

# Certificate



**Prof. Dr. As. Zlatarov University  
National University  
of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine**



*Tomashuk Inna*

III International Scientific and Practical Conference  
«Ukraine, Bulgaria, EU: economic, technical and social development trends»

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27 June - 2 July  
Burgas - 2019





Prof. D-r. Assen Zlatarov University  
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## ПЛЕНАРНОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ

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Конференц-зал Университета Проф. Д-р Ассен Златаров  
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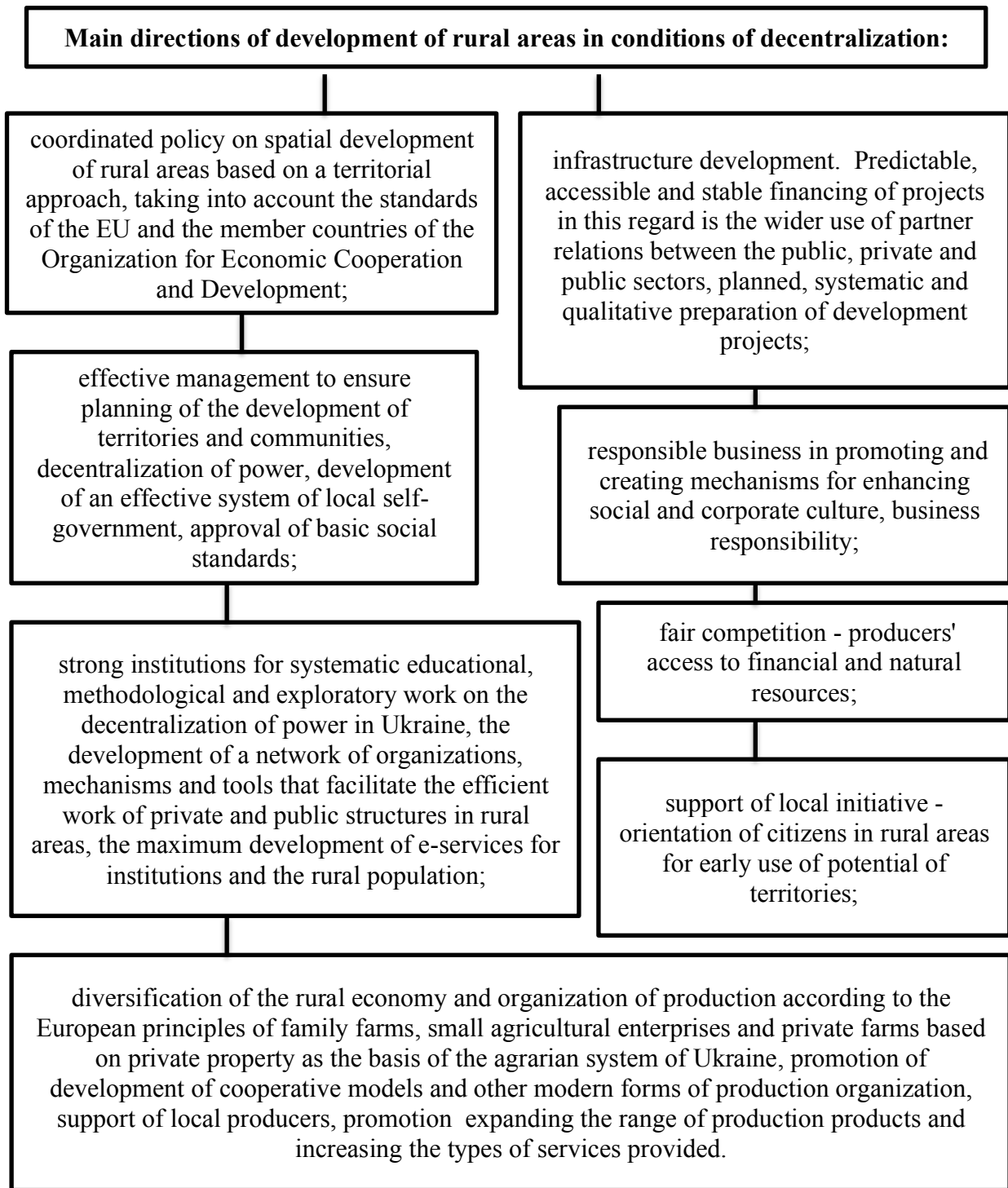
## **DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN RURAL AREAS IN DECENTRALIZATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS**

At the present stage of Ukraine's development as a democratic, social and legal state, the implementation of the decentralization of power reform plays an important role, which requires the improvement of the system of distribution of functions of central and local authorities in the creation of a new model of management of rural areas. It is in the context of the process of decentralization of power that new possibilities for building an effective system of territorial organization of power are emerging, based on the principles of subsidiarity, universality and financial self-sufficiency and the prospects of rural development, which manifests itself in organizing the creation of affordable social services in communities, adapting and building an effective form. the development of the agrarian sector, housing, communal, social infrastructure for all groups of the rural population, etc. [2].

Decentralization of the management system is the main socially significant transformational trend that currently determines the directions of social development of rural settlements in Ukraine. Modern decentralization changes in the country and its regions are carried out by activating self-government of territorial communities, which must clearly understand their own needs and the need to achieve balanced development of settlements, be sufficiently motivated in this regard as permanent residents of this territory and interested in economic growth and social uplift [3].

During 2014-2016, an institutional basis for decentralization changes has been created in Ukraine, the necessary legislative, regulatory, legal documents on the practical implementation of reforms aimed at budget decentralization, the transfer of powers from the executive to local self-government have been developed in order to increase its financial and operational capacity to decide on places of the task of providing vital functions of rural territorial communities.

A clear state policy aimed at supporting regional development should be. But in conditions where large powers and resources are transferred to places, there must be an active position and mutual responsibility of local self-government, local business and civil society for the development of their territory (Fig. 1) [1].



*Source: formed according to research results*

**Fig. 1. Main directions of development of rural areas in conditions of decentralization**

Residents of villages, representatives of local businesses should be involved as much as possible in the development of the territories where they live, to be active and to feel responsible for the future of their community.



But it is very important that the local self-government bodies also have an active role in solving all existing problems of the village [1]. Only together there is an opportunity to provide intensive, integrated, systematic development of territories, aimed at creating jobs, and for improving the infrastructure, and hence - improving the living conditions in every populated area of the country, which is the ultimate goal of the reform of local self-government, decentralization.

Decentralization and the formation of united territorial communities first of all relate to rural, urban and urban, cities of community significance. As a result of the formation of united territorial communities, rural areas have the potential for convergence with urban areas for the first time, since in Ukraine, communities are formed where there are rural and urban settlements and where cities will have a direct impact on rural areas [4, 5]. Even purely rural, united territorial communities that are built around villages receive powers that were previously not specific to village councils and resources that are large enough to accelerate their growth if they are used with the highest efficiency.

At the time of development of conceptual foundations and strategy of development of rural settlements of Ukraine at the state level, taking into account the directions of reforming the territorial organization of power and the achievements of the world experience in stimulating local social and economic development.

In order to achieve sustainable development of rural areas in a context of decentralization, it is necessary to constantly seek and strengthen the benefits of individual territorial communities, to understand what community functions can and should evolve, impeding progress towards the goal, and how to remove obstacles.

Priority directions of development of rural territories require mobilization of all resources for achievement of the planned goals. All this can be achieved in full only on the condition of close cooperation and activity of the community of rural areas.

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