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**THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESIDENCY
AS THE CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA OF THE PRESIDENTIAL
AND MIXED FORMS OF GOVERNMENT**

Problem statement. The presidency exists not only in presidential republics, but also in the mixed type republics. Their comparison and deeper study requires a certain classification system. The problem is that there are different classification types of presidential forms and systematizations of types, structure, ways of organizing the presidency in various presidential states and states with a mixed form of government. However, more general, common criteria are required to compare the presidential and mixed forms, and to evaluate trends of transition from one form to another.

Analysis of recent publications. Comparative analysis of the presidency was carried out by both foreign scientists A. Siarof, A. Krouwel, J. Cary, M. Shugart, O. Zaznaev, Chyrkin and Ukrainian scientists Romanyuk A.S., Makarenko B.I., Lyashenko T. and others.

The purpose of the study. Due to the fact that it is needed to develop a generalized approach for the study of the presidency in post-communist countries in order to compare its variable characteristics, it is necessary to develop approaches for the estimation of such a common systematization criterion of the presidential and mixed forms as influence.

Scientists group the presidential countries where the presidency is maintained according to certain characteristics that unite them. This allows us to systematically analyze the selected types and create new ones or correct errors in existing ones. Due to the fact that most of the classification criteria do not allow us to compare all of the presidential countries and mixed type republics, one of the most used criteria is the power of influence or influence of the presidency, which depends on a certain set of its powers. This category is variously called in an attempt to define the indices of its

measurement. According to the value of this criterion scientists are trying to classify presidential and mixed forms of different countries.

It is offered to add factors of influence determined by us to the list of the main influence factors proposed by A. Romanyuk taking into account the specifics of post-communist countries and influence indicators of this institution in order to get an improved scale of their evaluation.

The proposed system of indicators intended for evaluating such classification criterion of the presidential and mixed forms as influence of the presidency provides an opportunity not only to compare the power of influence of this institution in the mixed type republics, but also to assess the trends of countries' transition from presidential form of government to the mixed and from the mixed to the parliamentary and vice versa.

The approach developed for estimating the influence criterion of the presidency allows us to study the possible dependence of changes in presidential and mixed republics on the value of this criterion.