An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

LIMITATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

**Problem statement.** The problem of public administration restrictions is of great theoretical relevancy and practical significance for representatives of various sciences: lawyers, historians, sociologists, philosophers etc. However, public administration experts show the strongest interest in researching the said problem range. This is stipulated by the fact that imposing such restrictions under the globalization conditions will make it possible to outline clear-cut spheres of influence of public authorities, to determine the competences of local, regional, national and supranational bodies.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The theoretical framework of public authorities’ functioning in the current context have been studied by V. Bakumenko, A. Bereza, M. Bratkovskyi, V. Dziundziuk, V. Korzhenko, I. Lazar, O. Lazor, N. Nyzhnyk, S. Popov, L. Prykhodchenko, P. Trachuk. Yet, analysis of the existing scientific surveys allows asserting that the issues of public administration restrictions in Ukraine remain understudied.

**The paper objective** is a theoretical analysis of the existing approaches to public administration restrictions and defining the specificity of the restrictions in question under globalization.

**The paper main body.** The research has proven the affinity of meaning and the same restrictive essence of the notions of ‘restriction’ and ‘boundary’, which are often used as synonyms. At the same time, one can conclude that with all the semantic affinity, the meanings of the words ‘boundary’ and ‘restriction’ are
different. The term of ‘boundary’ is normally used in the meaning of a border, a frontier that allows separating one thing from another – a part from the whole. The notion of ‘restriction’ means, in the first place, presence or being within certain bounds; secondly, a narrowed scope of opportunities, rights, activities. The antonym of the word ‘restriction’ is the notion of ‘unrestrictedness’ (or its synonym ‘infinity’). As a result, in a public-administrative context the main purpose of boundaries is expressed by the fact that they serve as a legal external framework, which outlines the bounds of possible actions of a public-administrative relations subject. Restrictions, in their turn, are a set of internal and external rules, guidelines, which form requirements to a specific subject’s activity. This is why the use of the ‘restriction’ notion is more relevant to the research in question.

The problem of public administrative restrictions is of a complex multi-aspect nature, necessitating the application of political, sociological, philosophic, legal and other knowledge to study the matters that concern public administration’s functions and competence, as well as the principles of its functioning; division of powers; responsibility of the state, community and individual; legality; justice; state institutions’ duties; public control etc. Application of a complex approach made it possible to consider important methodological issues as to restriction of the state impact on society, separation of the state from public authority, interrelation between freedom and necessity in public administration.

The research has established that a formal expression of proportionality of freedom and necessity is law; and in the globalization conditions – it is development of the system of international law, which is to ensure compliance of actions of supranational and international organizations with the principles of justice, proportionality, and the common good.

**Conclusions of the research.** Public administration’s response to globalization challenges should be ensuring a dialectic unity and convergence of the public and civil spheres, which are to act not as antagonists, but as partners in solving diverse problems of the national, regional, and local development.
Prerequisites for efficiency of such an interaction can be, firstly, a proper legal coverage; secondly, legitimacy of public authorities at the level of a specific country. Provision of that legitimacy will be the subject of further research.