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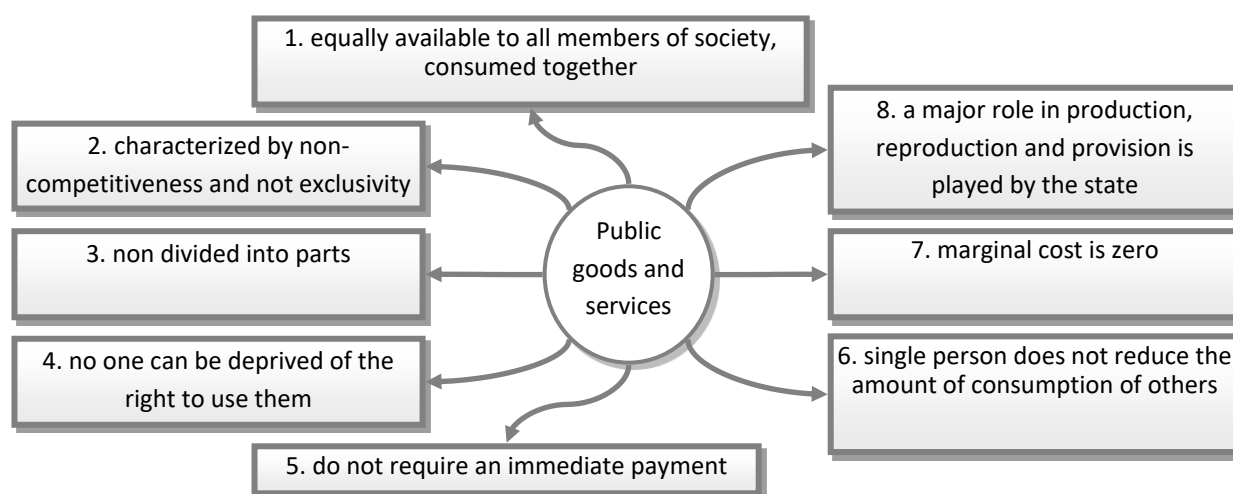
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## PUBLIC SERVICES PROVIDING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A concept of sustainable development is associated with the fulfillment of modern human needs without creating barriers to meet one's demands for future generations. This satisfaction is provided as a production and provision of public goods and services with a number of characteristic features (Fig. 1).



**FIGURE. 1. SIGNS OF PUBLIC GOODS AND SERVICES**

Source: designed by the authors

The stated above main condition of sustainable development will be met if:

1) All or at least most of social needs of present generations will be met. They can be considered as reached when a number of conditions are present: a necessity or need of something has missed or disappeared; something needed before is in now owned in sufficient quantity; feelings of lack have gone as well as shortness, claims are met; the result of motives to action and desire to have something appears; development and improvement are observed; a certain problem is solved; a certain benefit or advantage is received; needs of another kind arise [1, p. 390].

2) A high level of fulfillment of social needs by produced goods and services will be observed. The principal assessments will be based not on 1-2 indicators, but on an application of number of indicators and approaches to evaluate a wide range of factors: subjective (positive / negative assessment of the need carriers, external judgments), objective (accordance of income and purchasing power, level of social standards, saving index), needs structure research, substations availability, etc.

3) Production and provision of public goods and services will not be at the expense of future generations by the debt burden accumulation. Faced to the permanent shortage of funds, governments do not agree to live "at their own expense". Choosing a debt financing of social needs accompanied by wastes and lack of strict financial discipline, government can condemn future generations. The situation in many countries aptly reflects Tsahariya quote: "Only in the

newest time the secret of government credit has been opened, accumulation of debts reached a perfection of the art. It is practiced to such an extent that causes amazement in the present and fear for the future" [2, p. 1]. In this regard, more attention should be paid for search of alternative sources of public need state financing.

Apparently, when producing the public goods and services, the tenets of sustainable development should be considered to prevent failures in the future.

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### **ACCESS TO THE INSTRUMENTS OF E-GOVERNMENT IN UKRAINE**

One of the reasons for economic stagnation in Ukraine is not transparent and corrupt use of budgetary funds. The first step to solve this is the public monitoring of the flows of budgetary funds. Today, in the era of information technology, the control is simplified. There are aggregate databases, created portals with infographics and platform for discussions.

So, in 2014 in Ukraine appeared some elements of e-government, designed to implement the function of e-control. It consists of serial stages of e-monitoring, e-participation and e-government. National examples of e-monitoring are the following tools: public procurement system Prozorro that is both a tool of e-participation, E-data - portal that reflects the movement of funds in treasury bills, OpenBudget - system for visualization of local budgets flows, CostUA - aggregation and visualization of the state budget and local budgets data.

Implementation of e-democracy at the state and local levels has its foundation and large developments. So, 10th March the State Agency for e-governance of Ukraine, together with international donors, presented a Road map for the development of open data in Ukraine in 2017.

The next stage of the development of electronic monitoring is e-participation of citizens in the allocation of budget funds. It contributes to the implementation of the following tools: e-petitions to the President, 286 services of local e-petitions system [1], "Hromadskiy project" for the participation of the budgets and the "Smart city" which integrates the various instruments of e-democracy.

Important difference is the access to tools of e-control and e-participation. The late one includes the using of personal data and verifies people for registration. Ukraine has no national electronic database of citizens, that's why here are only one the major data source - is the system BankID. This is the method of verification Ukrainians through their information in banks for providing administrative and other services via the Internet [3]. The system can be integrated into any website, investing a contract with a provider. The system launched in June of 2016, so now has certain technical and non-technical limitations while using.

Assessment of limitations was made while using the e-participation instrument in Kiev - "Hromadskiy project" [2] for the budget participation. It was the first direct meetings of citizens with BankID, when during the month through more than 50 thousand people have registered in Kiev.

Primary are non-technical limitations that de-motivate people to try to register: distrust to enter the confirmation code card to a third-party resource; holding funds; access to personal data (scans of documents); limited access to the Internet.