan-oligarchic structures that lobby for their own interests, rather than protecting the interests of the public; 2) the effectiveness of the government's activity is evidenced by low indicators, and the quality of public service provision by state authorities and local self-government bodies does not meet the established standards; the qualification level of government officials and their competence is low, which determines their inability to resist political pressure from other power structures and ensure an increase in the level of public trust; 3) political stability and absence of violence is highly questionable, as there are manifestations of destabilization of the government, facts of its forced resignation, frequent changes in political course, shortening of political cycles, as well as disruptions of the peaceful, transparent and democratic electoral process; 4) the quality of the legislation is assessed by low parameters, and the compliance of the implemented measures of a socio-political, social and financial-economic nature do not achieve the desired effects; 5) the observance and implementation of the principle of the rule of law shows that the level of trust of citizens in the legislation is extremely low, the effectiveness of the legislative system and the degree of compliance with laws in society do not correspond to optimal indicators, which causes the indirect attitude of citizens to crimes committed in various spheres of the economy and society; 6) corruption control proves the critical importance of the corruption of the political system and the low level of its perception by society.

For a more detailed and in-depth analysis of the effectiveness of public administration in the specified European countries, we consider it expedient to group them according to the Integral indicator of public administration and to find out the common and distinctive features of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration. We will carry out the necessary calculations using the technology of cluster analysis (*k*-means method of PP Statistica 8.0), and we will systematize the grouping results in Table 2.

Table 1

The state and dynamics of changes in the Integral indicator of public administration in individual European countries in terms of sub-indexes for 2020–2022 [16, 17]

No.	Country	The implementation of the right to vote and accountability			The effectiveness of the government's activity			Political stability and absence of violence			The quality of the legislation			The observance and implementation of the principle of the rule of law			Corruption control		
		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
1	Hungary	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.54	0.60	0.53	0.84	0.80	0.64	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.42	0.07	0.01	-0.10		
2	Poland	0.62	0.58	0.60	0.32	0.25	0.26	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.85	0.83	0.72	0.52	0.43	0.43	0.62	0.55	0.51
3	Czech Republic	0.98	1.01	1.04	0.91	1.07	1.09	0.91	0.95	0.82	1.23	1.34	1.39	1.02	1.09	1.10	0.56	0.62	0.66
4	Slovakia	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.63	0.62	0.44	0.77	0.87	0.85	0.65	0.68	0.62	0.42	0.21	0.21
5	Moldova	-0.05	0.04	0.09	-0.55	-0.44	-0.31	-0.34	-0.21	-0.67	-1.01	0.00	0.10	-0.50	-0.36	-0.29	-0.57	-0.47	-0.34
6	Germany	1.37	1.42	1.41	1.31	1.29	1.29	0.64	0.73	0.61	1.58	1.63	1.52	1.52	1.57	1.53	1.83	1.78	1.82
7	Romania	0.59	0.59	0.56	-0.29	-0.16	0.00	0.51	0.58	0.49	0.35	0.29	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.40	-0.10	-0.06	0.02
8	Ukraine	0.09	0.07	-0.02	-0.41	-0.44	-0.50	-1.16	-1.13	-2.00	-0.27	-0.29	-0.33	-0.71	-0.68	-0.92	-0.83	-0.79	-0.63

Table 2

Grouping of individual European countries according to the Integral indicator of public administration in 2020–2022 [16, 17]

Integral indicator of public administration						
No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Country	Cluster number	Country	Cluster number	Country	Cluster number
1	Germany	1	Germany	1	Germany	1
2	Hungary	2	Czech Republic	2	Czech Republic	2
3	Poland		Hungary		Hungary	
4	Czech Republic	3	Poland	3	Poland	3
5	Slovakia		Slovakia		Slovakia	
6	Romania		Romania		Romania	
7	Moldova	3	Moldova	3	Moldova	3
8	Ukraine		Ukraine		Ukraine	

The results of the clustering made it possible to identify three groups among the countries selected for the study, which are characterized by common and distinctive features of public administration and different levels of ensuring its institutional stability. The first group in 2020 consisted only of Germany, which was joined by the Czech Republic in 2021 and 2022. The countries of this group have relatively higher indicators of the effectiveness of public administration in all parameters of the study. In the countries of this group, society can freely take an active part in the electoral process and implement its own initiatives to improve it. Germany and the Czech Republic have fairly high indicators of political stability and absence of violence, and the effectiveness of the state authorities in the field of public administration is confirmed by the positive approval of civil society. In addition, in these countries, citizens comply with the law,

and at the national and regional levels, strict control over corruption is established.

The second group consists of Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Romania, which provide mediocre indicators of the effectiveness of public administration and have certain problems with its implementation in accordance with the principles of ensuring democratic development, in particular, with regard to the implementation of the right to vote in individual countries and with regard to ensuring political stability (Hungary), the effectiveness of government activity (Romania) and the anti-corruption fight (all countries included in the second cluster). At the same time, it is worth noting that in the countries of the second group, cases of high-profile corruption scandals in the political sphere and regarding the distribution of state financial resources have become frequent.

The third group includes countries of the transitive type, which do not belong to the European Union and have not completed the processes of transformational restructuring, namely, Moldova and Ukraine, in which the efficiency of public administration is assessed by extremely low indicators, which testifies to the serious problems of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration, inefficiency activities of state power structures, restrictions on the right to vote and access to the electoral process, non-compliance with current legislation and the growing scale of the spread of corruption.

At the same time, it should be noted that the parameters of the Integral indicator of public administration by all sub-indices have significantly deteriorated in 2022 in all countries without exception, which proves the negative impact on it of the factors of Russia's war against Ukraine.

Accordingly, the presence of significant problems of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration causes significant destructive changes in achieving the goals of sustainable development of countries. In this context, the need to analyze the parameters of sustainable development of the European countries selected for analysis is brought up to date. Figure shows the state and dynamics of changes in the Global Index of Sustainable Development in Ukraine and in some European countries in 2020–2022.

Based on the results of the conducted research, it can be stated that the highest level of sustainable development is observed in those countries where the highest indicators of the efficiency of public administration are recorded, in particular, it is the highest in Germany and the Czech Republic, and the lowest in Moldova and Ukraine, as evidenced by the values of the Global Index of Sustainable Development for the period of 2020–2022. At the same time, it is worth noting that the decrease in the level of sustainable development in the conditions of Russia's war against Ukraine is observed in only a few countries, in particular in Germany from 82.5 in 2021 to 82.2 in 2022, in the Czech Republic from 81.39 in 2021 to 80.50 in 2022 and in Belarus from 78.82 in 2021 to 76.00 in 2022, and in other countries, including Ukraine, its growing importance is recorded. It is likely that the tangible

consequences of the war for the countries of Europe appear already in 2023, which opens up prospects for further research in this direction. However, it is already becoming obvious that in the countries of the European Union there is a higher level of sustainable development than in countries of the transitive type.

Based on the results obtained in the course of the research, it can be stated that in Ukraine and in the countries of Europe bordering it, there are significant problems of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development, which have especially deepened under the influence of the challenges of Russia's war against Ukraine. The main and most important problems of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development are the following:

- 1) low level of institutional capacity of public administration bodies at various levels of social and political relations;
- 2) failure of public administration bodies to ensure transparency and openness of their activities, which leads to a decrease in public trust in them;
- 3) non-transparency of election processes and the election of representatives of clan-oligarchic structures to public authorities;
- 4) the presence of obstacles to the free will of citizens;
- 5) excessive political pressure on public authorities by representatives of business and criminal structures;
- 6) increased political instability, uncertainty of the political course and shortening of political cycles;
- 7) the imperfection of the current legislation and its inability to fully protect the interests of the public;
- 8) the rapid growth of the level of corruption and the imperfection of anti-corruption mechanisms.

It is obvious that the presence of the mentioned problems constitutes a significant obstacle in ensuring the institutional stability of public administration and does not contribute to the sustainable development of the country. Therefore, in order to get out of crisis situations, it will be expedient to: 1) form special mechanisms for ensuring the institutional stability of public administration on the basis of strengthening sustainable

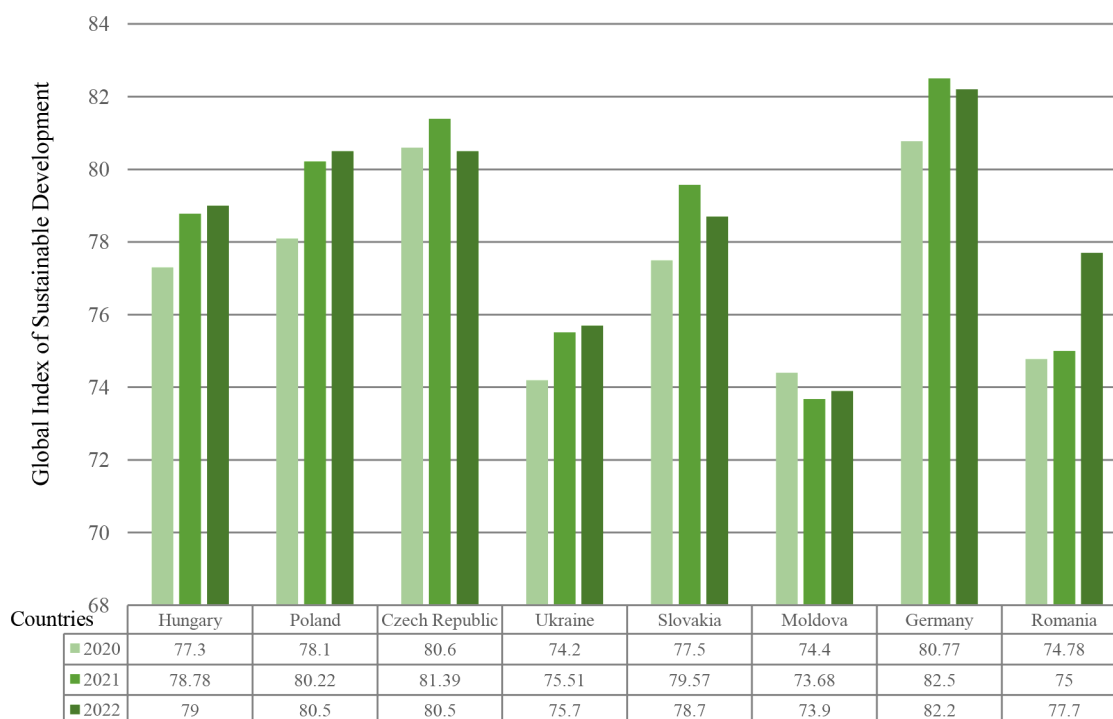


Fig. Status and dynamics of changes in the Global Index of Sustainable Development in Ukraine and in selected European countries in 2020–2022 [18–20]

development and achieving its main goals; 2) harmonization of national legislation with norms of European and international law in terms of ensuring sustainable development and countering modern risks and threats; 3) development of effective mechanisms for combating corruption, particularly in the field of public administration.

Conclusions. Thus, the conducted studies of the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development under the influence of the challenges of Russia's war against Ukraine give grounds for asserting that in Ukraine and in the countries of the European Union that border Ukraine, there are significant problems of ensuring the institutional stability of public administration, as a result of which public administration bodies are unable to fully implement the main tasks of their activities and contribute to the sustainable development of the country. It has been established that the system of public administration in the analyzed countries is unstable and is significantly negatively affected by the increasing influence of the destabilizing factors of war and the risks of the spread of corruption. The significant influence of public administration on the sustainable development of the country and the directly proportional dependence between the indicators characterizing the parameters of the efficiency of public administration and sustainable development have been revealed. It has been proven that with the increase in the value of the Integral indicator of public administration, there is an increase in the Global Index of Sustainable Development. In order to get out of the crisis situation and ensure the institutional stability of public administration in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development, it is proposed to direct the main measures to the formation of effective mechanisms for ensuring the institutional stability of public administration on the basis of strengthening sustainable development and achieving its main goals; the implementation of harmonization of national legislation with the norms of European and international law in terms of ensuring sustainable development and countering modern risks and threats; the development of effective mechanisms for combating corruption.

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Інституційна стійкість публічного управління: економіко-правовий вимір

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Мета. Здійснити аналіз основних аспектів і виявити проблеми забезпечення інституційної стійкості публічного управління в контексті досягнення цілей сталого розвитку під впливом викликів за умов воєнного стану в Україні.

Методика. Використані загальнонаукові методи та спеціальні прийоми дослідження, зокрема: метод абстрактного аналізу та узагальнення, системного й порівняльного аналізу, факторного аналізу, що за своєю сукупністю дали можливість провести прикладні дослідження стану й динаміки зміни Інтегрального показника державного управління та Глобального індексу стало-

го розвитку, на підставі чого з'ясовано, що при зростанні значення Інтегрального показника державного управління спостерігається зростання Глобального індексу сталого розвитку.

Результати. Результати проведеного дослідження дають підстави стверджувати, що в умовах сучасності існують вагомні проблеми забезпечення інституційної стійкості публічного управління та сталого розвитку країн Європи та України. У роботі здійснено аналіз сутності інституційної стійкості публічного управління й доведено її вагомий вплив на параметри сталого розвитку. Виявлені основні проблеми та дестабілізуючі чинники забезпечення інституційної стійкості публічного управління в контексті досягнення цілей сталого розвитку під впливом викликів воєнного стану в Україні, серед яких найбільш вагомими є: низький рівень інституційної спроможності органів публічного управління; неспроможність органів публічного управління забезпечити прозорість і відкритість своєї діяльності; непрозорість виборчих процесів та обрання до органів публічної влади представників кланово-олігархічних структур; наявність перешкод щодо вільного волевиявлення громадян; надмірний політичний тиск на органи публічної влади представників бізнесових і кримінальних структур; посилен-

ня політичної нестабільності, невизначеність політичного курсу та скорочення політичних циклів; недосконалість чинного законодавства та його неспроможність у повній мірі захистити інтереси громадськості; стрімке зростання рівня корупції та недосконалість механізмів антикорупційної боротьби.

Наукова новизна. Полягає в обґрунтуванні авторського підходу до вивчення економіко-правового виміру забезпечення інституційної стійкості публічного управління передовсім у межах досягнення цілей сталого розвитку під впливом викликів воєнного стану.

Практична значимість. Запропоновані основні напрями зміцнення інституційної стійкості публічного управління на засадах посилення сталого розвитку, зокрема, доведена необхідність формування ефективних механізмів забезпечення політичної стабільності та сталого розвитку; гармонізації національного законодавства із нормами європейського та міжнародного права; розроблення ефективних механізмів боротьби з корупцією.

Ключові слова: публічне управління, сталий розвиток, система державного управління, правові відносини

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