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**THE ROLE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES IN
IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION AND PROMOTION
POLICIES OF THE NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**563.02 ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC
INSTITUTIONS; PUBLIC SERVICES**

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CONCEPTUAL REFERENCES OF THE RESEARCH

The relevance and importance of the researched problem. The dynamics of changes in the socio-political and economic life in the Republic of Moldova determine the public administration authorities to constantly improve their activity in order to become more competent, professional and efficient in providing public services to citizens. From the multitude of spheres of activity of the public administration, the dimension of protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage represents one of its essential attributions. The importance of this field derives from the fact that regardless of the dimension or power (economic, political, military, etc.) that a state holds in comparison with others, it cannot exist without cultural heritage that essentially reflects the values of the historical past, in relation to which it is identified. The needs of undertaking actions to permanently improve the activity of public administration are established both by the requirements of the social environment in which it operates as well as by the evolution of scientific views referring to the identification of the best ways to improve its activity.

The experience of the Republic of Moldova in establishing public policies to cover the entire spectrum of protection and promotion the cultural heritage has had, along the way, had a dynamic marked by numerous contradictions and impediments for implementation. Namely, the complexity of the realization of cultural policies in the field of cultural heritage determined the relevance of the researched topic and served as a challenge towards the process of performing a comprehensive analysis in order to establish the role of public administration in implementing policies in the field of protection and promotion of national cultural heritage.

Also, the relevance and importance of the researched topic emerges from the cultural policies as well, which through their theoretical evolutions determine the specific features of the national policies for protection and promotion of cultural heritage and emphasize the reasoning for stimulating the development of this sphere in the Republic of Moldova. Thus, the sustainable development of the society is conditioned by the role of public administration in the implementation of these policies.

The comparative analysis of several policy documents on cultural heritage protection, and also on the effects of their implementation, allow the selection of empirical approaches that will correspond to the economic, social and political challenges of the community, connected with external cultural processes. Under the circumstances, a thorough study of the way in which these influence the exercise of the activity of the central public administration in the implementation of policies in the field of protection and promotion of the cultural heritage in the Republic of Moldova is necessary.

The relevance of the research in this case is also dictated by the country's European integration path.

The declaration of European integration as the primary national priority and signing, on June 27, 2014, of the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the one side, and the Republic of Moldova, on the other side (*Agreement Association or Agreement*), has provoked imperiously and unconditionally the perpetuation of the process of systemic modernization of the public administration, including the field of protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage. By assuming the Association Agreement, the Republic of Moldova has committed itself to the development of reforms aimed at the proper functioning of state institutions for the benefit of the citizen, implementing and adjusting in this regard the public policy framework, regulatory framework and public services to European Union standards. Referring directly to the actions of the public administration, we are specifying that the Agreement draws attention to the encouragement and promotion by the public administration of the process of digitization of cultural heritage through information and communication technologies. Referring to the promotion of the cultural heritage, the Agreement stipulates: the collaboration is to be realized... "in the field of tourism, aiming at consolidating the development of a competitive and sustainable tourism sphere, as a generating factor of economic growth and emancipation, employment and foreign exchange." [1] It should be noted that cooperation at all levels will be based on the principles of respect for the integrity and interests of local communities, especially in rural areas, the importance of cultural heritage, as well as the positive interaction between tourism and environmental protection.

Therefore, the heterogeneous and complex character of the public administration activity is to be adapted and developed in accordance with the new challenges, but also through the more active involvement of the society in the elaboration, development and monitoring of the public cultural policies. Following this order of reasoning, we emphasize that the relevance of our investigation is determined by the need to highlight both the achievements of public administration in developing and implementing the policies of protection and promotion of cultural heritage, as well as by the mistakes committed by the authorities implementing these policies, the author offering at the same time suggestions for their melioration.

The analysis of the situation in the field of research and the identification of study problems. In order to determine the degree of researching of the analyzed problem, we have selected as foundation for initiation of the investigations the works of researchers with fundamental contributions in the study of cultural heritage, cultural policies and public administration activity in the field of protection and promotion of this. Determining the size of

the national cultural heritage reflected in the scientific papers of researchers in various spheres provides a significant basis in indicating the mission of public administration in achieving the objectives of strategies and programs in the field of cultural heritage protection. The study of cultural heritage has been reflected in the works of several researchers from abroad and from our country, which describe or define cultural heritage and highlight its importance for various branches of science, such as: culturology, sociology, economics, history, geography, public administration etc.

Among European authors, the next can be mentioned: Janet Blake [36], Francesco Francioni and James Gordley [38], Gábor Sonkoly and Tanja Vahtikar [44], Marilela Vecco [46]; from Russia: Eleazar Baller, [49], Alexey Bondarev, [51], Leonid Kondrashev [55]; from Romania: Ioan Oprea [20], Iosef Kovacs [15], Alexandra Zbucnea [34]. We distinguish the investigations of researchers from the Republic of Moldova: Valeriu Căvruș, Gheorghe Postică [8], Elena Ploșniță [21], Victor Ghilaș, Adrian Dolghi [14], Ion Ștefăniță [29], Diana Slobozian [26], Veronica Cosovan [12]. The characteristic idea found in the studies of the mentioned researchers is that cultural heritage makes the most eloquent connection between the past and present of a nation and depicts the characteristic features of cultural identity that reflect the most important testimony of the genesis and cultural evolution of a community.

The different aspects of the study of public policies, passed through the prism of the functioning and development of the public administration activity are elucidated by the American researcher, Charles Beard [35]. Thus, according to the contemporary definition of public administration, it represents the establishment and execution of public policies and programs. Therefore, we can deduce that the study of public policies in the field of culture represents a significant aspect for the functioning and development of public administration activity.

The research of the cultural policy issues analyzed in the sense of foreign researchers is implicitly based on the general principles of public policy development, but directed at the specifics of the cultural field. The contribution to the outlining of such policies was brought by the English researchers François Matarasso, Charles Landry [42], the French researchers - Augustin Girard, Genevieve Gentil [39] and the Russian researcher Andrei Hrenov [58]. Studies dedicated to the processes of developing and implementing cultural policies in the context of current socio-economic incitations in society can be found in the publications of the English author Simon Mundy [43], the Japanese professor Nabuko Kawashima [41] and the Australian researcher David Trosby [45] and others.

The Russian scientists have analyzed research methods and cultural policies from the perspective of the process of establishing new socio-economic relations. In this context, we can

emphasize the works of the following authors: Irina Gorlova [53], Olga Astafieva [47], Alexandr Balakşin [48], Lev Vostreakov [52]. In several works, the activities of public authorities for the development and implementation of public policy documents are studied, including the field of cultural heritage protection, aiming to improve the cultural situation. Referring to this stage, we mention the works of researchers Valerii Bolishakov [50], Grigorii Tulchinsky, Elena Shekova [57], Elyna Orlova [56] and others.

In Romania, the intensive policy research began in the late '90s of the XXth century, being influenced by European institutions or organizations such as: Council of Europe, GEAP (automated information system for managing and issuing permissive documents - AIS MIPD), OECD, etc. Researches on the cultural policy area deepened after 2005, within the Center for Studies and Research in the Field of Culture of the Ministry of Culture, which annually conducts researches intended for cultural consumption in the country. We can mention the works of Romanian researchers Dan Raţiu [25], Marius Proţiroiu [24], Adrian Miroiu [16], Sorin D. Şandor [28], Paul E. Collins, Claudiu Crăciun [9] and others.

Public cultural policies are also examined in the works of researchers from the Republic of Moldova. The authors analyze the ways of activity of the public administration for the execution of the cultural public policies and highlight some problems they face in this process. We mention that, so far, no monographic study has been developed to investigate the role of public administration in implementing policies for the protection and promotion of national cultural heritage in the Republic of Moldova. However, various aspects related to the activity of public administration in the field of cultural policy application have been reflected in several studies by the authors Valentina Ursu, Angela Lisnic [32], Sergiu Musteaţă [18], Gheorghe Postică [23], Constantin Solomon [27], Victor Moraru [17], Victoria Tcacenco [30], Monica Babuc [7], Ion Dulschi, Vasile Comendant [13], Vasile Comendant [10], [11], Lidia Varbanova [33] and others.

The research hypothesis of the doctoral thesis states that the contribution of public administration authorities in implementing policies for the protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage can become significant if, on the one hand, it will contribute to the increasing of the level of economic development of the country and will ensure decent living conditions for members of the society (economic, social, cultural, etc.), and on the other hand, the public authorities will take measures to increase the level of culture among citizens, to motivate them to know the history, objects and monuments of national cultural heritage.

The main research issues presented as hypotheses for work are:

1. The increasing of the level of protection of the national cultural heritage is possible as a result of raising the level of responsibility of public administration authorities in implementing

public policies for protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage, as well as in the successful realization of administrative decentralization reform in the Republic of Moldova;

2. For the constant, uniform and occurring on the entire national territory, the realization of the public policies in the field of protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage, it is necessary to increase the amount of the financial resources provided to the state budget;

3. The protection of the cultural heritage can be achieved through policies for cultivating the values of the national culture, the management and provision of quality public services for the population and the development of the public-private partnership.

The purpose and objectives of the thesis. The purpose of this research is to study and determine the complex role of public administration authorities in developing and implementing public policies for protection and promotion of national cultural heritage and identifying methods to improve it in the context of modernization of public administration.

In order to achieve the suggested purpose, the following **objectives** were set:

- researching historical-graphical approaches with reference to the protection of cultural heritage;
- determining the theoretical-methodological framework of the public policies for protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage;
- the evolving analysis of the national framework for the elaboration of public cultural policies regarding the national cultural heritage and the distinction of the results of the implementation of these policies;
- the comparative analysis of the normative framework of some European countries regarding the assurance by the public authorities of the execution of the legal stipulations for the protection of the cultural heritage;
- examining the specifics of the organization and implementation of the public-private partnership by the public administration authorities for the protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage;
- investigating the tourist potential applying cultural heritage policies;
- determining the good practices of the public administration in applying the policies of protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage.

The methodology of scientific research. The theoretical-methodological bases of the paper resulted from the purpose, objectives and tasks determined for the investigation of the object of research. At the same time, the research focused on a complex methodological analysis with an interdisciplinary character of bibliographic, historical-graphical, public policy, conceptual-theoretical and applicative-practical studies related to the administrative science, political sciences, sociology, culturology, heritage science, law and management.

The works of foreign and native researchers in the field of public administration, as well as of experts in the field of cultural heritage served as a basic support for the study of the methodology of scientific research. The methodology included the theories with which the science of administration is related: the theory of decision, the theory of knowledge, the theory of information, etc. In order to achieve the purpose and objectives of the thesis, the investigation tool based on the application of the principles of the administration science methodology was selected. For this purpose, the next principles were exploited: scientific, historicism, objectivity, rationalization, humanism and methodological determinism.

An increased attention to the achievement of research objectives was given to the application of *universal-philosophical* methods, such as: the structural-functional method, the dialectical method, the phenomenological method, as well as the *general-scientific* methods: induction, deduction, content analysis and analogy. Also, research methods complementary to the science of administration were used, among which: the observation method, the comparative approach, the synergistic method, the statistical method, the sociological research method, the case study method, the institutional method, etc.

The research has a theoretical-applicative character. The theoretical support of the investigation is determined by the identification and conceptualization of the research problem that directly or indirectly determined the public administration to realize the policies of protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage. The empirical support includes the analysis of public cultural policy documents from countries members of the EU and the Republic of Moldova, the establishment of quantitative and qualitative results of the implementation of national cultural policies, the comparative analysis of the legislations of some European states in the field of implementation of penalties by the competent authorities for breaking the rules for the protection of the national cultural heritage, SWOT analysis, case study referring to the "Carol XII Memorial Museum", from the village of Varnița, Anenii Noi district, as well as conducting the sociological survey through which it was possible to determine the role of public administration in implementing policies for protection and promotion of cultural heritage, including the specification of the level of protection of cultural heritage objects by central and local public authorities.

The scientific novelty and originality of the research consists in the holistic vision upon the role of public administration in protecting and promoting the cultural heritage of the Republic of Moldova, but also in the new perspective through which were examined the selected works for study and public policy documents that are correlated with cultural heritage.

The mentioned topic has not been previously approached as a separate research. The original character of the thesis is ensured by the fact that:

- for the first time in the science of the local administration, the role of the public administration in the implementation of the policies of protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage is highlighted as a new research subject;

- the own definitions of the notion of cultural heritage and the impact of public administration on the national cultural heritage were formulated, based on their theoretical-methodological analysis;

- the ways of classifying the cultural heritage and the public policy documents have been analyzed on the basis of which is made or is going to be classified the national cultural heritage in the future for a better protection of it;

- the international practice of applying public policies for protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage and their applicability to the administrative system of the Republic of Moldova was researched;

- a comprehensive analysis of public policy documents referring to the protection and promotion of cultural heritage, determining the modalities of regulation and the results of their implementation in the context of cultural reforms and the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their member States, on the one hand, and the Republic of Moldova, on the other;

- a comparative analysis of the legal mechanisms for ensuring the execution of the legal stipulations for the protection of cultural heritage in six European states was carried out, highlighting the modalities of application of sanctions by the authorities for damage or destruction of cultural heritage and emphasizing the harshest and most lenient penal and contravention regulations of the countries concerned in the study, but also of the gaps, in this regard, in the legislation of the target countries;

- while carrying out the sociological survey, the particularities of protecting and promoting the national cultural heritage were analyzed, in order to determine the problems faced by local public authorities in this field of activity and to highlight methods of improvement of public administration in implementing cultural policies in domain;

- in the process of carrying out the case study regarding the promotion of the cultural heritage from Varnița village, Anenii-Noi district, the innovative public proposal was presented and accepted by the local public administration relating to the change of the title of the historical place of international significance from “Carol XII Memorial Museum” to “The historical site - The camp of the Swedish king Carol XII from Varnița”.

An important scientific problem solved in the field of public administration consists in determining the providing mission of the public administration authorities in implementing the policies of protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage. The undertaken research

led to the identification of the main factors that did not allow the public administration to fully implement these public policies, so that currently the national cultural heritage to be protected according to the requirements of international specialized organizations and to be made known both nationally and internationally. The scientific substantiation of the attributions of the public administration in the implementation of the policies of protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage allowed the suggestion of some recommendations regarding the accomplishment of this desideratum, as well as of some methods to improve the functioning of the administrative system in this field.

The theoretical significance of the research consists in deepening the knowledge regarding the institution of public administration and elucidating the concepts, definitions, theories, principles, models, structural elements and conditions of rationality regarding the cultural heritage and public policies that protect and promote it. The theoretical significance of the paper also derives from the comparative research of the policies for the protection of the cultural heritage regulated by the international structures, for the identification of the good practices and their transposition in national plan. Of particular importance for the theory of public administration is the scientific argumentation of ways to improve mechanisms for developing and implementing public policies in the field of culture in the Republic of Moldova, in the context of their modernization and of the principles of administrative decentralization that, properly applied, allow local public administration a good organization and management of the processes of protecting the cultural heritage objects from their localities. The results of the research process reflect the latest theoretical-methodological approaches to cultural policies aimed at protecting and promoting heritage objects, as well as the values emanating from the best practices currently existing in the European administrative space.

The applicative value of the paper is identified in the content of the research, ascertainment and analysis process of the peculiarities of public policies for protection and promotion of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Moldova, retrieved from the current normative framework, documents on evaluating the activity of public authorities in this field and the results of the sociological survey conducted. The typology of the application models of cultural policies by the public administration allows theoreticians and practitioners in this branch to analyze the involvement of culture in the development of society, as well as the involvement of the society in solving the problems specific to the field. The results of the analysis of the process of implementing public policies for the protection of cultural heritage, the shortcomings of execution and ways to make them more efficient in the context of modernizing public administration, also show the applicative value of the work. Thus, the thesis completes the range

of scientific papers dedicated to public policy implementation processes, and the analyzes carried out can serve as a benchmark for new scientific elaborations on the topics approached.

The conclusions and recommendations proposed by the author can serve as guiding suggestions for the central public administration in the future elaboration of policy documents in the field of protection and promotion of national cultural heritage, establishing an advantageous and long-term collaboration between public authorities in the development of tourism industry at regional level in the segment of mutual promotion of objects of special cultural, historical or architectural value. The theoretical-empirical material can serve as a support for professors in the elaboration of university courses and further researches in the field of administration science and the protection of the national cultural heritage. The results of the research can be used in the process of developing public policies for protection of the cultural heritage from the Republic of Moldova and in subsequent investigations in the field.

Main scientific results submitted for defence:

1. The providing mission of the public administration authorities in implementing the policies for the protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage is the reference point of the thesis. The synthesis of the conceptual analysis of the cultural heritage and of the theoretical-methodological support of the public policies for its protection, promotion and framing in the universal values offers a new vision in the development of the cultural policies in the Republic of Moldova.

2. The strategies and programs for the protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage are not fully realized because of the absence of qualified staff in the field, the insufficient financial resources allocated from the state budget or the lack of financial autonomy of local public administration granted under the decentralized administrative reform, as well as unattractive or sometimes lacking tourist infrastructure.

3. The contribution in the implementation of policies for the protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage becomes significant if the public administration authorities cooperate to the increase of the level of economic development of the country and ensure decent living conditions for members of society (economic, social, cultural, etc.). The arguments invoked by the theoretical aspects, later reflected by the data processed after the sociological survey indicate a need for greater involvement of public authorities in order to increase the culture level of citizens, to motivate them to know the history, objects and monuments representing the national cultural heritage.

4. The attraction of tourist flows is achieved through cultural, spiritual, social and environmental activities. They contribute to the widespread promotion of national cultural heritage objects and to the increase of the country's gross domestic product. The development

and implementation by the public administration of public-private partnership projects is a viable solution for the revitalization and promotion of national cultural heritage objects and ensures a better cooperation between the public and private sectors.

The implementation of the research results

The implementation of the scientific results was carried out within the research activity of the doctoral student by means of communications at national and international scientific forums and through the publications of articles in various specialized scientific journals in the Republic of Moldova and abroad.

The content of the doctoral thesis can be of real use for professors in developing university courses and researches in the field of administration science and protection of the national cultural heritage. Also, the theoretical-empirical results obtained in the process of researching the role of public authorities in implementing policies for the protection and promotion of national cultural heritage can be used and developed in subsequent investigations in the field.

The approval of research results. The investigation is part of the research directions approved within the Academy of Public Administration. The main theses and results of scientific investigations were presented in scientific communications presented and discussed at 9 international conferences and congresses, including: The annual scientific-practical conference with international participation organized by the Academy of Public Administration: "Theory and practice of public administration" from May 20, 2016, from May 19, 2017, from May 17, 2018, from May 17, 2019 and from May 22, 2020; The scientific-practical conference with international participation organized by the Academy of Public Administration: "The contribution of young researchers to the development of public administration" from February 26, 2016 and from March 1, 2019; International scientific conference organized by the Institute of International Relations of Moldova: "The Statehood of Moldova: historical continuity and development perspective", from March 24-25, 2017; The International Congress "We prepare the future by promoting excellence" organized by the "Appolonia" University of Iași, held between March 1-3, 2021.

The discussion on the content of the doctoral thesis took place during the meeting of the Guiding Committee (protocol no.1 from June 30, 2021) on the scientific specialty: 563.02 *Organization and management of public administration institutions; public services* within the Academy of Public Administration.

Publications on the topic of the thesis. The basic results of the research were reflected in 17 scientific papers, from which eight papers in specialized scientific journals in the country and abroad and nine materials presented at international scientific conferences.

The volume and structure of the thesis. The thesis consists of three chapters, preceded by the introduction and followed by a section of general conclusions and recommendations, and also a bibliography that includes 233 titles. At the end of the thesis are placed 9 annexes with reference to the research conducted.

Key words: the Republic of Moldova, public administration, public policies, public administration authorities, national cultural heritage, public-private partnership, protection, promotion.

SUMMARY OF THE THESIS CHAPTERS

The **Introduction** comprises the most important conceptual milestones of the thesis. Here are presented and scientifically argued the topicality and importance of the problem under consideration, the completeness of study of the topic, the aim, objectives and research hypothesis of the doctoral thesis, the methodology of scientific research, the scientific novelty of the results obtained and the description of the important scientific problem solved, the theoretical significance and applicative value of the thesis, the approval of the results, and the summary of the thesis chapters.

Chapter 1, entitled *Historiographical and theoretical-methodological foundations of studying the contribution of public administration to the protection and valorization of national cultural heritage* includes three subchapters in which the historiographical research, theoretical-methodological landmarks, classification and categorization of national cultural heritage are carried out.

The historiographical approach, presented in the first subchapter, entitled *Historiographical approaches to the protection of cultural heritage*, elucidates relevant scientific elaborations on the topic, reflected by researchers from abroad and from the Republic of Moldova in articles, monographs and specialized literature. Particular attention has been paid to the authors' views reflected in publications of recent years, including electronic ones.

The basic concepts of cultural heritage and cultural policies were analyzed in the study. Thus, a regulation of the notion of heritage according to several specialized sources was undertaken, then moving on to the study of the concept of cultural heritage approached according to several foreign and domestic authors. One of the most relevant approaches to cultural heritage can be found in the work of Dallen J. Timothy and , who states in his work "Heritage Tourism (Themes in Tourism)" that cultural heritage refers to the use of the past by contemporary society. "Our cultural heritage contributes to the shaping of national stereotypes and regional identity and is a modern or postmodern reflection of the past" [37]. The same visions reflected through different forms of approach can be found in the work of researchers from Romania: Gheorghe Ungureanu [31], Alexandra Zbucnea [34], from Russia: Alexey Grigoriev and Victoria Pogodina [54], from the Republic of Moldova: Gheorghe Postică [23], Elena Ploșniță [24], Sergiu Musteață [19] and others.

Also, through the historiographical analysis, the most relevant scientific approaches have been systematized in order to argue the need for interdisciplinary examination of the role of public administration authorities in the implementation of policies to protect and valorize the national cultural heritage. Thus, a group of European researchers, in their paper "Cultural

Heritage Counts for Europe", highlight the benefits of cultural heritage, which makes a decisive contribution to the infrastructure of localities, in terms of investment attracted by the private sector; it is an important creator of jobs in society, often in the field of creative industries; it is an important source of creativity and innovation - from the digitization of heritage elements to the exploitation of the latest virtual reality technologies; it is essential to the field of education through the study of history and the development of civic pride; and it is an important generator of tax revenues paid to public authorities, both from the economic activities of sectors connected with cultural heritage and indirectly through the multiplier effect from heritage-oriented projects leading to further investment [40].

Particular attention has been paid to the views of international bodies on the problems of cultural heritage reflected in laws and conventions aimed at both defining this concept and establishing principles and rules to protect it. In this respect, the cultural heritage addressed by UNESCO, ICCROM, OSCE and other international organizations was subjected to a comprehensive analysis.

Analyzing the views of several researchers on conceptual approaches to cultural heritage, we have come up with our own definition of national cultural heritage, which we consider to be a vital expression of culture representing a constituent totality of assets of outstanding historical and cultural value, selected and evaluated according to rigorous criteria, under the control and management of public administration authorities, as well as of private collections in the country.

Public cultural policies are analyzed through the prism of determining the responsibilities of public administration authorities for safeguarding national cultural heritage. The analysis of cultural policy documents revealed that public administration is in a relationship of interdependence and permanent mutual complementation with cultural heritage. Such a link is explained by the fact that the national cultural heritage represents the people, seen in relation to its value and historical past, and those citizens, namely public administration authorities, have the obligation to contribute permanently to its protection and valorization.

The results of the study highlighted the actions of the national authorities to include several monuments of national cultural and natural heritage in the system of universal cultural values by way of their inscription on the list of the UNESCO World Organization. The measures taken have had a positive impact on the national cultural heritage, even if the expected results have not always been achieved. Thus, we defined the impact of public administration on national cultural heritage as a set of legal, economic or social effects produced as a result of the actions taken by the public administration that contributed, through the implementation of public policy documents, to safeguard and promote national cultural heritage. Therefore, taking into account the importance of the public administration's involvement in the implementation of cultural

heritage policies and the impact of its activity on the protection of national cultural heritage it will contribute to its enhancement at national and international level for the benefit of current and future generations.

In Subchapter two, entitled *Methodological dimensions concerning public policies for the protection and valorization of national cultural heritage*, there are analyzed the theoretical and methodological aspects of the work, which resulted from the aim, objectives and tasks determined for the investigation of the research object. The analysis of various views, theoretical concepts with reference to the methods of researching the problems of administrative science indicates that the methodology of contemporary research is the basis of every scientific work.

Various theories such as knowledge theory, decision theory, information theory and others have been applied and integrated as study tools. To achieve the aim and objectives of the thesis the author has used several principles of contemporary administrative science methodology such as *scientific principle* which allowed us to analyze the evolution of administrative processes in the Republic of Moldova aimed at the protection and revitalization of cultural heritage by central and local public authorities; *principle of historicism* which helped us to conduct research by studying problems in a logical sequence of events that occurred over time; *principle of objectivity* which gave us the opportunity to explain impartially and fairly the administrative events on the dimension of cultural heritage, as well as to highlight the reasons that produced them; *principle of humanism*, through which the events, administrative processes aimed at the general interest of the citizen and society as a whole were mirrored.

In order to achieve the aim of the investigation, the following universal-philosophical research methods were used: structural-functional method; dialectical method, phenomenological method and general-scientific method characteristic for the social sciences, but primarily those directly aimed at the science of administration. The application of these methods has made it possible to investigate the role of public authorities in the implementation of policies for the protection and revitalization of national cultural heritage from a multidimensional and interdisciplinary perspective. Multidisciplinarity allowed us to analyze from different points of view the problems currently faced by public authorities, using the methods and knowledge provided by several scientific fields such as: history, sociology, law, cultural studies. Interdisciplinarity as a research perspective has involved the transfer of theoretical and methodological methods from related disciplines, providing a more nuanced knowledge of the phenomenon under study.

One of the basic methods was the structural-functional method applied extensively to study the work of public administration at central and local level in the field of interest, while determining the mechanisms of cooperation between these authorities. For generalization,

drawing conclusions and making recommendations, the induction and deduction method was applied.

The comparative method has been applied in all chapters of the thesis in order to compare the authors' views on cultural heritage and its protection policies implemented by public authorities or to highlight similarities and differences in the evolution of the practices of applying public-private partnership in the development of cultural heritage protection processes in the national territory.

The application of the observation method as a methodological process allowed us to examine the work of public administration and to gather information on the current situation in the field of cultural heritage maintenance by the authorities, elucidating concrete examples and facts.

The sociological research method was used in chapter 3 of the thesis to carry out the sociological survey in order to determine the contribution of local public authorities to the protection and valorization of national cultural heritage in the Republic of Moldova. Conducting the survey with the usage of the sociological research method allowed us to synthesize the information obtained and to determine how and to what extent local public authorities undertake the necessary actions to protect and promote cultural heritage objects in their localities, what are the causes of stagnation of certain processes in this regard, to what extent the current state of cultural heritage objects meets the basic criteria for inclusion in the map of tourist routes in the Republic of Moldova, how public policy documents in the field of safeguarding cultural heritage are applied, as well as other issues of importance in this chapter.

The study of methodological and scientific aspects made it possible to examine and present the current characteristics of cultural heritage in the Republic of Moldova and the activities of public administration bodies to implement policies to protect it. The analyzed materials allow us to note that the complexity of the methodological framework used in the development of this study, conducted at the intersection of several scientific fields, provides a multidimensional development of the arguments put forward.

Subchapter 1.3 entitled ***Traditional and contemporary views on the classification and categorization of cultural heritage*** reflects the ways to classify and categorize cultural heritage from the perspective of different sciences, such as heritage and cultural studies, as well as international [6] and national [2], [3], [4] regulations which state: for being qualified as cultural heritage or natural heritage, objects must be of outstanding universal value. When classifying cultural heritage, its branches and sub-branches are presented, as well as the ways of studying it. As a result, the classification of cultural heritage from the perspective of different sciences and approaches leads to the conclusion that regardless of the classification of cultural heritage to

which we refer, it is impossible to introduce an absolute distinction of objects. The general expression that there are links and interactions between different types of cultural heritage masks the fact that in any classification it is possible to find examples that can be simultaneously referred to two or even more types of heritage.

The procedure of categorization of cultural heritage is also analyzed, specifying the categories of cultural heritage that can be subject to categorization and the criteria for categorization. The paper points out that although movable property is classified in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of Law

No. 280 of December 27, 2011 on the protection of national movable cultural heritage [2], so far no nomenclature that would establish the value of national cultural heritage objects has been developed.

Regarding immovable cultural heritage, we found that so far the Republic of Moldova does not have a law providing for its categorization, but the central public authorities have developed a draft law on the protection of historical monuments, which is proposed for examination and approval by the competent authorities, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force. The new draft law regulates the procedure of categorization and recording of historical monuments in our country.

Intangible cultural heritage is categorized according to Article 8 of Law No. 58 of 29 March 2012 on the protection of intangible cultural heritage [3], which regulates the entire categorization process.

Chapter 2 entitled *State policy and administrative regulation in the field of protection and valorization of cultural heritage*, consisting of three subchapters, was devoted to the study of state policy and administrative regulation in the field of protection and valorization of national cultural heritage, the study of administrative decentralization processes in the implementation of cultural heritage policy and a comparative analysis of the legal means ensuring the implementation of legal provisions in the field of cultural heritage protection.

In Subchapter 2.1 entitled *National framework for cultural heritage policy development and implementation* examines in detail the public policy documents regulating the protection and valorization of national cultural heritage by central and local public authorities, as well as cultural policy documents on the basis of which the public authorities have restored or reconstructed architectural monuments of national cultural heritage value in the Republic of Moldova. A detailed analysis of the annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan for the integration of the Culture Development Strategy "Culture 2020" (Action Plan) for 2014 - 2018 and Information notes on the implementation of the Culture Development Strategy "Culture 2020"(Action Plan) and the implementation of the Action Plan for 2014 - 2016 [5] has

been conducted. The aforesaid analysis shows that the least specific actions to achieve the objective were implemented in 2016 (*16 actions out of 59 planned (27.12%)*), and the most ones in 2018 (*27 actions out of 58 planned (46.55%)*). In the same context, several national programs implemented by public administration authorities in cooperation with civil society or with the support of foreign development partners were analyzed. In the framework of those programs the Capriana Monastery (2003-2012), Curchi Monastery (2002-2014), Soroca Fortress (2012-2015), Mansion of Manuc Bey r (2013-2015), Church of the Assumption of the Virgin in Caușeni town (2016) and other monuments of national importance were restored.

Policy research in the field of cultural heritage protection has illustrated an interconnection between local public administrations with central public administration and international bodies. We emphasize that in the process of developing and implementing public policies for the protection and valorization of national cultural heritage, the central public authorities should be guided by the practice of the European Union.

In Subchapter 2.2 *Administrative decentralization and implementation of public policies on cultural heritage*, the efficiency of the administrative decentralization process for the implementation of cultural heritage policies in the Republic of Moldova and the practice of some European states regarding the involvement of qualified specialists in this field are analyzed, as well as the usefulness of the establishment and functioning of quality public services within the LPA. It was pointed out that in the field of safeguarding the national cultural heritage, local autonomy is a set of competences delegated to the local public administration, necessary for the efficient management of the objects of national cultural heritage comprised in the locality. This implies granting the local public authorities the right and the effective capacity to manage the cultural processes in the locality and to take the relevant decisions independently and without undue involvement of state bodies.

It was also pointed out that administrative decentralization implies financial autonomy. At the same time, the most effective form of developing national identity is cultural autonomy, through which issues of culture, traditions or national cultural heritage are effectively managed. As a consequence, it can be seen that the modernization of public administration cannot be achieved without a broad process of administrative decentralization that helps to safeguard and enhance the national cultural heritage.

Subchapter 2.3 entitled *Comparative aspects of the legal means of enforcing the legal provisions for the protection of cultural heritage* includes a comprehensive comparative analysis of the mechanisms of applying sanctions by the competent authorities of the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, Poland, France and Germany for the destruction or desecration of objects of national cultural heritage. The analysis of the penalties applied by the legislation in

force in the investigated countries allowed us to determine the similarities and differences in the regulatory framework for violation of the provisions for the protection of cultural heritage and to highlight certain specific penalties applied by some countries.

The investigations carried out allowed us to note that the most comprehensive regulatory framework operates in France and Germany. The most lenient penalties are found in the legal framework of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova for violations of the legislation on the use of cultural heritage and public monuments. At the same time it is not the case of the criminal framework which provides for criminal fines for the intentional destruction or damage of monuments of history and culture or natural objects taken under the protection of the state. Thus, it was pointed out that the penalties introduced in the legislation of the countries whose legislation was analyzed do not correspond to the socially-dangerous damage caused to the state by committing acts of intentional destruction of objects of national cultural heritage. We also found that some of the penalties introduced in the legislation of the countries whose legislation was analyzed, including those established in the legislation of the Republic of Moldova, do not correspond to the socially dangerous damage caused to the state by committing acts of intentional destruction of objects of national cultural heritage.

Chapter 3, entitled *Practical value of revitalizing and valorization of national cultural heritage*, contains three subchapters devoted to research on public administration practices in revitalizing and enhancing cultural heritage.

Subchapter 3.1 *Development and implementation of public-private partnership in the process of revitalization and valorization of national cultural heritage* analyses the public administration's role in developing public-private partnership policies in the field of protection and valorization of national cultural heritage, elucidating the advantages and risks involved. The activities of the public administration in the implementation of public-private partnership projects in the segment of revitalization and valorization of national cultural heritage objects are also investigated, reflecting the results obtained from the implementation of these projects. The results of the analyses carried out allow us to note a current lack of interest of entrepreneurs in projects for the restoration of national cultural heritage values, as they do not seem to be spiritually attractive or financially profitable. At the same time, there highlighted the types of public-private partnerships from traditional Europe (the creation of street lighting networks, infrastructure, transport, etc.) combined with those of cultural heritage in order to bring important benefits to society, through the creation of a suitable infrastructure, the promotion of spiritual-cultural and cultural heritage values, the development of tourism, the protection of the environment, etc. Such partnerships could constitute in the future an advantageous solution for

the public administration of the Republic of Moldova in order to implement cultural projects and policies for the safeguarding and enhancement of the national cultural heritage.

In Subchapter 3.2. entitled ***Tourism potential in policies for the valorization of national cultural heritage***, the involvement of central and local public administration in the process of valorization of cultural heritage through the application of public policies in the field of tourism was determined, as well as the contribution of the tourism industry to the development of the national economy and ensuring sustainable tourism, regardless of the policies promoted by public administration authorities in this sector. The legal framework of the Republic of Moldova regulating public policies in the field of tourism, the ways of promoting them and the shortcomings encountered by the public administration in promoting local and national tourism are studied. Also the proposals for remedying the situation in this regard are put forward. The opportunity to create and promote strategic partnerships with companies on the European Union market for the development of Moldovan tourism as well as the updating of the strategy for the sustainable development of tourism are mentioned there.

Subchapter 3.3. entitled ***The role of public administration authorities in identifying and disseminating good practices for safeguarding and valorization on the national cultural heritage***, reflects the empirical value of the work and is based on the sociological survey and case study of the subject being examined.

The sociological survey constituted a broad analysis of the researched field and aimed to determine the contribution of local public authorities to the safeguarding and valorization of the national cultural heritage in the Republic of Moldova. The study was carried out through the example of 607 people from 12 localities of the Republic of Moldova, and the need to carry it out was conditioned by the need to confirm or refute the working hypotheses initially put forward, as well as to translate into practice the theoretical aspects researched in the chapters of the paper. At the same time, the sociological research highlighted the reality of cultural heritage objects in the Republic of Moldova, the degree of their protection, the level of implementation of cultural public policies by the local public administration, the frequency of involvement of the LPA in cultural heritage enhancement activities etc. It should be noted that the questions included in the survey covered the entire spectrum of topics analyzed in the chapters of the thesis. The sociological survey is exploratory in nature and the research strategy required the application of an interdisciplinary methodology.

The results of the sociological survey conducted allowed us to find that the frequency of citizens' involvement in the protection and promotion of cultural heritage objects in the locality is occasional, only at the request of the authorities. This can be explained by the lack of motivation of citizens by public authorities to get involved in such activities, insufficient

knowledge or indifference of citizens to the importance and historical value of monuments of national cultural heritage in their localities.

Despite the situation of deficiency faced by the public administration authorities in protecting and enhancing the national cultural heritage, respondents mentioned that they are ready to get involved in promoting and enhancing the cultural heritage monuments in their localities, are proud of their existence and would recommend foreigners to visit them.

A case study was also carried out as a case-focused research strategy, using several complementary methods of information gathering, analysis and processing. The case study investigated the Monument of the Swedish King Charles XII, inaugurated in the locality of Varnita on April 20, 1925 and registered in the Register of Listed Monuments of the Republic of Moldova, approved by the Parliament Decree No.1531-XII of June 22, 1993 and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova, No.15-17 of February 02, 2010. Following the study of the significance of the national heritage monument concerned, it was found that the building represents a fragment of common Moldavian-Swedish history and is of particular value to both peoples. Given the importance of this place and taking into account that, de facto, the monument represents a historical site, on September 10, 2020 a request was submitted to the Mayor of Varnița to start the procedure for changing the name of this historical site from "Charles XII Memorial Museum" to "Historical Site of the Swedish King Charles XII Camp at Varnița" and to make the necessary changes in the Register of Listed Monuments. We also considered that solving this problem would make it an easier way to financially support new cultural and scientific projects and a place visited by tourists.

Following the examination of the submitted proposal, on the basis of the opinions of the specialized advisory committees, the Local Council of Varnița village decided with the unanimous vote of the local councilors to accept the proposal to change the name of the "Charles XII Memorial Museum" to "Historical Site of the Swedish King Charles XII Camp at Varnita".

Further, the local public administration of Varnița village submitted a request to the Ministry of Culture for the examination of the concerned proposal and the initiation of the procedure for the renaming of the historical site by adopting a Government Decree. On this subject the local public administration will adopt a final decision and will inform the initiator of the results.

This innovative proposal launched by the author will bring added value to the site and will motivate the local public authorities to make the necessary efforts so that the monument is promoted both nationally and internationally.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The theoretical-empirical results of the research allowed the following *conclusions* to be drawn:

1. The issue of cultural heritage protection from the perspective of public administration is topical and can be found in specialized works in the country and abroad. The studied works show the presence of a conceptual basis and a developed scientific apparatus with reference to the protection and valorization of the national cultural heritage in the Republic of Moldova.
2. National policies for the protection of cultural heritage are fragmented and their implementation is inconsistent and incomplete; the lack of financial resources generates a lack of motivation and indifference of public authorities towards the protection of cultural heritage.
3. The task of implementing cultural heritage protection policies falls to the public administration authorities, which are the link with the central public administration and international bodies. Distinguishing the role of cultural heritage in national public policies will enable it to be enhanced as a resource for economic development, social cohesion and cultural identity.
4. The limited administrative capacity of public administration authorities creates difficulties in facing the challenges related to the implementation of policies for the protection and valorization of national cultural heritage.
5. The existence of an ineffective system of legal sanctions for acts related to the protection of cultural heritage, compared to the experience of other European countries (France, Germany).
6. There is a lack of a comprehensive vision on the perspective of including cultural heritage sites in national tourist routes.
7. The public administration has a decisive role to play in the implementation of policies for the protection and valorization of national cultural heritage. Through these policies, the state authorities contribute to increasing the level of development of the country's economy, help to create new jobs, thereby raising the standard of living of citizens and giving them greater security and confidence in the future.

In order to optimize the work of public administration authorities in the implementation of policies for the protection and valorization of national cultural heritage, based on the conclusions drawn, the following *recommendations* are put forward in relation to:

Legislative and regulatory framework:

- Adoption of the Law on the protection of historical monuments;
- Adoption by the Government of the Republic of Moldova of a new Culture Development Strategy in accordance with the principles set out in the National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030";
- Planning in the state budget and allocating the necessary financial resources for the maintenance and valorization of national cultural heritage objects;
- Creation of beneficial conditions for increasing the infrastructure of localities that will contribute to the development of the country's tourism infrastructure, taking into account the proposals put forward by respondents in the research;

- Development of tourism potential in the field of cultural heritage by including unknown objects of historical and architectural value in the map of tourist routes of the Republic of Moldova will highlight cultural heritage sites by promoting them nationally and internationally.

Institutional framework:

- For the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Moldova

- Establishment of a mechanism for rigorous monitoring of the implementation of cultural policies for the protection and enhancement of national and local cultural heritage by first and second level public administration authorities;
- Ensuring a transparent process of involvement and information of the civil society through mass media about the implementation of cultural heritage projects, and the stages of development of cultural policies: elaboration, implementation, monitoring and reporting;
- Elaboration and approval of State Programs by the Ministry of Culture in order to piece out the acute shortage of qualified specialists in the field of protection of objects of national cultural heritage;
- Creation an information platform for the management and administration of cultural heritage objects at the district level, with the establishment of a list of cultural heritage objects in the field and their classification according to their value and historical importance;
- Elaboration and approval of the Nomenclature on the nominal value of national cultural heritage assets jointly with independent experts;
- Elaboration and implementation of a public policy providing for the organization and efficient management of public-private partnerships in the field of revitalization and valorization of the national cultural heritage and to make this type of partnership attractive to the private partner.

- For the Ministry of Education and Research of the Republic of Moldova

- Implementation in the program of middle or high school classes, at hour classes, the mandatory debate of the topic: "What do I know about the national cultural heritage". The subject will aim to educate the younger generation to protect objects of national cultural heritage and increase the level of patriotic education.

- For the Local Public Administration authorities of the Republic of Moldova:

- Utilization by the first and second level LPAs of the experience of Western European countries in the administration of policies for the valorization of national cultural heritage, by applying to them the various forms of administration allowed by the national legislation in force and in accordance with the society in order to ensure the highest level of preservation and valorization of heritage objects;
- Establishment by the Local Public Administration authorities possessing objects of national cultural heritage of specialized public services to be provided constantly and at a high level both to the local population and to tourists who come to visit the cultural objectives of the localities;
- Monitoring by the LPA from Varnița village, Anenii Noi district, the implementation of the innovative proposal submitted to the Ministry of Culture to change the name of the historical site of international significance from "Charles XII Memorial Museum" to "Historical Site of the Swedish King Charles XII Camp at Varnița".

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1. Articles in recognized scientific journals abroad:

- 1.1. КОМЕНДАНТ, В. Санкции, применяемые государственными органами некоторых европейских государств, за допущение нарушений в области охраны национального культурного наследия. В: Збірник наукових праць Одеського регіонального інституту державного управління, Випуск №4(80). Одеса: 2019. с. 49-54. УДК 35(477)(08).
- 1.2. COMENDANT, V. The Contribution of the Public Authorities From the Republic of Moldova towards the protection and enhancement of the national cultural heritage. In: Journal of legal studies, Vol. 27, Nr. 41 (2021), Arad: „Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad, p. 72-82. DOI: 10.2478/jles-2021-0006. ISSN 2457-9017; Online ISSN 2392-7054.

2. Articles in journals from the National Register of profile journals, indicating the category:

- 2.1. COMENDANT, V. *Public policies implementation in the field of national cultural heritage*. In: *Revista de filosofie, sociologie, și științe politice*, Nr.1. Chișinău: AȘM, Institutul Integrare Europeană și Științe Politice, 2018. p. 208-220. ISSN 1857-2294. Category B.
- 2.2. COMENDANT, V. *Valorization of tourist potential through the application of national cultural heritage policies*. In: *Moldoscopie*, Periodical scientific-practical publication, Nr.3(90), 2020. p. 119-130. ISSN 1812-2566. CZU: 338.48(478); DOI:10.5281/zenodo.4388600. Category B.
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- 3.1. COMENDANT, V. *The organization of public services - the condition of development of national cultural heritage*. In: Materials of the international scientific-practical conference *The contribution of young researchers to the development of public administration*. Chişinău: AAP, February 26, 2016. p. 169-177. ISBN 978-9975-115-95-7.95-7.
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ADNOTARE

Vasile Comendant, „Rolul administrației publice în realizarea politicilor de protejare și valorificare a patrimoniului cultural național”. Teză de doctor în științe administrative. Chișinău, 2021.

Structura tezei: introducere, trei capitole, concluzii generale și recomandări, bibliografie din 233 titluri, 9 anexe, 147 pagini de text de bază (până la Bibliografie), 1 figură, 12 diagrame. Rezultatele obținute sunt publicate în 17 lucrări științifice.

Cuvinte cheie: Republica Moldova, administrație publică, politici publice, autorități ale administrației publice, patrimoniu cultural național, parteneriat public-privat, protejare, valorificare.

Domeniul cercetării: Științe sociale și economice.

Profilul: Științe administrative.

Scopul cercetării: studierea și determinarea rolului administrației publice în elaborarea și implementarea politicilor publice de protejare și valorificare a patrimoniului cultural național și identificarea metodelor de eficientizare a acestuia în contextul dezideratului de modernizare a administrației publice.

Obiectivele cercetării: 1) abordări istoriografice cu referire la protejarea patrimoniului cultural; 2) determinarea cadrului teoretico-metodologic al politicilor publice de protejare și valorificare a patrimoniului cultural național; 3) analiza în evoluție a cadrului național de elaborare a politicilor publice culturale privind patrimoniul cultural și distingerea rezultatelor implementării acestor politici; 4) analiza comparativă a cadrului normativ al unor țări europene privind asigurarea de către autoritățile publice a executării prevederilor legale de protejare a patrimoniului cultural; 5) examinarea specificului organizării și implementării parteneriatului public-privat de către autoritățile administrației publice pentru salvagardarea și promovarea patrimoniului cultural național; 6) investigarea potențialului turistic prin aplicarea politicilor de patrimoniu cultural; 7) determinarea bunelor practici ale administrației publice în aplicarea politicilor de salvagardare și valorificare a patrimoniului cultural național;

Noutatea și originalitatea științifică este prescrisă de elaborarea viziunii autorului, bazată pe rezultatele cercetărilor sistemice a conceptelor și documentelor de politici publice culturale; de stabilirea modalităților de aplicare a politicilor culturale și evidențierea rolului administrației publice în protejarea și valorificarea patrimoniului cultural național; de abordarea eterogenă a problemei privind perfecționarea activității de protejare și valorificare a patrimoniului cultural de către administrația publică în contextul descentralizării administrative; de analiza comparativă a mecanismelor juridice de asigurare a executării prevederilor legale de protejare a patrimoniului cultural în mai multe state europene; de analiza complexă a potențialului turistic pentru valorificarea patrimoniului cultural și de înaintarea propunerii inovative cu privire la schimbarea titulaturii locului istoric de semnificație internațională din localitatea Varnița, raionul Anenii – Noi, din „Muzeul Memorial Carol al XII-lea” în „Situl istoric Tabăra regelui suedez Carol al XII - lea de la Varnița”.

Problema științifică soluționată constă în fundamentarea științifică a atribuțiilor administrației publice în implementarea și realizarea politicilor de protejare și valorificare a patrimoniului cultural național, precum și prin aplicarea unor metode de eficientizare a funcționării sistemului administrativ în acest domeniu.

Semnificația teoretică a cercetării derivă din rezultatele analizei teoriilor și conceptelor cu privire la patrimoniul cultural, din abordările și elementele de aplicare a politicilor de salvagardare și promovare a patrimoniului cultural și din natura cercetării multilaterale a potențialului turistic pentru promovarea patrimoniului cultural la nivel național și internațional.

Valoarea aplicativă a lucrării. Materialele, concluziile și recomandările prezentei lucrări pot fi utilizate de către autoritățile APL și APC de specialitate pentru perfecționarea metodelor de salvagardare și valorificare a patrimoniului cultural național. Tipologia modelelor de aplicare a politicilor culturale de către autoritățile administrației publice, le permite teoreticienilor și practicienilor din domeniu să analizeze aspectele de reciprocitate și solidaritate a cultură-societate în soluționarea problemelor sectorului de activitate. Analizele înfăptuite pot servi drept reper pentru elaborări științifice noi în materia subiectelor abordate.

Implementarea rezultatelor științifice este reflectată în tezele și rezultatele investigațiilor științifice în cadrul a 17 publicații în reviste și culegeri de specialitate naționale și internaționale. De asemenea, unele aspecte practice privind contribuția administrației publice la protejarea și valorificarea patrimoniului cultural național au fost discutate cu autoritățile publice locale din Republica Moldova.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Комендант Василе, «Роль органов публичного управления в осуществлении политики охраны и продвижения национального культурного наследия». Докторская диссертация в области административных наук. Кишинев, 2021.

Структура диссертации: введение, три главы, общие выводы и рекомендации, библиография из 233 наименований, 2 приложений, 147 страниц основного текста (до Библиографии), 1 рисунок, 12 диаграмм. Полученные результаты опубликованы в 17-ти научных работах.

Ключевые слова: Республика Молдова, органы публичного управления, общественная политика, органы государственного управления, национальное культурное наследие, государственно-частное партнерство, охрана, продвижение.

Область исследования: Общественные и экономические науки;

Научный профиль: Публичное управление.

Цель исследования: изучение и определение роли органов публичного управления в реализации политики охраны и продвижения национального культурного наследия, а также в выявлении эффективных методов, применяемых в контексте запроса о модернизации органов публичной власти.

Задачи исследования: 1) историографический анализ исследований концептуальных вопросов культурного наследия; 2) определение теоретико-методологической основы государственной политики по защите и продвижению национального культурного наследия; 3) системный анализ правового поля в области разработки общественной культурной политики относительно культурного наследия, а также изучение результатов по осуществлению данной политики; 4) сравнительный анализ законодательств некоторых европейских стран касательно обеспечения органами публичного управления исполнения правовых положений в области охраны культурного наследия; 5) изучение специфики организации и осуществления органами общественного управления государственно-частного партнерства с целью охраны и продвижения национального культурного наследия; 6) изучение туристического потенциала страны посредством осуществления политики сохранения культурного наследия; 7) определение надлежащей практики государственного управления по осуществлению политики охраны и продвижения национального культурного наследия.

Научная новизна и оригинальность заключается в разработке гипотезы, предложенной автором, основанной на результатах систематических исследований концепций и документов культурной общественной политики; в установлении способов ведения культурной политики и определении роли органов публичного управления в области охраны и продвижения национального культурного наследия; в разностороннем подходе к изучению проблемы усовершенствования работ по охране и продвижению национального культурного наследия со стороны органов государственного управления в контексте децентрализации полномочий структур общественного управления; в сравнительном анализе юридических механизмов осуществления законодательных положений в области охраны культурного наследия во многих европейских странах; в комплексном анализе туристического потенциала с целью продвижения культурного наследия, а также в продвижении инновационного предложения касательно изменения статуса исторической местности, международного значения находящегося в селе Варница, района Новые Анены, с музея „Мемориального музей Карла XII ” на „ Историческое место Лагерь шведского короля Карла XII в Варнице”.

Важная решённая научная задача заключается в научном обосновании полномочий органов публичного управления в осуществлении и внедрении политики охраны и продвижения национального культурного наследия, а также, посредством применения некоторых методов по повышению эффективности функционирования административной системы в данной области.

Теоретическая значимость исследования состоит в анализе и обобщении теорий и концепций в области культурного наследия, в изучении политики по охране и продвижению культурного наследия, а также многостороннем изучении туристического потенциала с целью продвижения культурного наследия на национальном и международном уровне.

Прикладное значение исследования. Материалы, выводы и рекомендации данной работы могут быть использованы специализированными центральными и местными органами власти для усовершенствования методов по охране и продвижению национального культурного наследия. Типология моделей осуществления культурной политики органами публичного управления позволит теоретикам и практикам в данной области проанализировать аспекты взаимодействия и солидарности общества в решении проблем в сфере культуры. Полученные данные могут служить в качестве основы для новых научных исследований данного сегмента науки.

Внедрение научных результатов Результаты научных исследований изложены в материалах 17-ти публикаций в национальных и международных специализированных журналах и сборниках. Также отдельные практические аспекты относительно вклада органов публичной власти в охрану и продвижение национального культурного наследия были представлены для совместного рассмотрения с местными органами управления Республики Молдова.

ANNOTATION

Comendant Vasile, „The role of administrative authorities in implementation of protection and promotion policies of the national cultural heritage.” PhD thesis in administrative sciences. Chisinau, 2021.

Structure of the thesis: introduction, three chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, bibliography of 233 sources, 9 annexes, 147 pages of the basic text, (up to Bibliography) 1 figures and 12 diagrams. The results are published in 17 scientific publications.

Keywords: Republic of Moldova, administrative authorities, public administration authorities, National cultural heritage, public private partnership, protection, promotion.

Field of study: Social and economic sciences.

Profile: Administrative sciences.

The aim of the research: studying and determining the role of administrative authorities in realization of public policy of the national cultural heritage and identification of efficiency methods of this in context of desideratum of modernization of public authorities.

The research objectives: 1) the research of historiographical approaches with regard to protection of cultural heritage; 2) determining the theoretical-methodological framework of public policies for the protection and promotion of the national cultural heritage; 3) evolitional analysis of the national framework for elaborating public cultural policies regarding the cultural heritage and distinguishing the results of the implementation of these policies; 4) comparative analysis of the normative framework of some European countries regarding the assurance by the administrative authorities of the execution of the legal provisions for the protection of the cultural heritage; 5) examining the specifics of the organization and implementation of the public-private partnership by the administrative authorities for the safeguarding and promotion of the national cultural heritage; 6) investigating the tourist potential by applying cultural heritage policies; 7) determining the good practices of the public administration in applying the policies of safeguarding and capitalizing on the national cultural heritage.

The scientific novelty and originality consists of the developing the author's viewpoint based on the results of the systemic researches of the concepts and documents of public cultural policies; establishing the modalities of application of the cultural policies and highlighting the role of the public administration in the protection and enhancing of the national cultural heritage; the heterogeneous approach of the problem regarding the improvement of the activity of protection and capitalization of the cultural heritage by the public authorities in the context of the administrative decentralization; comparative analysis of the legal mechanisms for ensuring the execution of the legal provisions for the protection of the cultural heritage in most European states; comprehensive analysis of the tourist potential for the capitalization of the cultural heritage and the submission of the innovative proposal regarding the change of the title of the historical place of international significance in the village of Varnița, Anenii-Noi district, from the „Carol XII Memorial Museum” to the „Historic site Camp of King Carol XII of Sweden from Varnița”.

The important scientific problem solved consists in the scientific substantiation of the attributions of the administrative authorities in the implementation and realization of the policies for the protection and promoting of the national cultural heritage, and applying methods to streamline the functioning of the administrative system in this field.

The theoretical significance of the research derives from the results of the analysis of theories and concepts regarding the cultural heritage; approaches and elements of application of policies of safeguarding and promotion of the cultural heritage; the nature of multilateral research of tourism potential to promote cultural heritage nationally and internationally.

Practical value of the research. The materials, conclusions and recommendations of this paper can be used by the specialized LPA and CPA authorities to improve the methods of safeguarding and enhancing of the national cultural heritage. The typology of the models of application of cultural policies by the administrative authorities allows theorists and practitioners to analyze the aspects of reciprocity and solidarity of the culture-society in solving the problems of the activity sector. The performed analysis can serve as a benchmark for new scientific elaborations/experiments in the subject matter.

The implementation of scientific results is reflected in the theses and results of scientific investigations in 17 publications, in national and international journals and specialized collections. Also, some practical aspects regarding the contribution of the public administration to the protection and enhancing of the national cultural heritage were discussed with the local public authorities from the Republic of Moldova.

COMENDANT VASILE

**THE ROLE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES IN
IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION AND PROMOTION
POLICIES OF THE NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**563.02 ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC
INSTITUTIONS; PUBLIC SERVICES**

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