HELP FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:
WORLD EXPERIENCE AND WAYS
OF IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

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Abstract:
The article deals with theoretical and methodological analysis of world experience in the development and implementation of mechanisms for the appointment of unemployment benefits and determining the ways of its application in Ukraine. Material security in case of unemployment of people who have lost their jobs is an extremely important task of implementing social policy in the field of employment in Ukraine. The research has proved that the domestic mechanism for the appointment of material assistance in the event of unemployment requires improvement, which needs to be implemented in the context of practical implementation, taking into account world experience. The strong reason for the need for such an analysis is the accumulated experience of the developed Western countries in the field of employment in the formation, implementation and practical implementation of the mechanism for assigning unemployment benefits in the context of different systems of social protection and provision: the Anglo-Saxon, Continental, Scandinavian models, on the example of the aid allocation mechanism on unemployment, in countries such as Great Britain, Germany, Norway, Poland, etc.

Keywords: social policy, employment, social security system, unemployment benefits, level of security, insurance premiums, mechanism, EU, insurance, Ukraine

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Streszczenie:
W artykule została przedstawiona teoretyczna i metodologiczna analiza światowych doświadczeń w opracowywaniu i wdrażaniu mechanizmów wyznaczania zasiłków dla bezrobotnych i określania sposobów ich stosowania na Ukrainie. Materialne bezpieczeństwo w przypadku bezrobocia osób, które straciły pracę jest niezwykle ważnym zadaniem realizacji polityki społecznej w zakresie zatrudnienia na Ukrainie. Badania dowiodły, że krajowy mechanizm wyznaczania pomocy materialnej w przypadku bezrobocia wymaga poprawy, którą należy wdrożyć w kontekście praktycznej realizacji, biorąc pod uwagę światowe doświadczenie. Taka analiza jest potrzebna istotnie ze względu na to, że zgromadzone doświadczenie zachodnich krajów rozwiniętych w zakresie zatrudnienia w kształtowaniu i praktycznym wdrażaniu mechanizmu przyznawania zasiłków dla bezrobotnych w kontekście różnych systemów zabezpieczenia społecznego i świadczeń socjalnych: modele anglosaskie, kontynentalne, skandynawskie, na przykładzie mechanizmu alokacji pomocy dla bezrobotnych w krajach takich jak Wielka Brytania, Niemcy, Norwegia, Polska itd.
Słowa kluczowe: polityka społeczna, zatrudnienie, system zabezpieczenia społecznego, zasiłki dla bezrobotnych, poziom bezpieczeństwa, mechanizm, UE, ubezpieczenie, Ukraina

Statement of the problem in general outlook and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks
One of the consequences of unemployment in our country, apart from the negative impact on socio-economic development, is the deterioration in the quality of the labor potential of the able-bodied population as a result of the loss of income from labor or other activities and the reduction of resources to meet its vital needs. Therefore, material support for unemployed persons who have lost their jobs is an extremely important task for the implementation of social policy in the field of employment in Ukraine. It is obvious today that the domestic mechanism for the appointment of material assistance in case of unemployment needs to be improved, which needs to be implemented in the context of the practical implementation of the principle of targeting and stimulating the unemployed in order to accelerate its return to work.

Analysis of latest research where the solution of the problem was initiated
Research on various aspects of the mechanisms for the appointment of unemployment benefits is devoted to research works and publications of domestic scientists, in the context of public administration mechanisms S.I. Bandura, I.F. Gnibidenko, V.M. Knyazev, V.D. Bakumenko, the direction of labor market and employment Yu. M. Marshavina, Yu. V. Machikh, L.O. Nikileva, L. Yu. Petruuchenko, VG Fedorenko, G. M. Yurchyk, other researchers, the results, conclusions and scientific positions of the study were laid down in the basis of this article.
Aims of paper. Methods
The purpose of this article is to analyze the world-wide experience in the development and implementation of mechanisms for the appointment of unemployment benefits and to determine the ways of its application in Ukraine.

Exposition of main material of research with complete substantiation of obtained scientific results. Discussion
The formation and development of the institution of social assistance (including unemployment benefits) and the mechanisms for its appointment necessitated the formation of an institution of social insurance. Thus, the ILO Convention No. 2 "On Unemployment" (ILO) [3] defines the basics of social insurance against unemployment and methods of accumulation of funds (insurance premiums) for use in order to pay unemployment benefits.

The economic downturn and rising unemployment as a result of the Great Depression (The Great Depression - The global economic crisis, which in 1929-1933 gripped mainly the USA, the countries of Western Europe and was characterized by an extremely high unemployment rate in these countries.) led to the adoption of the ILO Convention No. 44 "On Assistance to Persons who are Unemployed in Conditions beyond their Control" [4], which specifies the basic conditions for the formation and appointment of unemployment benefits, peculiarities her pay and defined the category of persons entitled to this assistance.

In Art. 19-24 of ILO Convention No. 102 "On Minimum Social Security Provisions" defines the conditions for the appointment of the minimum size of unemployment benefits and the category of persons entitled to receive it.

ILO Convention No. 168 on "Promoting Employment and Protection from Unemployment" [5] identified the need for an increase in unemployment benefits, an increase in the duration of its payment and the number of persons eligible for appointment. In most countries, the provisions of the above Conventions [4.5] form the basis for the formation and implementation of national legislation in the field of social protection of the unemployed, as well as the development and operation of social insurance systems in the event of unemployment.

In general, based on the content of the provisions of these conventions [4, 5], the purpose of the appointment of unemployment benefits is supporting, compensatory and stimulating functions. In other words, on the one hand, the payment of unemployment benefits supports the unemployed in satisfaction of his vital needs, compensating for him loss of income from employment or other activities, and on the
other hand, the amount of targeted assistance should stimulate the person who lost his job before actively looking for her work and reducing the duration unemployment.

The scientist G. Yurchik [15, p.17-18] also distinguishes between the regulating function of unemployment benefits, the essence of which is that the specificity of the mechanism of appointment of unemployment benefits determines to a certain extent the supply of labor in the labor market. In our view, the regulatory and stimulating functions of unemployment benefit are interrelated, since the purpose of this assistance in both cases is to stimulate the unemployed to actively seek employment and to return to labor relations as soon as possible through employment or other activities defined in art. 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On employment of the population" [12].

Proponents of the concept of unconditional income believe that its practical implementation will contribute to the fact that this type of social benefits minimizes the risks of technological unemployment, encoded provision of social assistance, misuse of funds in the event of unemployment, and will reduce the state spending on maintaining the bureaucracy in the system of organs, which implement the state social policy [8, p. 4-5]. However, despite the positive aspects, in the implementation of the concept of unconditional basic income in practice in Canada, Finland, India, etc. (the growth of economic activity of the population in the places of implementation of this type of social payments), critics of this concept rightly note that the implementation of such a project requires huge costs, and in the current political, economic and demographic situation looks unlikely [8, p. 6-8].

Taking into account the fact that at present the mechanism for the allocation of unemployment benefits in Ukraine is being developed and implemented by the central and territorial executive authorities that implement the state policy in the field of employment and labor migration, it is expedient to analyze the definition of "mechanisms of public administration". In the dictionary-directory V.D. Bakumenko [1, p. 116-117], the mechanism is understood as practical measures, means, levers, incentives through which public authorities influence society, any social system in order to achieve the set goals. Attention is drawn to the fact that the real mechanisms of public administration should be specific, implemented using existing resources, and their main stages of formation and implementation can be reflected in the following sequence: Goals → solutions → impacts → actions → results.

Thus, within the framework of the research, the "mechanism for assigning unemployment benefits" (hereinafter referred to as the MAPD) will mean the process of

implementing the system of actions and measures by taking appropriate decisions based on objective factors and conditions (the legal basis for the award of unemployment benefits, etc.), and subjective (insurance period, payment / non-payment of insurance premiums, exemption clause, etc.).

Let's analyze the current regulatory framework in Ukraine for developing and implementing the mechanism for granting unemployment benefits. In this context, it is appropriate to identify and explore the levels of formation and implementation of the legal and regulatory framework through a concise analysis of basic legal acts regulating relations in the domestic employment field.

In Art. 46 of the Constitution [6] establishes the right of citizens to social protection, which includes the right to social security in the case of full, partial or temporary disability, loss of breadwinner, unemployment from circumstances independent of them, as well as in old age, etc. Art. 46 of the Basic Law [6] establishes the mechanism for the practical realization of the right of citizens to social protection through: guarantees of compulsory state social insurance.


Despite the positive aspects of this Law [11] regarding the implementation of the mechanism for assigning unemployment benefits, the current realities of implementing social policy in terms of regulating social labor and employment relations, the specifics of the functioning of the domestic labor market and other reasons necessitate changes to its provisions. In particular, there is an urgent need to clarify the mechanism of voluntary insurance against unemployment of members of the private peasant economy, to improve the gradation of the insurance period for the appointment of unemployment benefits, etc.

At present, the website of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine contains a draft Law of Ukraine "On the Enhancement of the Search for the Work of the Unemployed..."
and Jobseekers" [9]. The purpose of this draft law is to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment, achieve and maintain the highest possible and stable level of employment through the introduction of a number of regulatory and incentive mechanisms for activating and accelerating the employment process, in particular through support for the highest possible and stable level of employment, primarily formal, expanding and improving tools and incentives for employment, as well as strengthening the insurance principles for unemployment benefits BTU, maintaining the highest possible and stable level of employment, especially formal.

The analysis of the provisions of the bill [9] identified the following changes and improvements regarding the mechanism for the award of unemployment benefits, the main of which are the following:
- the specification of the insurance principle for the payment of unemployment benefits is made taking into account the reasons for the occurrence of an insured event (Article 1);
- outlines the age limits of youth (15-24 years old) who is looking for work for the first time and has the right to provide and social services (Article 6);
- types of provision are expanded, in particular, wage surcharges and compensation of travel expenses to the place of work (Article 7);
- the duration of the appointment of unemployment benefits and the use of penalties for dismissal from work on certain articles of the Labor Code of Ukraine [5], in particular under Art. 36 Paragraphs 7, 71, 72, Art. 40 p. 3,4,7,8 etc. (Article 22);
- it is proposed to increase the period of insurance from 6 to 8 months for appointment of unemployment insurance benefit, taking into account the insurance period (Article 22),
- stimulation of the motivation of legal employment by bringing the gradation of the size of the unemployment benefit in line with the actual insurance period of the persons (nowadays the current legislation defines a maximum percentage of 70% in the presence of 10 and more years of insurance experience, at present it is proposed to differentiate the length of the insurance period to 30 years with a proportional determining the amount of assistance for the period determined by the legislation) and the reasons for the occurrence of an insured event (Articles 22-23), etc.

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the List of Seasonal Works and Seasonal Industries" dated March 27, 1997, No. 278 [14] seasonal work is work that, due to certain natural and climatic conditions, cannot be fulfilled during the full year (12 months) and which do not exceed 6 months. Thus, without paying the insurance experience, the vast majority of the unemployed
who worked at enterprises, institutions, organizations of the forest industry and forestry, peat industry, agriculture, processing industry, sanatorium and resort establishments, transport and road complex [14] and for which a single social contribution has been paid in the amount not less than that determined by the current legislation. To date, the need to improve the legal framework, not only the mechanism for the appointment of unemployment benefits, but also the mechanisms for the appointment of other social benefits, is also extremely important. This is due to the fact that the appointment and payment of unemployment benefits directly affects the appointment of other social benefits. Thus, the analysis of the mechanism for appointing and calculating the size of other social benefits (in particular, housing subsidies) [10] revealed that the purpose and size of housing subsidies is influenced by the presence or absence of unemployment unemployment benefits and their size. The fact is that the amount of unemployment benefit is usually lower than the salary (including minimum) or the amount taken into account for the non-employed person in accordance with clause 8, paragraph 12 of this Regulation: three subsistence minimum sizes, established for able-bodied persons at the end of the period for which incomes are taken into account (as of July 1, 2018, the living wage is UAH 1777, hence the amount of UAH 5331 is taken into account for the purpose of the subsidy) [10]. As a result, unemployment benefits for the unemployed are mostly demotivators, rather than incentives for job search and early return to employment. That is, such a mechanism of unemployment benefits prompts the maintenance model of behavior and the loss of economic activity in a certain proportion of the able-bodied population. Based on the foregoing, it is appropriate to study more thoroughly the modern mechanism of assigning unemployment benefits in Ukraine and to determine its substantive and substantive characteristics. For this purpose, the author developed a conceptual model of the mechanism for appointing unemployment benefits, which is visualized in Fig. 1

The main elements of the model developed by the author of the mechanism for appointing unemployment benefits (see Figure 1) are: the purpose (input); task; principles; objects; subjects; results (output). The purpose ("entry") of the model of the mechanism for the appointment of unemployment benefits is the material provision of the unemployed in the event of unemployment from circumstances beyond the control of the insured person. Taking into account the stated goal of assigning unemployment benefits, on the one hand, is the support of the unemployed in the event of loss of income, and on the other - prevention of long-term unemployment, motivation, and inducement of the job seeker to early employment.
The implementation of the mechanism for assigning unemployment benefits is based on the principles, namely: social justice; social solidarity; legality; compulsory insurance against unemployment; motivation to work; differentiation of the size of the aid; partnership and participation, etc.

**Fig.1. Conceptual model of the mechanism of appointment Unemployment benefits in Ukraine.**

Developed by the author.
The above principles determine the actual stages of the appointment of unemployment benefits, namely:

- Obtaining personal account data from the State Register of Mandatory State Social Insurance (hereinafter - the USRS) regarding the availability or absence of an insurance record for an unemployed person, the period of payment of insurance premiums, and their amount. In accordance with clause 3 of Art. 21 of the Law of Ukraine [11] the insurance period is calculated in months. From the above it can be concluded that domestic MPDB is based on the provisions of the current international and domestic legislation, determined by the fact of participation of the unemployed person in the system of compulsory state social insurance against unemployment and characterized by the availability of a differentiated approach to the amount of unemployment benefits, depending on the duration of the insurance experience, as well as the availability of his break, the fact of payment/non-payment of insurance premiums, articles of dismissal from work or other reasons met work more.

In the context of the study, the study of the experience of the use of MPDs in the European Union and elsewhere in the world is relevant. This need is due to the fact that in the context of the European integration vector for the development of the social sphere and the sphere of employment of Ukraine there is a need for their reform in accordance with the requirements of the EU. Another important reason for the need for such an analysis is the accumulated experience of the developed Western countries in employment with regard to the formation, implementation and practical implementation of the MPDs in the context of various social protection and assurance systems: Anglo-Saxon, Continental, Scandinavian models, such as the MPDB in the UK, Germany, and Norway [17]. In addition, for the improvement of the domestic mechanism, it is important to study the experience of the MPDB in the EU countries (for example, Poland), for which long-term development was conditioned by the peculiarities of the socialist system of government and the influence of the "planned" economy and the recent entry into the EU community.

In expanding the issue of foreign practice in the system of formation and implementation of the MPDB, one should immediately draw attention to the factors influencing the conditions for its formation and implementation, namely: the models of social protection, common in the EU, which determine the characteristics of social insurance against unemployment, the duration of payment of insurance contributions and employment status of the unemployed, reasons for termination of employment. In addition, it is advisable to analyze foreign experience regarding the duration of un-
employment benefits and their value in the context of encouraging the rapid return of the unemployed to employment relations.

As practice shows, at present in the EU countries the process of formation and implementation of the MPDB is determined by the model of social protection, the development of social insurance institutions and labor market institutions that regulate (legal norms) and perform the functions of mediation (agencies, employment offices, etc.). Therefore, for an adequate understanding of the specificity of the formation of MPDs in different EU countries, it seems appropriate to identify the key characteristics of the social protection models that are presented in Table. 1.

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<th>Type of model</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon (UK etc.)</td>
<td>Characteristic is the universality of the social protection system - its distribution to all citizens in need of social assistance; monotony and unification of social services and payments, which is reflected in the standardization of methods for calculating the size and conditions of unemployment benefits. The financing of this type of assistance is provided both at the expense of insurance premiums (in fact, for unemployment or universal insurance system), and at the expense of the state budget. The model implies rather low social payments for social insurance, with the dominant role of social assistance in the system of social protection.</td>
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| 2  | Continental model (model Otto Bismarck) (Germany, Austria, etc.) | Establishes a tight link between the level of social protection and the length of professional activity. At the heart of this model lies the social insurance mechanism, so social spending is funded mainly by the insurance contributions of employers and insured workers. This model implies the implementation of the rule of equivalence, when the size of insurance payments is determined primarily by the amount of insurance premiums. The model is based on the principle of social insurance and professional solidarity, which implies the existence of insurance funds, which are managed on a parity basis by business owners and employees. Such funds accumulate social deductions from wages, due to which insurance payments are made. Funding for such systems takes place independently of the state budget, since such a

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<td>3</td>
<td>Scandinavian model (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc.)</td>
<td>Social protection is understood as the legal right of a citizen. A distinctive feature of the model is the wide coverage of various social risks and life situations that require the support of society. Social services and benefits are generally guaranteed to all residents of the country and are not conditional on employment and payment of insurance premiums. Funding is mainly due to taxation, although the insurance contributions of entrepreneurs and hired workers play a role. The only part of social protection, allocated from the general system, is unemployment insurance, which is voluntary and coordinated by trade unions.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Southern European model (Italy, Spain etc.)</td>
<td>The level of social security in this model is relatively low, and social protection is often seen as a matter for relatives and families. Therefore, the family and other civil society institutions play a role, and social policy is mainly passive in nature and is aimed at compensating losses in profits of certain categories of citizens. However, insignificant funds are allocated in support of the unemployed in comparison with the amount of pension payments.</td>
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Summarizing the above, it can be concluded that the majority of EU countries are the basis of the MPDB for social insurance against unemployment (payment of a social contribution of not less than the minimum defined by national legislation). However, the jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) for unemployment benefits in the UK is based on both the (non-means-tested) Jobseeker's Allowance (pay-as-you-go) and income-based (means-tested) [16]. It is also possible to appoint a combination of two types of unemployment benefits - based on insurance premiums and income. Thus, the compulsory insurance against unemployment is a condition for the award of unemployment benefits. In Ukraine, unlike the EU, there is the possibility of granting unemployment benefits for the category of unemployed uninsured persons (young people under the age of 35 who are looking for work for the first time) in

**Source:** Summarized by the author on the basis of [7, 17]
accordance with clause 2 of Art.6 of the Law of Ukraine "On Compulsory State Social Insurance against Unemployment"[11]. The main reason for the appointment of unemployment benefits for this category of uninsured persons is the difficulty of leaving the youth on the labor market, which leads to high unemployment among this age group: in 2016 in Ukraine the unemployment rate was 23.0% for the age group - 15-24 years, 11.7% - for the age group of 25-29 years old, 8.7% - for the age group of 30-34 years.

Analyzing the conditions for applying for unemployment benefits, it should be noted that the period of payment of insurance premiums in the EU is different for each individual country. At the same time, the length of payment of social contributions necessary for the appointment of assistance is much higher than in Ukraine. Thus, Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) in the UK is possible under unemployment insurance for two years [16].

In Germany, the right to unemployment benefits is paid by individuals who pay contributions to unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung) for at least 360 days in two years [18]. The purpose of the unemployment benefit in Norway is provided that the persons who lost their jobs have a minimum income from paid work, the size of which was at least 1.5 times the basic contribution of the National Insurance paid during the last year or at least 3 times more than the base a contribution paid during the previous three calendar years [19].

In Poland, a person who has lost his job and is claiming unemployment benefits (Świadczeniadlabezrobotnych) must prove on the basis of relevant documents, which, at least 365 days during the 18 months preceding the registration, performed the work for which insurance contributions were deducted [20; 21].

In Ukraine, even if there is a minimum insurance record, unemployment benefits are provided within 270/360 calendar days (in some cases - 180 calendar days for internally displaced persons). Thus, having worked at least a month and paid a single social contribution (hereinafter - ECV) at least the minimum amount for the specified period, a person recognized in the Law of Ukraine "On Employment of the Population" [12] unemployed will have the right to pay unemployment benefits without taking into account the insurance experience (in accordance with Part 2, Article 22, and Part 3, Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On Compulsory State Social Insurance Against Unemployment") in the minimum amount during 270/360 calendar days depending on the article of dismissal from work. However, the duration of the payment of unemployment benefits in accordance with the provisions of this Law meets

the requirements of Art.19 of the ILO Convention No. 168 [5], which specifies its duration, which cannot be less than 26 or 39 weeks.

At the same time, in some countries (Poland, Germany, etc.), as in Ukraine, the right to receive unemployment benefits has certain categories of persons who have applied for a job search, namely: servicemen, persons on vacation on child care, invalids, etc., which, according to the legislation, are equal to employed persons, and which are taken into account during this period before the insurance period [20; 21]. This fact is one of the evidence of the competitiveness of certain vulnerable categories in the labor market and the preservation of their economic activity.

Thus, the continued payment of insurance premiums in the EU countries in comparison with Ukraine, in our opinion, is an important motivating factor in maintaining employment and increasing the duration of payment of social contributions by the population, the targeted use of insurance funds and the targeting of unemployment benefits.

As a rule, the following basic conditions must be met for the provision of assistance:
- Registration of a person in the relevant bodies (labor office, employment agency, etc.) as an unemployed person. Registration of a person as an unemployed person may take place on condition that the application and the relevant documents confirming the existence of the insurance record and employment, as well as the fact of dismissal (in Germany, the appointment of the unemployment benefit is made to a person in the event of loss of employment in the reduction of staff or reorganization, that is, the release was from employer initiatives [18]) or under partial unemployment (for example, in the United Kingdom - with less than 16 hours a week [16]) both in personal communication and through telephone calls Whether electronic means and the Internet;
- lack of job offers, public works or temporary work, vocational training, etc.;
- strict adherence to the recommendations received by the relevant authorities regarding the promotion of employment and reporting to the specialist on the planned and accomplished tasks, etc. That is, the unemployed person reports to the consultant on the activities she is engaged in for employment, and takes part in compulsory job search programs. For non-compliance with the recommendations on the promotion of employment (absence of interview with the employer, non-attendance of recommended courses for finding a job, waiving of the work proposed by the consultant, loss of work on their own free will or unsatisfactory behavior at work, etc.), which are provided by the unemployed to the relevant authorities or The submission of false information that affects the appointment of assistance is subject to penalties (shorten-
ing the duration of payment of benefits or in general its termination) [16; 18; 19; 20]. At the same time, in some countries (Great Britain) today it is expedient to intensify measures to increase the search for work, namely: for the receipt of help it is necessary to provide a resume, create an e-mail account and register on the government vacancies website, and meet with the consultant Jobcentre Plus The office needs a weekly, not once every two weeks, as before. For non-compliance with recommendations penalties (termination payments) can last up to 156 weeks. It is believed that the new procedure for obtaining unemployment benefits should not impair the lives of the unemployed, but give them the maximum amount of assistance and support they need to shift from pay to work [16].

If these requirements are met, unemployment benefits may be granted from the first day and within 3-4 months from the date of application and relevant documents [16, 18, 19, 20]. In Poland, according to Art.71 of the Law "On promoting employment and the labor market" [20], as in Ukraine, unemployment benefits are paid within seven days.

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be argued that for most EU countries there is a differentiated approach to determining the duration and amount of unemployment benefits, depending on the length of the period of payment of insurance premiums, and for countries where the continental social protection model (Germany) is distributed - from the size received salary or other income [16; 18; 19; 20].

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**Conclusions**

1. The generalization of the theoretical foundations of the study of the mechanisms for the appointment of unemployment benefits revealed that the development of the Institute for unemployment benefits and the mechanisms for its appointment are related to the development of the social insurance institution, since the actual size.
and duration of unemployment benefit is determined by the fact of the person's participation in social insurance in case unemployment. The key functions of unemployment benefit are found to be supportive, compensatory, regulatory and stimulating functions. It is proved that in modern realities of Ukraine, which are characterized by negative tendencies in socio-economic development and despite some criticism and doubts of scholars regarding the expediency of social payments and payment of unemployment benefits, it is fully justified that there is a need for unemployment benefits that are appropriate to be implemented in the context of implementation. Measures of state policy in the labor market. The author's definition of the concept of "the mechanism of assigning unemployment benefits" is proposed as a process of implementing the system of actions and measures by making appropriate decisions on the basis of objective (legal principles for the appointment of unemployment benefits, etc.) and subjective (insurance period, payment / non-payment of insurance premiums, exemption clause, etc.) of the conditions and factors.

2. The analysis revealed that the legal framework for the appointment of unemployment benefits in Ukraine is the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On Compulsory State Social Insurance against Unemployment", and other legal acts, developed in accordance with international law. It is clarified that at present in the legal and regulatory framework, which regulates the process of development and implementation of the investigated mechanism, there are gaps that necessitate the improvement of the legal regulation of the conditions for the appointment of unemployment benefits in order to stimulate the unemployed to return to employment as soon as possible.

3. It was found that the formation and implementation of foreign mechanisms for the appointment of unemployment benefits largely depends on the model of social protection used in one or another country. It is proved that the basic conditions for the appointment of unemployment benefits are the participation of the person in the social insurance system, the length of payment, the amount of insurance premiums, reasons for termination of employment, etc. It is established that modern domestic MPDD is adequate for the current conditions of the employment sphere and contains the elements inherent in such mechanisms in the studied countries (Poland, Germany, Norway, etc.). The acceptability of certain elements of foreign mechanisms for application in domestic practice in the field of employment, is found out: improvement of the domestic MPD in relation to strengthening requirements for the appointment of unemployment benefits on condition of release on their own accord, violation of labor discipline, mismatch of the position occupied, etc., differentiation of sizes and


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the duration of the targeted assistance, the definition of conditions for the use of incentive payments for the unemployed, etc.

Perspective directions of further researches are: scientific substantiation of mechanisms of state administration on the assignment of unemployment benefits, in particular financial, normative-legal, organizational-institutional and informational; analysis of the best world experience on the improvement, implementation and implementation of these mechanisms; comprehensive and thorough analysis of factors (external, internal) that affect the level of social assistance for unemployment.

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