



Межі впливу інститутів та владні компетенції в управлінні регіональним розвитком

різноманітні особливості природно-кліматичних ресурсів та рельєфу, омиваються водами морів. Другим важливим екзогенним чинником є чинник національної безпеки та сусідства. Сусідство для України є фактором, що несе як загрози, так і переваги для існування країни, тому в формуванні просторової організації суспільства необхідно враховувати даний чинник у якості основних, зважаючи на постійну загрозу з боку РФ та значний вплив на прикордонні території Румунії, Угорщини, Польщі. Перевагою України є вигідне економіко-географічне положення, що при сталому розвитку глобальної економіки може стати важливим політичним та економічним фактором розвитку України. Прикордонні території (за прикладом прикордонних воєводств Польщі) повинні отримати статус територій пріоритетного розвитку з відповідним економічним нормативно-правовим забезпеченням. Можливо такі території можуть стати вільними економічними зонами (з жорстким статусом таких зон у відповідності до міжнародних підходів).

Поєднання просторової організації суспільства з урахуванням природних умов та природних ресурсів, існуючого економічного та демографічного потенціалів, економіко-географічного положення повинно створювати синергійний ефект для національного розвитку. Вказані при цьому критерії та вимоги мають бути основою технічного завдання на розробку просторової структури країни та враховуватись при її формалізації і формуванні.

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PROSPECTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE: VERTICAL ELEMENTS

Abstract. The thesis presents the vertical elements of the prospective administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine. It has been determined that the vertical elements of the administrative and territorial structure should be as follows: regions, cities, towns, villages and united (amalgamated) territorial communities.

Keywords: region, city, settlement, village, community, united (amalgamated) territorial community.

The problem of research and its relevance. Today, a large-scale reform of the administrative-territorial structure of Ukraine is underway and there is a need for scientists to participate in these processes. [1]. The purpose of the study is to determine the vertical elements of the prospective administrative-territorial structure of Ukraine, which must necessarily take



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into account the results of decentralization of power. The subject of the study is the vertical elements of the prospective administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine.

The research methods used to reveal the problem and the subject of the research are monographic analysis, comparison, systematic approach and generalization.

The baseline data used in the process of conducting the study are the provisions of the applicable legislation and the results of research on territorial development.

Research results. It is indisputable that the administrative-territorial structure of Ukraine is based on the principles of: unity and integrity of the state territory; unitarity; a combination of centralization and decentralization in the exercise of state power; the integrity of the administrative-territorial units; the balance of economic and social development of the regions taking into account their historical, economic, environmental, geographical and demographic characteristics, ethnic and cultural traditions; the ubiquity of the jurisdiction of public authorities and local governments, except as provided by law; availability of services provided by public authorities and local self-government bodies for residents living within the respective administrative and territorial units.

Legislation in the sphere of administrative-territorial structure consists of the Constitution of Ukraine, this Law and other laws, resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the normative-legal acts of local state administrations and local self-government bodies adopted within their competence [2].

The system of administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine is constituted by the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions, districts, districts in cities, as well as cities, settlements, villages, on the basis of which administrative and territorial units are formed and in the manner specified by this Law.

The administrative-territorial units of the regional level are the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the regions. The administrative-territorial units of the sub-regional level are the regions in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and in the regions. The administrative-territorial units of the basic level are communities formed on the basis of settlements (cities, towns, villages). The administrative-territorial units of the auxiliary level are the districts in the cities. The administrative and territorial units with special status are Kyiv and Sevastopol cities, the peculiarities of the exercise of state power and local self-government in the territory of which are determined by separate laws of Ukraine.

The region is an administrative-territorial unit of the regional level consisting of the districts. The administrative center of the region is determined taking into account the historical features, geographical location, availability of infrastructure to accommodate local executive bodies, territorial bodies of ministries and other central executive bodies, local self-government bodies of the region.

The district is an administrative-territorial unit of the sub-regional level, consisting of communities with a total population of at least 150,000 inhabitants. In mountainous areas and / or territories with population densities less than the average population density of the respective region, the total population of a district should not be less than 100 thousand inhabitants if the area of such district exceeds the average area of district by the region.



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The administrative center of district is determined taking into account historical features, geographical location, availability of infrastructure for accommodation of local executive bodies, territorial bodies of ministries and other central executive bodies, local self-government bodies of the district.

Community is an administrative-territorial unit of a basic level, comprising one or more settlements. A community is a spatial basis for the implementation of local self-government by the territorial communities, both directly and through the relevant local self-government bodies. The settlement within the community, with its village, settlement, city council and its executive bodies, is the administrative center of the community. Depending on the status of settlement, which is the administrative center of the community, the communities are divided into rural and urban.

Cities, towns and villages are the basis for community formation. According to the town-planning and economic and social characteristics, the city, town, village are categories of settlements. A city is a settlement with mostly compact development, with a total population of not less than 20 thousand inhabitants, on the territory of which there are industrial and processing enterprises, utilities, housing stock, and which has a developed social, communal and transport infrastructure.

A town is a settlement with a total population of not less than 5 thousand inhabitants, the formation and development of which is connected with the location on its territory of enterprises, railway units, hydrotechnical, other structures and objects, and which has social, communal and transport infrastructure.

A village is a settlement with a total population of less than 5 thousand inhabitants, which has social, communal and transport infrastructure.

Cities belong to urban areas, towns, and villages to rural settlements. The settlement may be classified into one of the categories of settlements in the manner prescribed by this Law.

Own implication of the research results. The conducted research proves that the vertical elements of the administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine are region, city, settlement, village, community. However, the united (amalgamated) territorial communities are not defined by the current legislation and legislative projects as elements of the prospective territorial and administrative structure. Therefore, the further research should be directed to the implementation of united (amalgamated) territorial communities in the system of vertical elements of the administrative-territorial structure of Ukraine.

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