

Modeling Approaches for Sustainable Economic Development in Legal Field of Public Administration Systems

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Abstract: The main purpose of the article is to determine the ways of sustainable economic development of the public administration system of a particular country. Poland is an analyzed system of public administration. The object of the research is the system of sustainable economic development within the framework of public administration. The scientific task was to conduct modeling of ways to ensure sustainable economic development in the system of public administration. The methodology involved the use of a modern method for informational support of the description of the main ways to ensure sustainable economic development within the framework of public administration. As a result of the study, we have received the main information-functional models for ensuring sustainable economic development by improving the efficiency of the administrative and legal aspects of public administration. The main model for ensuring sustainable economic development by improving the efficiency of the administrative and legal aspects of public administration and the model of the function of its achievement are presented. The innovativeness of the study lies in the use of new ways to ensure sustainable economic development through the administrative and legal aspects of the public administration system. The study is limited by taking into account only administrative and legal aspects. Prospects for further research will be to model sustainable economic development through the development of economic and financial aspects of public administration.

Keywords: Sustainable Economic Development, Economic Planning, Public, Public Administration, Systems Modeling, Legal Aspects, Strategic Economic Planning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Five and a half millennia ago, mankind entered into state-legal reality within the framework of sustainable development. To date, there are almost no people left living outside of these phenomena. Thus, the state and law are characterized by social progress, otherwise they would not have established themselves almost on the entire territory of the Earth and would not have embraced all people with their influence. The main features of the state in the framework of sustainable economic development include: a territory recognized by the world community; people associated with the state by citizenship (citizenship); public authority; rules of law; taxes; state coercion, which may be used by public authorities to protect against violations of the law or non-payment of taxes; and external attributes (flag, anthem, coat of arms). These signs are universal, inherent in any state within the framework of sustainable development.

Administrative law in the system of ensuring sustainable economic development fills the entire legal matter of society. It is practically impossible to find important social relations that have not been regulated to one degree or another by the norms of administrative law. Accordingly, one of the first questions to be answered is the definition of the role of administrative law in the legal system of society.

Modern changes and the social, economic and environmental problems associated with them are in need of deep reflection. The problems of sustainable economic development of territories indicate the importance of their solution through the effective implementation of public administration and administration. The globalization of socio-economic relations within the framework of sustainable economic development indicates the importance of improving public administration and administration, in particular, in ensuring the sustainable economic development of territories. To meet the needs of the population in various spheres of life, solving problems is of particular importance to reform the modern system of public administration.

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Administration in the system for ensuring sustainable economic development - purposeful interaction of public administrations with legal entities and individuals to ensure the implementation of laws and by-laws and the performance of functions: planning, determining development directions, creating legal, economic conditions, etc. to realize the interests of the participants in the interaction, division of labor, cooperation and coordination of activities; results monitoring. The relations accompanying administration are characterized by the subordination of the law, and not to the subject, decentralization, the coordination of the interests of the participants in the process, the responsibility of the subject and object for the state of the existing system. Administration is a form of providing management services that takes into account the interests of society.

Public administration in the system of ensuring sustainable economic development is the activity of state administration bodies, local governments, representatives of the private sector and civil society institutions within the powers and functional duties defined by law to form and implement managerial decisions of public importance, sustainable economic development policy of the state and its administrative-territorial units. Public administration is a type of organizational and administrative activity of civil servants and officials of local self-government, which is aimed at both the preparation and implementation of public management decisions, personnel management, and the provision of public services within the framework of sustainable development.

In our opinion, the concept of sustainable economic development involves meeting the needs of modern society without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs through administrative and legal instruments of influence. Administrative and legal aspects are central to the country's sustainable economic development system. Increasing the ability of public servants to analyze, formulate and implement a public policy for the sustainable economic development of territories through the development of effective multi-level management based on partnerships to achieve sustainable economic development goals is only possible with administrative and legal instruments.

The main forms of public administration in the system of ensuring sustainable economic development include: a public-political form used to form and implement strategies, policies, programs, projects, plans; the legal form, which is manifested in regulatory and legal activities, is used in the processes of state regulation, stimulation, support; institutional form (there is an institutionalization of public relations by creating public authorities and administration, the possibilities and responsibility of these structures are approved by legal acts in the provisions on them); an organizational form intended for the formation of organizational structures, the establishment of organizational relations in them and between them.

The main purpose of the article is to determine the ways of sustainable economic development of the public administration system of a particular country. The object of the research is the system of sustainable economic development within the framework of public administration.

The structure of the article includes a review of the literature, a description of the methodology, a presentation of the main results of the study, their discussion and conclusions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

As noted in the literature (Hafer, Ran, 2016; Yemanov et.al., 2023), the modernization of public administration within the framework of sustainable economic development is possible while ensuring the effective functioning of their mechanisms. Despite the fact that public authorities define strategic goals, priorities, tasks, make important management decisions aimed at meeting the needs of regions, territorial communities, their citizens, current trends indicate the need to solve socio-economic and environmental problems through the improvement of public administration, including in ensuring sustainable development. Modern public administration within the framework of sustainable economic development should be carried out taking into account the latest trends in the development of territories, their potential and be strategically oriented towards their sustainable development.

As described in the scientific literature (Kohler, Dimancesco, 2020; Kostrubiec, 2021), public administration in the system of sustainable economic development is the power-administrative activity of certain bodies, officials, regulated by the norms of administrative law, aimed at forming their optimal organizational structure, improving the system of their internal management procedures and external relations with the aim of completely leveling or partial reduction of negative impacts on the administration system of a certain area. It is the norms of administrative law that form the basis of public administration in all spheres of the life of society and the state, because only they determine the status of subjects of public administration, the principles, methods and forms of their activities, ways of implementing state policy in a certain area, methods of control, supervision over compliance with the law.

Today, it is noted in detail by the Cascetta, Pagliara, (2013) and Kryshchanovych et al., (2022) that the current main problems of public administration in ensuring sustainable economic development include: the imperfection of the existing regulatory and legal framework, organizational support, non-systematic nature in the formation and implementation of forecast and program documents; imperfection of the system of provision of public services; untimely response of public authorities and administration to socio-economic and environmental problems; imperfection of the strategic environmental assessment of state planning documents

In the context of global challenges for planning sustainable development, more and more attention should be paid to ensuring sustainable economic development of territories, timely response of public authorities and administration to socio-economic and environmental problems, ensuring interaction between state authorities and local governments, civil society. Special attention should also be paid to the strategic environmental assessment of state planning documents (Sylkin et al., 2019; Kryshchanovych et. al., 2022).

The literature Al Azzam, (2019) and Alshunnaq, (2023) note that modern challenges point to the objective need for further development and strengthening of the activities of public

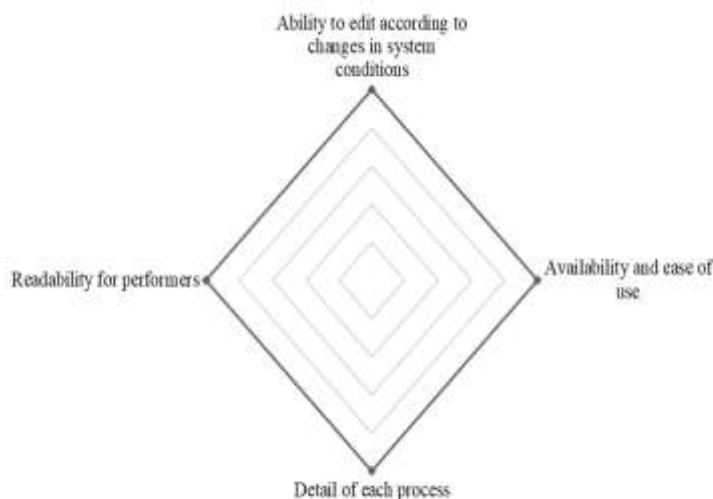


Fig. (1). The key elements that characterize the positive aspects of the Data Flow Diagram methodology (developed by the author).

servants in the new conditions. A deep understanding of the problems that arise in the process of forming the modern doctrine of public service, the concept of public service and the relevant institution will contribute to the development of a more rational approach to the formation of personnel policy in accordance with the tasks and functions of the state, as well as overcoming the alienation of the population from public authorities, increasing professionalism and competence of public servants in the framework of ensuring sustainable development.

In practice and literature (Gil-Garcia, Dawes, Pardo, 2018; Castanho, et.al., 2020), public administration should meet modern challenges, be carried out through the introduction of new approaches to the preparation of state planning documents, taking into account the problems of sustainable development. That is why now the preparation, adoption and implementation of management decisions should be given special attention. Specialists in the field of public administration should know not only the specifics of the preparation and adoption of management decisions in public authorities, but also about the information support of management decisions, methods and technologies for making management decisions, ensuring the quality of management decisions, the effectiveness of management decisions in public authorities.

Summarizing the conducted research of the literature, we can note that our research develops the existing literature in the aspect of presenting a new approach to modeling the functional aspects of sustainable development. However, there are a number of gaps in the existing literature that should be highlighted:

1. Lack of an effective methodological approach to sustainable development.
2. Gaps in the lack of consideration of administrative and legal qualities.

The scientific task was to conduct modeling of ways to ensure sustainable economic development in the system of public administration.

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology involved the use of a modern method for informational support of the description of the main ways to ensure sustainable economic development within the framework of public administration.

The development of an integral system for ensuring sustainable economic development always begins with modeling the object and subject of research. Modeling for sustainability is a long and complex process that requires preparation and analysis of the area for which the software is being created. In turn, modeling within the framework of sustainable economic development consists of several stages, namely: development of functional models; development of information models. In order to better understand the essence of each stage, consider them.

Functional modeling provides an outline of what the system should do. The model describes the functions of internal processes using DFD (Data Flow Diagram). Data Flow Diagrams - Feature modeling represented with DFD. Data Flow Diagram is a graphical representation of data. It specifies the input, output, and processing of the public administration system. When we are trying to create administrative and legal conditions for sustainable development, an information system, a system, a project, we need to find out how information passes from one process to another.

Data Flow Diagram has several levels, but Data Flow Diagram up to the third level is enough to understand any system. The main components of Data Flow Diagram are: 1. External entity - an entity that receives information and passes it to the system. Shown as a rectangle. 2. Data flow - the movement of data from one place to another is shown by data flow. 3. The process is also called the function symbol. Used to process all information in the framework of sustainable development.

There are several key elements that characterize the positive aspects of the Data Flow Diagram methodology (Fig. 1).

Table 1. Matrix of SWOT analysis (developed by the author).

S	W	O	T
Powerful logistics lines	Problems of ensuring information security	Develop and adopt a new sustainability strategy	Rising inflation due to war in the center of Europe
High level of sustainable security	Ineffective sustainability planning	Change the system of administration in the territory	Legacy databases
Strong infrastructure	Problems in the public administration system	Reform the legal system	Lack of experience in sustainability planning

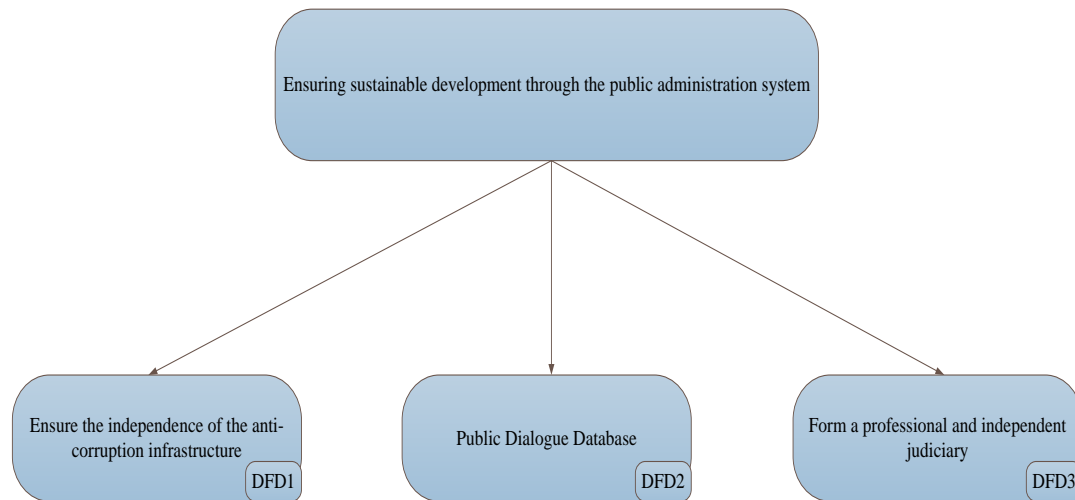


Fig. (2). The key processes that should be performed to implement information-functional modeling in the framework of ensuring sustainable economic development (developed by the author).

The system context diagram (also known as level 0 DFD) is the highest level in the data flow diagram and contains only one process representing the entire system, establishing the context and boundaries of the system being modeled.

The purpose of the system context diagram is to focus on the external factors and events that are taken into account when developing a complete set of system requirements and constraints as part of sustainable development. A system context diagram is often used early in a project to define the scope of study. Thus, within the document.

SWOT analysis is one of the most common tools for strategic planning of sustainable development. It allows you to conduct analytical work to identify strengths and weaknesses, as well as opportunities and threats in the external environment. Strengths and weaknesses refer to the factors of the internal environment of the object of analysis (i.e., those that the object itself is able to influence); opportunities and threats are environmental factors (i.e., those that affect the object from the outside and cannot be controlled by the object).

Separately, it should be noted that we have chosen a single territory and its system of sustainable development. The choice towards the system of public administration of the territory of Warsaw.

The data collection was based on data from the Department of Sustainability in Warsaw. The modeling process was car-

ried out using modern computer vector programs and then converted into a model through Visio. SWOT analysis to assign to assess the state of the object of sustainable economic development and take into account for DFD modeling.

4. RESULTS OF RESEARCH

Before starting the modeling, the region itself should be carefully scanned for the identified problems, which will be taken into account in the future. The results of the SWOT analysis are presented in Table 1.

Let's present the key processes that should be performed to implement information-functional modeling in the framework of ensuring sustainable economic development (Fig. 2).

DFD1. Ensure the independence of the anti-corruption infrastructure. Conduct transparent and politically impartial competitive selection of heads of anti-corruption institutions as part of the protection of the sustainable economic development strategy. Provide an effective system of checks and balances for the independence of the anti-corruption infrastructure from administrative and political pressure. Legislatively provide anti-corruption bodies with the necessary tools for the full implementation of their functions in the framework of sustainable development.

DFD2. Public Dialogue Database. The main forms of administrative and social dialogue within the framework of sustainable development, which are being implemented today in

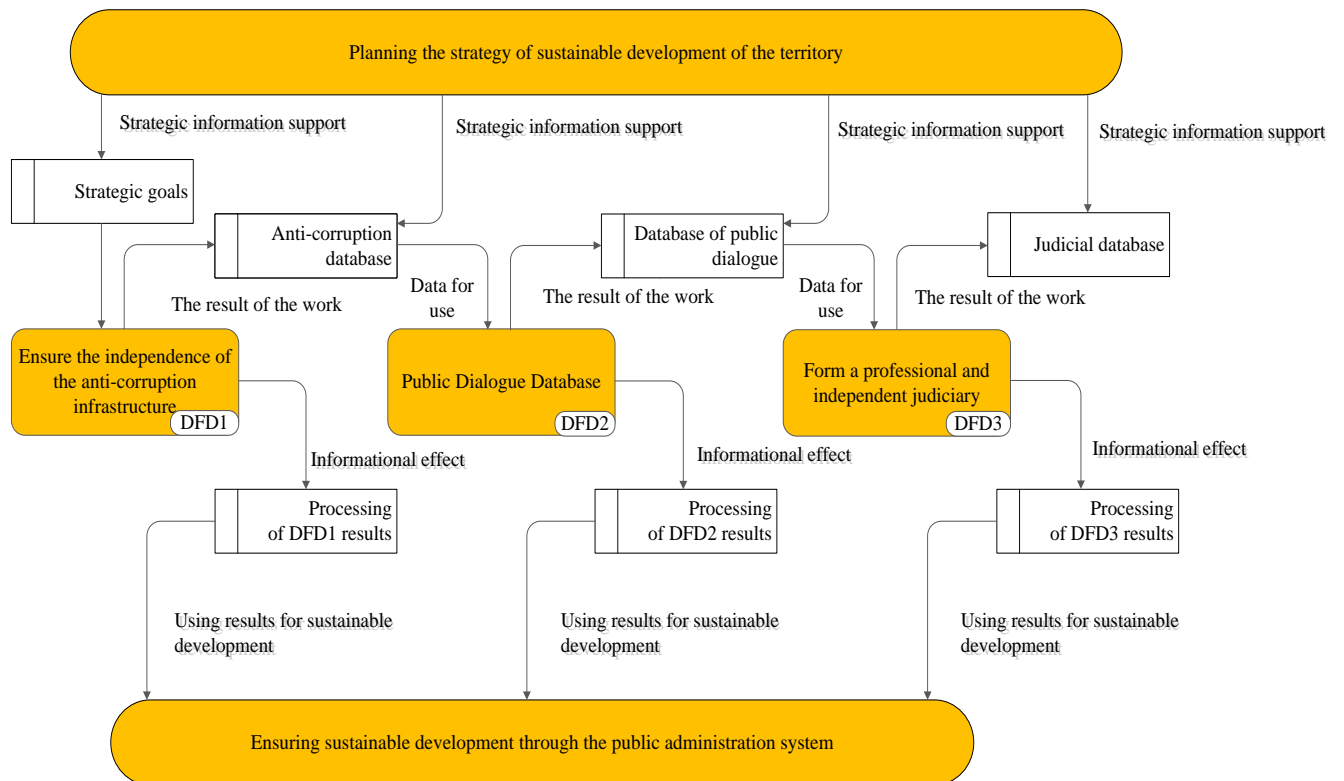


Fig. (3). The main model for ensuring sustainable economic development by improving the efficiency of the administrative and legal aspects of public administration (developed by the author).

practice, are: the exchange of information between the parties; consultations at the suggestion of the side of social dialogue; conciliation procedures; collective bargaining, the content of which is the development and coordination of the positions of the parties on the implementation of the socio-economic policy of the state. The procedure for exchanging information is determined by the parties. Neither party can refuse to provide information, except in cases where such information, in accordance with the law, is classified as information with restricted access. The initiating party sends a written proposal to the other parties indicating the subject of the consultation and the period of its holding. The parties that have received such a proposal are obliged to take part in the consultation, agree on the procedure and terms for its holding, and determine the composition of the participants. The procedure for conducting conciliation procedures is determined by the social dialogue bodies of the appropriate level, unless otherwise provided by law or collective agreements.

DFD3. Form a professional and independent judiciary. Select a conscientious composition of the High Council of Justice with the participation of the international community and public experts. Take into account all the recommendations of the Venice Commission on the reform of the Constitutional Court and consider it in the near future. Improve the system for selecting judges and ensure fair and open competition within the framework of legal sustainable development.

It should be clearly defined and presented how, through the interaction of these processes, the implementation of information-functional modeling is achieved. This can be done in

a graphical language. Let's present the result of our modeling in Fig. (3).

Further, we should not forget about the functional components. The main functions of achieving the model presented in Fig. (3) are presented in the form of three main ones. We will also simulate their execution, and the result is shown in Fig. (4).

F1. Public relations functions. It is well known that the effective operation of public authorities is possible if there are reliable information links between all links. The priority areas of informatization in the framework of sustainable economic development are the creation of an integral system of information and tools that provide the most favorable conditions for the functioning of information resources, automated methods for their processing and use for national interests, improving economic manageability, developing knowledge-intensive industries and high technologies, and increasing productivity of work, improvement of socio-economic relations, enrichment of spiritual sustainable life.

F2. Functions of public-private partnership. Since small and medium-sized businesses are the driving force behind the sustainable economic development of many states, the revitalization of the activities of regional and local authorities to support them is of paramount importance. In this direction, the following tools are important: establishing efficient and high-quality activities of centers for the provision of administrative services, regulating the use of financial leasing for the sustainable economic development of entrepreneurial activity, promoting transparency in the activities of govern-

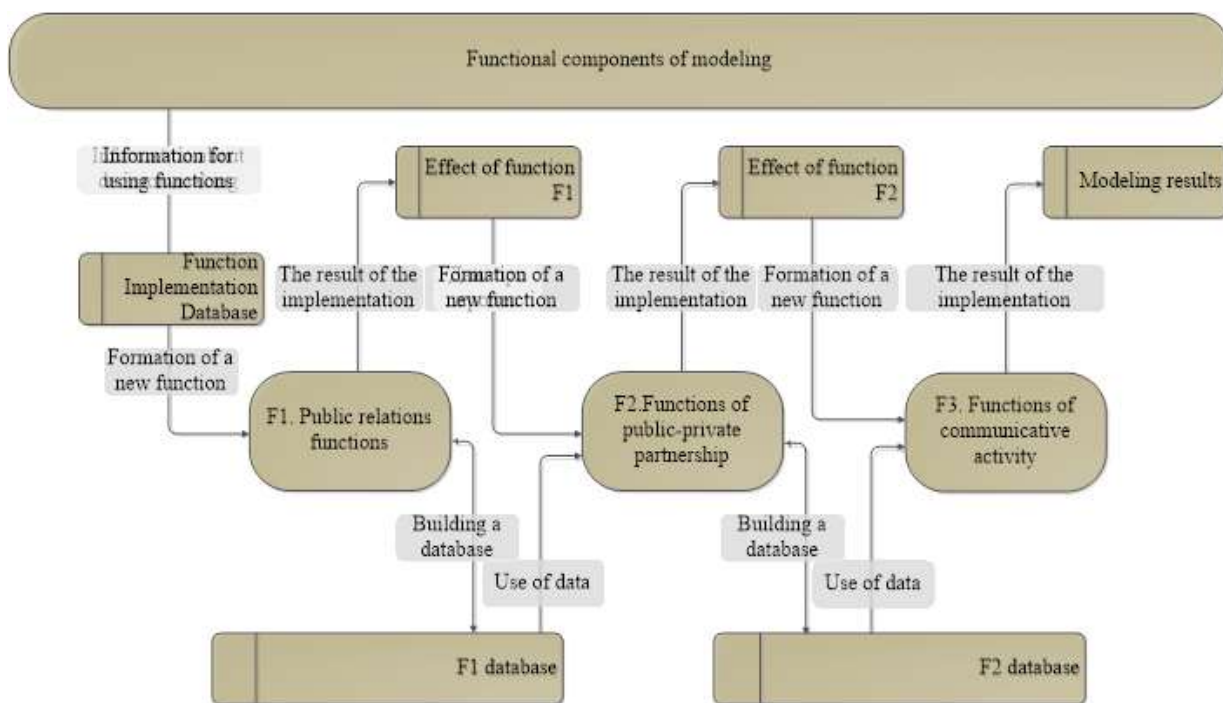


Fig. (4). The main functions of achieving the model (developed by the author).

ment bodies, and the formation of simplified taxation procedures.

F3. Functions of communicative activity. In general, communicative activity in public administration in the context of formative influence can be used in the process of implementing state policy as a practical type of general activity, as a component of the process of relations between government and society, as a system that combines methods and techniques, techniques and technologies of communicative activity. directed activity, which in a certain way is assessed as a need or a result of sustainable economic development of relations. Such a definition of communicative activity allows solving practical problems of assessing the effectiveness of the formative influence on civil society: the formation of views, values, civic responsibility, real relationships, understanding the actions of public administration entities in the framework of sustainable development.

Model data should not be compared with other data, since the purpose of the models is to facilitate the adoption of managerial decisions of an administrative and legal nature to ensure sustainable development. However, it should be noted that the visualization and functional components are presented in the form that is actively used in the work to ensure the sustainable economic development of Warsaw.

Thus, determining the cause-and-effect relationships of corruption and sustainable economic development of the state, it should be noted that the harm that corruption entails development is actually a multiple of the amount of bribes, while the economic growth of countries is significantly reduced. The sustainable economic development of the state is impossible under the condition of the growth of the shadow sector of the economy, which allows corruption to exist, while there is a decrease in government revenues due to tax evasion,

respectively, a decreasing part of the funds can be used for innovative programs, for example, ecosystem restoration

5. DISCUSSIONS

Discussing the results of the study, you should compare them with the previous ones. Some researchers (Castanho, et al., 2021; Kryshchanovych, et al., 2022) have found that sustainable economic development can be ensured through the effective use of human, natural, geopolitical resources, structural and technological transformation of production and existing competitive opportunities. Given the above, as well as the problems of sustainable economic development of territories, there is an urgent need to develop a strategy for public administration in ensuring the sustainable economic development of territories, aimed at creating an effective system of public administration in ensuring the sustainable economic development of territories. At the same time, foreign experience in public administration can be used in the context of ensuring the sustainable economic development of territories, in particular, the creation of relevant public authorities, whose activities will enhance coordination between public authorities in ensuring sustainable economic development of territories, and the introduction of intersectoral approaches.

Various scientists (Saleh, et al., 2020; Russo et al., 2020) have formed a certain model of the need for an administrative and legal description of the activities of public authorities in the provision of administrative services, which is determined by the increasing role of such services in the modern system of ensuring the life of society, which is due to the removal of public authorities to a new level of ensuring rights, freedoms and legitimate interests individual and citizen, while at the same time increasing the availability and quality of administrative services within the framework of sustainable development. The favorable development of the

sphere of administrative services, as the embodiment of a holistic state policy, largely determines the balanced development of society, is a prerequisite for economic growth and depends on effective legal regulation by the country.

As Ongaro, Van Thiel, (2018) and Russo et.al, (2020) note in their results, in recent years, the topic of improving the activities of public authorities, according to established practice and peculiarities of legal regulation, has been divided into several basic blocks - administrative reform, civil service reform, e-government, judicial reform. At the present stage, the meaningful intersection of these reforms does not allow them to be divided into separate, single transformations. The object of general reform should be the public sector with all its components - public service, finance, management system and information resources. At the same time, improving the quality and accessibility of administrative services, reducing administrative barriers to their provision are the main measures to implement these transformations.

The provision of electronic administrative services within the framework of a single institution for ensuring sustainable economic development makes it possible to solve a wide range of tasks aimed at reducing the negative potential for the development of individual components of the regional economic system (Bryson et.al., 2013). Firstly, the Concept for the development of the electronic services system, built on the principles of telecommunication interaction, forms a multi-channel information base of citizens of the region, profitable and non-profit organizations, which reduces the risks of legal actions in violation of the laws. Secondly, the possibility of obtaining administrative services on the basis of the "one stop shop" principle increases the public's trust in public authorities and is a factor in the development of civil society. In modern society, the effective organization of socio-economic relations must be implemented based on the existing methods of digital interaction (Sylkin et.al., 2018; Alazzam, Aldrou, Salih, 2020; Dunlop, Ongaro, Baker, 2020).

Discussing the results of our study, it should be noted that they have differences and innovativeness. It should be noted that the limitation in the representation of functional blocks did not allow us to maximize the detail of some stages. However, key aspects are reflected in full.

Discussing the practical significance, it should be noted that in the work of the policy on regional development and the system of public administration, our model takes place in the planning and implementation of managerial decisions of an administrative-legal nature of action.

The innovativeness of the study lies in the use of new ways to ensure sustainable economic development through the administrative and legal aspects of the public administration system.

CONCLUSIONS

Summing up, it should be noted that ensuring sustainable economic development is manifested in qualitative changes in territories that develop on the principles of effective democratic governance at the local level, which allows moving to a new, qualitative level. In order to be able to bring the territorial community to the trajectory of sustainable develop-

ment, it is necessary to determine the resource endowment of the territory, as well as to balance the economic, social and environmental interests of the subjects of local development policy, to analyze the situation that has developed in different sectors of the economy of a particular territory. Sustainable economic development is determined by the economic growth factors that provide it, that is, supply factors, demand and distribution factors, but at the same time, such development covers a much wider range of them, namely: the development of science, technology, information services, factors (political, socio-economic, ecological), which together are the sources of sustainable development. In the context of the development of modern administrative law, the importance of public administration in ensuring the sustainable economic development of territories is increasing, the issues of preparing, adopting and implementing management decisions are being updated. Management practice indicates the need to apply new modeling approaches to public management and administration in the context of sustainable development.

In general, we highlight the following key findings:

1. The importance of sustainable economic development through administrative and legal aspects has been established.
2. A new methodological approach to ensuring sustainable economic development through the administrative and legal resource is presented.
3. Functional models for ensuring sustainable economic development have been built, taking into account administrative and legal aspects.

The study can be used in the work of the public administration system in Warsaw.

A key area for future research is to ensure the security of sustainable development. Public administration must be carried out in environmental conditions. It is necessary to investigate the administrative and legal aspects of security.

As a result of the study, we have received the main information-functional models for ensuring sustainable economic development by improving the efficiency of the administrative and legal aspects of public administration. The study is limited by taking into account only administrative and legal aspects. Prospects for further research will be to model sustainable economic development through the development of economic and financial aspects of public administration

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