Problem setting. Discussing electronic government, scientists have stressed repeatedly that the e-government concept itself is a concept of authority-citizen interaction. Thus, researchers define e-government as an effective mechanism for interaction and a form of cooperation between the state and its citizens in an information society. Scientists have determined the main types (sectors) of interaction in e-government as follows: G2C (government-to-citizens), G2G (government-to-government), G2B (government-to-business). Some researchers add the fourth type: G2E (government-to-executives). Other researchers add up a separate fifth type: C2G (citizens-to-government), laying a special emphasis on this very type (sector) of interaction with the government.

However, whereas the types or sectors of authority-citizen interaction have already been specified by the world science, the mechanisms for interaction between public authorities and citizens in e-government still need identification.

Recent research and publications analysis. The theoretical basis for the information society, implementation of e-government and e-democracy are analyzed in the works by foreign scholars D. Bell, M. Bonrm, S. Clift, O. Danilin, V. Drozhzhynov, L. Grosman, K. Hill, M. Vershynin, M. Kastels, A. Koshkin, B.Krystalnyi, Yo. Masuda, P. Norris, M. Raskladkin, D. Seifert, V. Solodov, A. Toffler, Yu.Travkin, O. Yakovleva and others.

Different approaches to information and analytical support for public authorities’ activities and e-government implementation in public administration are substantiated by a number of Ukrainian researchers (O. Baranov, S. Chukut, M. Demkova, A. Diegtiar, D. Dubov, S. Dubova, O. Holobutskyi, P. Klimushyn, I. Kolushko, N.Korytnikova, I. Kriukov, I. Kusliak, I. Klymenko, K. Lyniov, Yu. Mashkarov, O. Orlov, V.Parkhomenko, H. Pocheptsov, O. Radchenko, O. Shevchuk, O. Yemelianenko and others).

However, it is the functioning of the mechanisms for authority-citizen interaction in e-government that are understudied yet which calls for a profound investigation of the issues of improving the mechanisms for public administration of the said interaction processes with the aid of Web-representation and public authority sites as e-government system components.

Paper objective is a theoretic substantiation of the mechanisms for authority-citizen interaction in the context of public administrative service delivery through Web-representation and public authority sites as part of the e-government system.
**Paper main body.** Whereas the types of authority-citizen interaction have been specified by the world science, the mechanisms for authority-citizen interaction through e-government are still indeterminate.

The conducted research has enabled us to propose a classification of the mechanisms for authority-citizen interaction in the e-government system, based on various communication forms and specific features of public administrative service delivery via a single portal, with justification of applying e-democracy facilities in the processes.

We believe that among the mechanisms for authority-citizen interaction in the e-government system, two varieties should be highlighted, namely: e-democracy mechanisms, and those for public administrative service delivery. In the first place, such a division of mechanisms is brought about by the development of e-democracy in the form of public authorities’ use of social networks, and evolution of portal systems of administrative service delivery.

**Conclusions of the research.** The proposed classification of mechanisms for authority-citizen interaction in the e-government system, in our opinion, makes it possible to outline certain prospects for the e-government system formation in Ukraine, both in the area of public administrative service delivery to citizens via public authorities’ portals, and in development of government electronic services, which use e-democracy capabilities. This division of interaction mechanisms is caused by the introduction of new forms of communication (e.g. social networks) and development of specialized portal systems of administrative service delivery. The list of mechanisms presented in the classification is open and can be further extended.