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THE STATE SYSTEM FORMATION HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE MONUMENTS PROTECTION IN UKRAINE

Abstract. *The Purpose* of the research is to analyze the state system formation historiography of the cultural heritage monuments protection in Ukraine. **The Scientific Novelty.** *The specifics of the Ukrainian cultural heritage monuments protection was discussed and analysed in the research. An overview of the monument protection legislation and principles of public administration has been provided. The national specifics of identification, research, registration, protection, preservation and use of cultural heritage monuments in Ukraine have been highlighted. The research methodology is based on a system of theoretical principles (systematicity, historicism, objectivity, etc.), logical techniques (analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, analogy, hypothesis, etc.) and specific research tools that made it possible to highlight the specifics in the field of cultural heritage protection in Ukraine. The Conclusion.* Nowadays, there is a fairly effective mechanism for the cultural heritage preservation in the world. An important role, of course, belongs to international monument protection organizations, but the main work on the monuments protection belongs to the national bodies for the cultural heritage protection of specific states, as we can see from the example of Ukraine.

Due to the study of recent publications, it became clear that the Ukrainian legislation formation issues in the field of the cultural heritage protection (the presence of a significant number of legislative acts) and the promotion of international organizations (international law implementation) only partially demonstrate the specifics of the monument protection and regulation implementation in the field of cultural heritage protection. Comprehensive researches of the forms and methods of preserving cultural heritage, the mechanism of their practical implementation by the relevant state, scientific, and public institutions, and the issue of updating the content of property and financial relations regarding state support for the non-profit cultural sector required increased attention.

Despite the elaboration of the cultural heritage protection issues by domestic and foreign scholars in these areas, a set of actions for the cultural heritage monuments protection remains poorly researched. The analysis of current legislation and scientific works, their conclusions and results became the theoretical and methodological basis of the thesis and allowed to find out that in the context of the development of an independent Ukrainian state and the processes of national consciousness awakening and spiritual revival of the Ukrainian people, the attitude to cultural heritage is of particular importance. Nowadays, the development of the field of cultural heritage protection requires constant attention, stimulation and significant qualitative improvement.

Key words: cultural heritage protection, cultural heritage site, monument, state system of monument protection.

ІСТОРІОГРАФІЯ СТАНОВЛЕННЯ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ СИСТЕМИ ОХОРОНИ ПAM'ЯТОК КУЛЬТУРНОЇ СПАДЩИНИ В УКРАЇНІ

Анотація. *Мета* дослідження полягає у здійсненні аналізу історіографії становлення державної системи охорони пам'яток культурної спадщини України. **Наукова новизна.** У статті розглядаються й аналізуються особливості охорони українських пам'яток культурної спадщини. Здійснено огляд пам'яткоохоронного законодавства і принципів державного управління. Виокремлено національні особливості виявлення, дослідження, обліку, охорони, збереження та використання пам'яток культурної спадщини в Україні. **Методологія дослідження** ґрунтується на системі теоретичних принципів (системності, історизму, об'єктивності тощо), логічних прийомів (аналіз і синтез, індукція та дедукція, аналогія, гіпотеза тощо) та конкретних засобів дослідження, що дали змогу висвітлити особливості у сфері охорони культурної спадщини України.

Висновки та пропозиції автора. Сьогодні у світі відпрацьований досить дієвий механізм зі збереження культурної спадщини. Велика роль, безумовно, належить міжнародним пам'яткоохоронним організаціям, проте основна робота щодо охорони пам'яток належить все-таки національним органам охорони культурної спадщини конкретних держав, що ми бачимо на прикладі України.

Вивчення останніх публікацій показало, що питання становлення законодавства України у сфері охорони культурної спадщини (наявність значної кількості законодавчих актів) і популяризації діяльності міжнародних організацій (реалізація міжнародного права) лише частково демонструють особливості здійснення процесів охорони пам'яток та регулювання у сфері охорони культурної спадщини. Потребували посиленої уваги комплексні дослідження форм і методів збереження культурної спадщини, механізму їх практичної реалізації відповідними державними, науковими, громадськими інституціями, питання оновлення змісту майнових і фінансових відносин щодо державної підтримки неприбуткової сфери культурної галузі.

Незважаючи на розробленість проблематики з охорони культурної спадщини вітчизняними і зарубіжними науковцями у зазначених напрямках, малодослідженим залишається комплекс дій з охорони пам'яток культурної спадщини. Аналіз чинного законодавства і наукових праць, їх висновки й здобуті результати стали теоретико-методологічним підґрунтям нашої роботи, допомігши з'ясувати, що в умовах розбудови незалежної Української держави і пов'язаних із нею процесів пробудження національної самосвідомості та духовного відродження українського народу, ставлення до культурної спадщини набуває особливого значення. Проте попри численні напрацювання науковців питання механізмів охорони пам'яток культурної спадщини та регулювання пам'яткоохоронної справи залишаються недостатньо висвітленими.

На сьогодні розвиток сфери охорони культурної спадщини вимагає постійної уваги, стимулювання і значного якісного поліпшення.

Ключові слова: охорона культурної спадщини, об'єкт культурної спадщини, пам'ятка, державна система охорони пам'яток.

The Problem Statement and Analysis of Recent Research. Cultural heritage is our history, culture, memory, consciousness, identity, our past and future; it is our strategic resource and a matter of national security in terms of culture. Cultural heritage, by and large, does not belong to us. Our mission is to pass it from the hands of the previous generation to the hands of the next (future) generation.

The level of culture and consciousness, as well as the criteria of thinking of its citizens measure the attitude of each country to its cultural heritage. In developed countries, monuments are preserved in order to build a state, not destroyed to build new skyscrapers. After all, where there are cultural heritage monuments, historians, archaeologists, and monument conservationists, there is a smell of life.

The purpose of the research is to study the state system formation historiography of the cultural heritage monuments protection in Ukraine.

The Results of the Research. The study of the state system formation process of cultural heritage monuments protection in Ukraine began at the beginning of the 20th century. Its direct participants were the authors of the first publications, who analyzed the state and tasks of monument protection work, along with retrospective excursions, expressed opinions and suggestions for its development, and gave examples of the barbaric attitude to cultural heritage sites by various warring parties during the tragic years of the Civil War. In particular, it is necessary to point out the work, written by M. Bilyashivskiy “Our National Treasures” (1918), in which the author gave an overview of the national cultural heritage preservation in the Ukrainian state. It should be mentioned that there were F. Ernst’s publications “Artistic Treasures of Kyiv, Which Suffered in 1918” (1918) and “The Case of Protection of Art and Antiquities in Kyiv”, materials were in the “Notes of the Ukrainian Scientific Society for the Study and Protection of Antiquities and Art Monuments in Poltava Region” (1919), and M. Rudynskiy’s research on the cultural heritage of Poltava (Rudynskiy, 1919).

During the 1920s and early 1930s, numerous scientific articles, brochures, and collections were published that covered specific issues of the individual regional commissions activities for the protection of monuments, institutions of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and museum institutions in the study and preservation of archaeological, architectural, historical, and artistic monuments. It should be noted that the article by academician M. Hrushevsky “Preservation and Research of Household Material as a Responsible State Task” published in the journal “Ukraine” in 1925 (Hrushevskiy, 1925), and his preface to the collection “Kyiv and its Surroundings in History and Monuments” (1926) were vital among the materials of the generalizing and conceptual. They analyzed the main trends in the protection of Ukraine’s cultural heritage thoroughly, outlined a programme for a comprehensive and integrated approach to its development, which was to ensure “a continuous connection of the real historical process” and “testify to the cultural and historical unity of the Ukrainian land and its people eloquently”.

However, in fact, there were only fundamental researches specifically devoted to the state system formation of monument protection in Ukraine in the 1920s: the works, written by V. Dubrovskiy “Protection of Cultural Monuments in the Ukrainian SSR”, “Historical and Cultural Reserves and Monuments of Ukraine”, his analytical developments devoted to planning historical and archaeological research on the territory of Ukraine, considering the typology of material culture monuments and forms of their protection (Dubrovskiy, 1927).

The publications, written by O. Polkanov are noteworthy among the works of the period of the 20s, which covered the development of the cultural heritage monuments protection in the Crimea (Polkanov, 1925).

In the following decades, a fairly broad historiography of the cultural construction in Ukraine developed. However, most works considered only certain aspects of the cultural heritage protection, usually prioritizing the history of museum development. We should, first of all, note the collections of documents and materials published during the 60s and 80s of the last century among the general works on the history of cultural construction in Ukraine, which cover the development of monument protection (Plan-prospekt, 1992, pp. 6, 132–133).

Despite the fact that they do not cover the overall picture of this process fully and are mostly limited to illustrating only its individual aspects, they contain important factual material that is actively used by the scholars. This opinion is fully supported by a number of monographic studies and scholarly articles that study the Ukrainian culture development at different historical stages. In particular, the cultural heritage monuments protection issues are covered in T. Ostashko’s publications on the activities of the People’s Commissariat of Education of

the Ukrainian SSR in 1919 – 1920 (Ostashko, 1987). S. Z. Zaremba and O. B. Kovalenko first introduced important archival materials on the monument protection measures implementation into scientific circulation in a study on the local history movement development in Chernihiv region in the 20s of the 20th century (Zaremba & Kovalenko, 1983).

Materials on the development of monument protection in Ukraine are also found in a number of publications devoted to the review of cultural construction within the former USSR. In particular, this applies to a series of chronicles of cultural life events (Kul'turnaia zhyzn, 1979), a collective monograph on the development of culture in the USSR during the reconstruction period (1928 – 1941) edited by Academician M. Kim (Sovetskaia kul'tura, 1978).

Deeper and more focused research on the topic is characteristic of the early 70s of the last century. The collection of legislative acts on the cultural heritage monuments prepared by the legal section of the Ukrainian Society for the Historical and Cultural Monuments Protection and published in 1970 is still the only thorough work of its kind and has its scientific value, although most of the documents cited in it have lost their practical force (Zakonodavstvo, 1970). D. Zweibel, dedicated to archaeological research and monument protection (Tsvejbel', 1971), presented interesting factual material, based on the archival funds of the Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, in the article.

The research of the monument protection formation in Ukraine during the 60s and 90s of the 20th century is inextricably linked to the name of academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine P. Tron'ko. Holding high governmental positions and heading the Ukrainian Society for the Historical and Cultural Monuments Protection for twenty years, he made an outstanding contribution to the theory and practice of preserving the national cultural heritage. In numerous speeches, reports at scientific conferences, and scientific articles, P. Tron'ko referred to the history of the cultural heritage monuments protection in Ukraine repeatedly (Tron'ko, 1986). The materials of the publications of the early 90s formed the basis of the author's book "Local History in the Revival of Spirituality and Culture" (1994). P. Tron'ko and V. Vojnalovych (Tron'ko & Vojnalovych, 1992) discussed the monumental propaganda ideas implementation in Ukraine in the Soviet era in the context of general monument protection measures in detail in a monographic study.

Since the 70s of the last century, V. Akulenko (Akulenko, 1972) worked consistently on the study of the history of the cultural heritage monuments protection in Ukraine. His work is characterized by a historical and legal approach to the problem based on the analysis of the adopted regulations on the monuments protection in Ukraine. This aspect was new and of great importance for the comprehensive coverage of the problem. The author introduced into scientific circulation important facts collected by him in departmental archives, a significant part of which was subsequently lost. However, in general, this approach did not make it possible to restore the true picture of the process of formation of monument protection, since many legislative provisions were changed significantly or not implemented in practice. An objective assessment of historical events was also hampered by the insufficient use of local materials. The author managed to overcome these shortcomings to some extent in a series of scientific studies under the general title "Chronicle of the Protection of Monuments of Soviet Ukraine" published in the journal "Monuments of Ukraine" (Akulenko, 1985). A peculiar result of many years of work aimed at studying the process of formation of monument protection work in Ukraine was V. Akulenko's monograph "Protection of Cultural Monuments in Ukraine. 1917 – 1990" (1991). It presented a systematic review of the author's work and raised a number of theoretical issues of monument studies.

The preparation of the multi-volume Code of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Ukraine was accompanied by publications aimed at a comprehensive analysis of the history of monument protection in certain regions of Ukraine. In particular, S. Kot's article (Kot, 1986) was devoted to the monument protection development in Chernihiv, Poltava, and Vinnytsia regions. The history of monument protection in the Crimea was characterized in the study by T. Hryhorieva thoroughly (Hryhor'ieva, 1985). N. Borysiuk analyzed it on the basis of Zhytomyr region materials (Borysiuk, 1991). These publications have greatly expanded the understanding of the specific circumstances of the state policy implementation in the field of the cultural heritage monuments protection on the ground, and introduced a significant array of new archival materials into scientific circulation. For the first time, when considering the problem, a structural analysis of the implementation at different historical stages of the main components of monument protection work (identification, recording, study, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, use, etc.) was carried out, and the activities of local authorities, monument protection bodies, and the public in preserving the national cultural heritage were shown.

A significant contribution to the research of the formation of state bodies for the monuments protection and the participation of the general public in the preservation of cultural heritage was made by the scientific collection "Protection, Use and Promotion of Historical and Cultural Monuments in the Ukrainian SSR", published in six parts, in 1989 (Okhorona, 1989). Based on a wide range of sources, its authors V. Vojnalovych, T. Hryhorieva, Y. Danyliuk, S. Kot, and P. Tron'ko made an attempt to highlight the monument protection formation on the basis of new methodological and conceptual principles, introduced new data on the history of monument protection, which allowed to clarify the main trends of its development during 1917 – 1989 significantly. This work was one of the first attempts to systematize the history of monument protection in Ukraine.

Among the latest works that fill this gap, it is necessary to note the thorough monographic research by O. Nestulia on the construction of the monument protection system under the Central Rada, the Hetmanate, and Directory (1917 – 1920) (Nestulia, 1993). The author, for the first time used new archival materials, showed convincingly that the tasks of preserving cultural heritage were an integral part of the state-building process during the liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people and began to be solved in Ukraine on its own legal, scientific, and organizational basis before the Soviet power establishment. In 1995, O. Nestulia's monograph "The Fate of the Church Heritage in Ukraine. 1917 – 1941" (1995), which examined the complex processes that took place around church antiquities during the revolutionary events and the Civil War, during the interwar 20th century. The materials of the scientific collection the "Repressed Local History (the 20s – 30s)", dedicated to the memory of many monumentologists, who became the Stalinist repression victims (Represovane kraieznavstvo, 1991).

The issues of the history of Ukrainian monument studies as a component of the protection and preservation of cultural heritage are raised in the publications by

S. Zarembo (Zarembo, 1992). The result of the author's many years of research was the publication of his monograph "The Ukrainian Monument Studies: History, Theory, Modernity" (1995), which highlighted the process of formation and the Ukrainian monument studies development, its specific organizational forms, directions and methods of practice, and its role in the implementation of monument protection measures.

The authors of numerous abstracts and reports at national and regional historical and local history conferences addressed various aspects of the history of monument protection.

Many valuable materials from a scientific point of view were published in the periodicals, especially in the newspapers “Andriyivskiy Uzviz”, “Starozhytnosti”, and the magazines “Pamyatky Ukrainy” and “Kyivska Staryna”.

Thus, the history of the cultural heritage monuments protection became an important component of research on the history of the Ukrainian culture. It is emerging as a separate area of research, which will allow us to highlight objectively important pages of the Ukrainian people’s past, make the best traditions in preserving its cultural heritage available to the general public, and warn against repeating the tragic mistakes that led to irreparable losses of the national treasures.

The end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries were marked by increased public attention to the national traditions, history, and culture. Knowledge of the past was increasingly closely linked to current issues of public concern. The society began to realize the cultural heritage not only as noteworthy “curious” things, but also as a necessary link connecting the past with the present, an important means of patriotic education of national consciousness, and the basis for studying national history and culture. Monuments of antiquity and art find themselves in the centre of the struggle of socio-political ideas, becoming an important element of political and social life. At this time, the movement aimed at their research and preservation began to gain real strength.

Monuments of antiquity and art were then understood to include archaeological antiquities, architectural and monumental works and structures, antiques, archival documents, manuscripts and old prints, folk life items, samples of oral art, and works of ancient literature. The question of the criteria for their appreciation, by which they were to be defined as monuments, was lively discussed. The main issue was the degree of remoteness from the modern era. A minimum age of 150 years was generally recognized as the boundary separating monuments from other objects. At the same time, there were voices in favour of preserving even less ancient monuments, if they were marked by outstanding artistic qualities, and it was suggested that they should be found and protected without waiting for them to begin to deteriorate and threaten their existence.

Due to the absence of state legislation and a system of state bodies for the protection of cultural heritage monuments, the public, based on private initiative and patronage, carried out the study and preservation of the cultural heritage. Numerous scientific societies, commissions, and clubs that brought together enthusiasts of monument protection played the leading role.

In the mid-1970s, a system of cultural heritage monuments protection was formed in Ukraine. It was based on the principles of departmental division of monuments between the Ministry of Culture (history, archaeology, monumental art) and the State Construction Committee (architecture and urban planning). The overall responsibility for their preservation was vested in the Council of Ministers and the relevant regional, city, and district councils of workers. However, by this time, despite some positive results in the protection of monuments, general shortcomings in the organization of monument protection work became apparent.

The most serious negative consequences were caused by the lack of real mechanisms to ensure that local councils were interested in preserving cultural heritage. This not only hindered their initiative, but also led to direct violations of current legislation. Given that the vast majority of monuments were to be maintained at the expense of local budgets, it was objectively beneficial for the authorities to register as few objects of historical or cultural significance as possible on their territory.

The situation was complicated by the division of direct management of monument protection between separate agencies. Uncoordinated actions, dispersion of personnel and funds, and low administrative and legal status of the monument protection bodies were characteristic. Crimes against the cultural heritage sites went unpunished. It was unnatural to entrust the protection of architectural objects to the State Construction Committee of Ukraine, which solved the problem of designing and building cities and villages simultaneously. The immediate consequence of this was the inability of the monument protection inspectors and the relevant department of this agency to resist pressure from the leadership and protect the historical environment from encroachments by architectural “mancurts”. The need to create a single body for the monuments protection became apparent.

Practical experience has also highlighted significant gaps in funding and logistical support for protection measures. Budgetary allocations were made only for objects that were not in leasehold use. At the same time, they did not meet the real needs in terms of their volume, and their unlimited nature in the context of centralized distribution of material resources did not allow them to be used effectively, leading to long construction projects. The production base of the restoration work also did not meet its objectives. Payment for restoration work in accordance with the approved tariffs was much lower than for ordinary construction work, which led to an outflow of skilled personnel. On the other hand, most tenants did not have the funds to pay for repair, restoration and reconstruction works or did not want to spend them for this purpose, exploiting the monuments until they were destroyed.

A number of monument protection organizations and institutions are engaged in the study of the registration of cultural heritage sites in Ukraine. Among them are the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture (hereinafter referred to as Ukr. abbr. UTOPIK), the Centre for Monument Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and UTOPIK, the Centre for Historical and Cultural Heritage Research of the Institute of History of Ukraine of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Rylsky Institute of Art History, Folklore and Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Ukrainian State Institute of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry for Culture of Ukraine, the Kyiv Scientific and Methodological Centre for Protection, Restoration and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments, and the Kyiv Research Centre for Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage.

All scholars make an invaluable contribution to preservation of the cultural heritage of our country and, in particular, registration of monuments as the basis of monument protection. These organizations and institutions study the registration of cultural heritage objects from a scientific point of view and develop recommendations on its methodology.

On August 28, 1965, the government of the Ukrainian SSR approved a resolution in which there was the proposal of an initiative group of scholars and cultural figures who called on all citizens to join forces in preserving and promoting cultural heritage sites. By its decision, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR approved the creation of the Ukrainian Voluntary Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments in order to streamline and strengthen state policy in the monument protection sphere and to involve population in cultural heritage protection (Zaremba, 1998).

On December 21, 1966, the first constituent congress of UTOPIK was held in Kyiv, which adopted a resolution on the establishment of a voluntary public organization and elected its governing bodies. The Statute of the UTOPIK was approved by the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR on June 12, 1967 (Zaremba, 1998).

The statutory tasks of UTOPIK included the following activities: attracting the general public to actively participate in the protection of historical and cultural heritage inherited by

mankind, promoting the ideas of preserving cultural heritage, promoting monument protection legislation, popularizing historical and cultural monuments and disseminating scientific knowledge about them, making proposals to state bodies for the protection and preservation of monuments, their rational use; conducting joint activities with scientific, cultural, educational, economic organizations in the field of monument protection, establishing public control over protection, use, repair, and restoration of monuments, regardless of their subordination, etc.

The purpose of the UTOPIC was to facilitate the implementation of measures by party and state executive authorities in the field of cultural heritage sites protection, raising educational and cultural level of population (Kharkovenko, 2017).

In implementing their statutory tasks, members of UTOPIC influenced management decision-making through participation of representatives of the presidium of the UTOPIC board in meetings of the Executive Committees of regional, district and City Councils, membership in collegial bodies under the regional executive committee; as well as participation in joint decisions with the Council for Cultural Construction under the Department of Culture, the technical council under the regional department of construction and architecture on joint issues of protection of cultural heritage sites.

The majority of city and district organizations of the Society were actively involved in the inspection of monuments. The chief focus was on the issues of registration and scientific research of cultural monuments, the state of their preservation, and popularization.

Owing to fruitful work of enthusiasts of regional, district, and city UTOPIC organizations, regional departments of culture prepared and sent accounting documentation on monuments of union and republican significance within the timeframe set by the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian SSR and in full.

Almost immediately after the creation and during the initial stage of activity of district and regional voluntary organizations of UTOPIC, their activities acquired a state character. All the work of culture departments of local executive committees and various cultural institutions was closely linked to the work of region, district and city UTOPIC societies. All consolidated reports of regional departments of culture, as well as separate reports of city and district departments of culture, show the integration of the activities of local branches of UTOPIC with the state executive branch of power. There were also direct policy plans of such state institutions to involve collective and individual members of the Society in the implementation of the tasks of the same local authorities; planning the receipt of funds from UTOPIC organizations of various levels, etc.

An important institution in the field of cultural heritage protection is the Centre for Monument Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture. This is a research institution, whose activities are aimed at deepening the theoretical and methodological level of monument studies and monument protection activities in Ukraine.

The Centre for Monument Studies was established on May 23, 1991, by joint resolution No. 151 of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture. It is an independent budgetary non-profit research institution with the rights of a legal entity. It is a part of the Department of History, Philosophy and Law of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, which provides scientific and methodological guidance for the Centre's research.

The Centre for Monument Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and UTOPIC conducts expeditions to study cultural heritage, mainly archaeological, scientific and technical monuments. The Centre's significant practical achievements include the preparation of lists of monuments of local and national significance with their inclusion in the

Register, the preparation of dossiers on World Cultural Heritage sites, and other monument protection documentation.

The employees of the Centre for Monument Studies are members of the Expert Commission for consideration of the issues of inclusion of cultural heritage sites in the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine and the Scientific and Methodological Council for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine.

The main task of the Centre for Research on Historical and Cultural Heritage of the Institute of History of Ukraine of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine is to develop the scientific foundations of monument studies, theoretical and methodological foundations of the “Code of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Ukraine”, which records all existing (registered and newly discovered) immovable monuments.

I would like to dwell in more detail on the study of this issue at the Ukrainian State Institute of Cultural Heritage. Today, the staff of this institute faces many problems and challenges in the field of cultural heritage protection: the realities and prospects of the procedure for accounting for cultural heritage objects, problems of forming the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine, certification of monuments and objects of cultural heritage, analysis of forms of accounting documentation, development of the software “Monument Protection of Ukraine” and the concept of a decision support system in the field of protection and preservation of monuments, and many others (Kharkovenko, 2017).

The employees of this institute made a significant contribution to the development and shaping of the field of cultural heritage protection in Ukraine. Thus, in accordance with the current standards, the terms of reference were developed – the main document defining the requirements and procedure for creating an information system for supporting decision-making in the field of protection and preservation of cultural heritage monuments and the conceptual scheme for the formation, maintenance and use of the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine, a prototype of the WEB resource was created, which was used to test the preliminary conceptual decisions on the structure of the database of the electronic register of cultural heritage monuments, user interface, forms of interactive data entry, forms of viewing the register, search forms of the database, forms of analytical references.

It can be argued that the state has entrusted the Ukrainian State Institute of Cultural Heritage with a great responsibility and that the protection and preservation of Ukraine’s cultural heritage depends on its effective functioning.

The employees of this institute are truly dedicated professionals and experts in the field of monument protection. They are engaged in a great work, preserving the history in every monument of cultural heritage. The protection of each individual monument and the cultural heritage of Ukraine as a whole depends on their hard work.

The experience of these employees, their scientific achievements and methodological recommendations can and should be used in organizing and conducting training seminars for employees of regional structures of cultural heritage protection bodies on the preparation of accounting documentation for cultural heritage sites proposed for inclusion in the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine.

Solving problematic issues of monument protection requires a systematic and comprehensive approach. Only if the staff in the field of cultural heritage protection is professional and competent at all levels will we be able to achieve goals.

Another institution in the field of monument protection is the Kyiv Scientific and Methodological Centre for the Protection, Restoration and Use of Historical, Cultural and Protected Areas, established in 1997 by the Kyiv City State Administration as a state organization. According to the decision of the Kyiv City Council, in 2009, it was reorganized into an institution under the administration and, at the same time, is a subdivision of the Main

Department for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Kyiv City State Administration. The Centre's task is to solve practical problems of protection of the complex of immovable objects of cultural heritage in Kyiv. In 1998, the State Historical and Architectural Reserve "Ancient Kyiv" became part of the Kyiv Scientific and Methodological Centre for the Protection, Restoration and Use of Historical, Cultural Monuments and Protected Areas.

Nowadays, the world developed a fairly effective mechanism for preserving cultural heritage. International monument protection organizations certainly play an important role, but the main work on monument protection belongs to the national bodies for the protection of the cultural heritage of specific states, as we can see from the example of Ukraine.

The study of recent publications depicted that of the Ukrainian legislation formation issues in the field of the cultural heritage protection (the presence of a significant number of legislative acts) and the promotion of international organizations (implementation of international law) only partially demonstrate the specifics of the implementation of monument protection and regulation in the field of cultural heritage protection. Comprehensive studies of the forms and methods of preserving cultural heritage, the mechanism of their practical implementation by the relevant state, scientific, and public institutions, and the issue of updating the content of property and financial relations regarding state support for the non-profit cultural sector required increased attention.

Despite the elaboration of the cultural heritage protection issues by domestic and foreign scholars in these areas, a set of actions for the cultural heritage monuments protection remains poorly researched.

The Conclusion. The analysis of the current legislation and scientific works, their conclusions and results became the theoretical and methodological basis of our article and allowed us to find out that in the context of the development of an independent Ukrainian state and the processes of awakening of the national consciousness and spiritual revival of the Ukrainian people, the attitude to cultural heritage is of particular importance. However, despite the numerous developments of scholars, the issues of mechanisms for the protection of cultural heritage monuments and the regulation of monument protection remain insufficiently covered. Today, the development of cultural heritage protection requires constant attention, incentives, and significant qualitative improvement.

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