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METHODOLOGY OF DETERMINING PRIORITY DIRECTIONS FOR STIMULATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES ON THE BASIS OF FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to solving the urgent problem of the spatial development of territorial communities on the basis of self-sufficiency and self-financing. The purpose of the article is to develop a methodology for substantiating the directions of development of territorial communities based on the ability of territories to self-development, taking into account resource availability, management capacity, financial capacity, and types of territorial community in the context of fiscal decentralization. The objectives of the study are to substantiate the priority directions of territorial communities' development; substantiation of the criteria for choosing the directions of territorial communities' development depending on their types; determination of directions depending on the components of self-development of territorial communities: self-government, self-sufficiency and self-financing on the basis of fiscal decentralization.

A methodological approach to determining the priority directions of stimulating the development of territorial communities has been developed. It provides for the consistent development of methodological approaches to the analysis of resource endowment of the territory, identification of problems of development of territorial communities; modeling of the development of territorial communities based on the method of fuzzy sets; substantiation of the directions of the spatial development of territorial communities by the method of hierarchy analysis.

It has been established that the spatial development of territorial communities foresees: the availability of natural, labor, production, environmental and other resources, the effective use of which leads to the formation of new and strengthening of existing advantages of the community; the formation of community development zones is impossible without the presence of effective organizational and management mechanisms in the community; the availability of a resource base for development and effective management mechanisms does not ensure the development of the territory without financial support. It is important to form own financial resources through development projects or through the cooperation of territorial communities. It is proved that self-sufficiency, self-government, and self-financing are the main components and at the same time conditions for the spatial development of territorial communities. The resource base of the territorial community is a sufficient condition for development, but the inefficiency of its management leads to a decrease in the self-sufficiency of the territory and reduces the financial capacity of the community.

Keywords: territorial community, methodology, directions of stimulation, spatial development, fiscal decentralization, self-sufficiency of development, capacity of the territorial community, self-government, self-financing

JEL Classification: G1, J4, R12, R28, R58

INTRODUCTION

The development of the country's territories is the key to its ability to ensure a decent standard of living and competitiveness in international markets. In the context of decentralization, the role and importance of territorial communities in ensuring the quality of life of the territory population is growing, provided that it is capable of self-development based on the use of endogenous potential. The reform of decentralization of governance is aimed at the formation of an effective system of territorial organization of governance, conditions for self-sufficiency of development, spatial development of united territorial communities, and achievement of socio-economic effects at the regional and local levels. Self-development of the territorial community is possible due to the ability to self-finance on the basis of effective mechanisms for managing the available resources of the territory. The conditions of instability in which territorial communities have to function and form conditions for development necessitate the development of a methodology for determining the priority areas of stimulating their development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of territories has always been a topical issue for both domestic and foreign scientists, in peacetime and wartime, in the context of pandemics, economic and political crises. These issues are always relevant and timely due to the changing conditions of the territories' functioning.

The impact of fiscal decentralization on the socio-economic development of the country, regions and local territories was considered by Dillinger W., Eskeland G., Litwack J., Martínez-Vázquez J., Perry G., Rodden J., Qiao Y., Treisman D., Webb S., Xu Y., Weingast B. [1-5].

The problems of socioeconomic development of territorial communities have been studied by such scientists-economists as Batanov O., Beschastny V., Dvigun A., Zhuk P., Kravtsiv V., Kravchenko V., Melnyk M., Monastyrsky G. etc. [6-9].

The works of Gerasymchuk Z., Nishchyk T., Rudenko L. are devoted to the spatial development of territories. Aspects of resource provision of territorial development were studied in the researches of Benovska L., Varnalia Z., Voznyak G., Vakhovych I., Golyan V., Kozoriz M., Krysovaty A., Lunina I., Melnyk P., Storonyanska I., Tarangul L. and others [6-10].

The development of territories based on fiscal decentralization has been the subject of research by economists and scientists: Voznyak G., Grinchyshyn I., Dub A., Zhuk P., Ishchuk S., Storonyanska I., Schultz S., Reinikka R., Svensson J., Bardhan P., Mookherjee D., Zhang T., Zou H., Feld L., Kirchgassner G., Schaltegger C. [1-9; 14-15].

The challenges of today are the tasks of economic security of the territories of all countries in the world. Scientists and practitioners face important tasks in the development of territorial communities in conditions of instability: military aggression, pandemics to preserve the ability of territories to function, and cooperation to ensure social guarantees in all territories of Ukraine. The need to develop a methodology for determining priorities and effective tools for the development of territorial communities on the basis of fiscal decentralization, taking into account the risks of crisis phenomena, is becoming relevant.

The contribution of scientists to the development of territories is important and valuable, but an integrated approach to the spatial development of territorial communities, taking into account their capacity for self-development on the basis of self-government, self-sufficiency and self-financing, taking into account the type of territorial community, needs further development.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the article is to develop a methodology for substantiating the directions of territorial community's development based on the ability of territories to self-development, taking into account resource availability, management capacity, financial capacity, and types of territorial community in the context of fiscal decentralization.

The objectives of the study are to substantiate the priority directions of territorial communities' development; substantiation of the criteria for choosing the directions of territorial communities' development depending on their types; determination of directions depending on the components of self-development of territorial communities: self-government, self-sufficiency and self-financing on the basis of fiscal decentralization.

METHODS

The methodology for substantiating the directions of territorial communities development on the basis of fiscal decentralization involves the use of the following general and special scientific methods: analysis, synthesis - to determine trends in the development of territorial communities; comparison, classification - to determine the criteria for classifying types of territorial communities; hierarchy analysis method - to substantiate the priority directions of state support and stimulation of the development of territorial communities; fuzzy sets method - to assess the probability of development of a territorial community within the states: high level, medium level and low level; systematic, integrated approach - to substantiate the components of the development of territorial communities on the basis of self-sustainability.

Simulation is an experimental method to study the real system by its computer model. One of the most useable simulation approaches is system dynamics (SD) [16]. The method allows to describe the complex nonlinear, multilevel, multi-feedback, time-varying systems and analyses its dynamic behavior. It was initially proposed by J. Forrester and has been used during a long time for different global, macroeconomic, regional, urban systems and enterprises and decision-making. The main variables of the SD model are stocks, rates, and auxiliary variables, they are sufficient to describe any complex system. By analyzing caused loops of the model, the researcher understands the patterns of the system behavior. Two advantages of the simulation were the reason for using the method: the ability to model complex systems with many nonlinear relationships and a large number of heterogeneous variables and the possibility of multivariate calculations for different scenarios.

The theory of fuzzy sets is reduced to the theory of random sets using the concept of "projection of a random set". The concept of "fuzzy sets" is based on the fact that the elements composing a given set, which has a common property, may have this property in different degrees and, therefore, belong to this set with different degrees [19]. Each random set can be associated with some function - the probability that an element belongs to the set. This function has all properties of the fuzzy set membership function. For economic systems, which are complex, it is characterized by the availability of diverse information: measurements and values of parameters; allowable intervals of their change; criteria and restrictions received from experts, etc. [20]. The results of the assessment of the self-sufficiency of territorial communities by components indicate the state of uncertainty of the indicators of the level of self-financing, self-sufficiency and self-government of territorial communities and the fuzziness of the data forecast due to forecast errors. This leads to the use of fuzzy sets theory [13], which has an appropriate apparatus for describing parameters with interval values. The fuzzy sets method is used in cases where the boundaries of the values of the analyzed parameter are known exactly, within which it changes. In this case, these are intervals of values of integral indicators of self-government, self-sufficiency and self-financing of the territorial community, taking into account the forecast error. In this case, it is the ratio of fuzzy to fuzzy: fuzzy: forecast data of the territorial community's level of development by components with a forecast error that forms an interval of fuzzy values; to fuzzy: a bad state "H" (low) with 100% probability is achieved only at zero value; a high state "H" (high) with 100% probability is achieved only at the value of 1 and, accordingly, all values of the level of self-development by components less than 1 and more than 0 belong to the average state.

The next method that is used to prioritize the development of territorial communities is the method of hierarchy analysis. The hierarchy analysis method proposed by T. Saaty is a mathematical tool of a systematic approach to solving decision-making problems [17-18]. The essence of the method is to support decision-making through a hierarchy of tasks and to determine the ranking of alternative solutions. The hierarchy analysis method is used in practice. It represents an accurate approach for quantifying the weight of decision criteria. It uses the experience of experts to assess the relative importance of factors through pairwise comparisons. It is an effective method for comparing different directions of development of territorial communities and different project proposals. Also, this method is effective for assessing and comparing different quantitative and qualitative parameters, and criteria for evaluating community development projects. MAI makes it possible to determine the hierarchy of system components as a whole, to decompose and analyze in detail the criteria, their functional interaction and impact on the system as a whole

RESULTS

The process of the spatial development of territorial communities is the main goal of authorities' decentralization, which is aimed at ensuring a high standard of living and competitiveness of the national economy in the context of the military crisis and pandemic. This process is influenced by a number of factors: political, economic, technological and others. The low pace of territorial communities development indicates the existence of problems in sufficient resource provision of communities, effective distribution of powers and responsibilities between levels of government, the validity of the criteria for the spatial development of territorial communities when choosing development tools, the lack of sufficient qualifications

of local governments to develop effective development strategies, effective programs, projects for the territorial communities development and their significant financial dependence on state support.

At the same time, there is an interdependence of the ability to financially support the development of territorial communities, self-government and self-sufficiency of communities. The self-sufficiency of territorial communities implies that the territorial community has sufficient resources for the effective use of its strategic potential. This is due to the type of territorial community depending on the presence or absence of specific resources. The efficiency of available resources usage depends on the availability of effective management mechanisms for development. Self-government in this study is understood as the ability of local governments to manage the management process on the basis of creating effective mechanisms for managing social relations in the community and ensuring effective interaction between government, business, science and the public to ensure long-term socio-economic development of the territorial community. Effective use of available resources is impossible without effective management actions, which becomes a problem for the formation of own financial resources. After all, self-financing should be understood as the ability of the territorial community to ensure the growth of financial resources for the needs of self-development on the basis of stimulating the increase of tax and non-tax revenues, capital transactions, corporate income and investments.

Decentralization, including fiscal, is a necessary condition in modern transformation processes for development based on self-sufficiency. In research [8] was determined that decentralization as a factor in ensuring territorial self-development contributes to the following tasks:

- reduction and elimination of the negative impact of state intervention in the development of the territorial community;
- creation of favorable conditions for self-development and self-sufficiency of the territorial community by reducing state regulation in order to increase capacity;
- providing a legal framework for increasing the independence of local self-government authorities in achieving self-development of territories based on maximizing the efficiency of using their potential;
- strengthening the interaction of institutional and motivational factors of socio-economic development of territorial communities;
- creating incentives to increase the financial self-sufficiency of territorial communities by increasing the role of local authorities in the socio-economic development of communities;
- reduction of corruption risks in the redistribution of budget funds, etc.

A necessary condition for fiscal decentralization and ensuring budget autonomy and financial independence of local authorities is the consolidation of territorial communities.

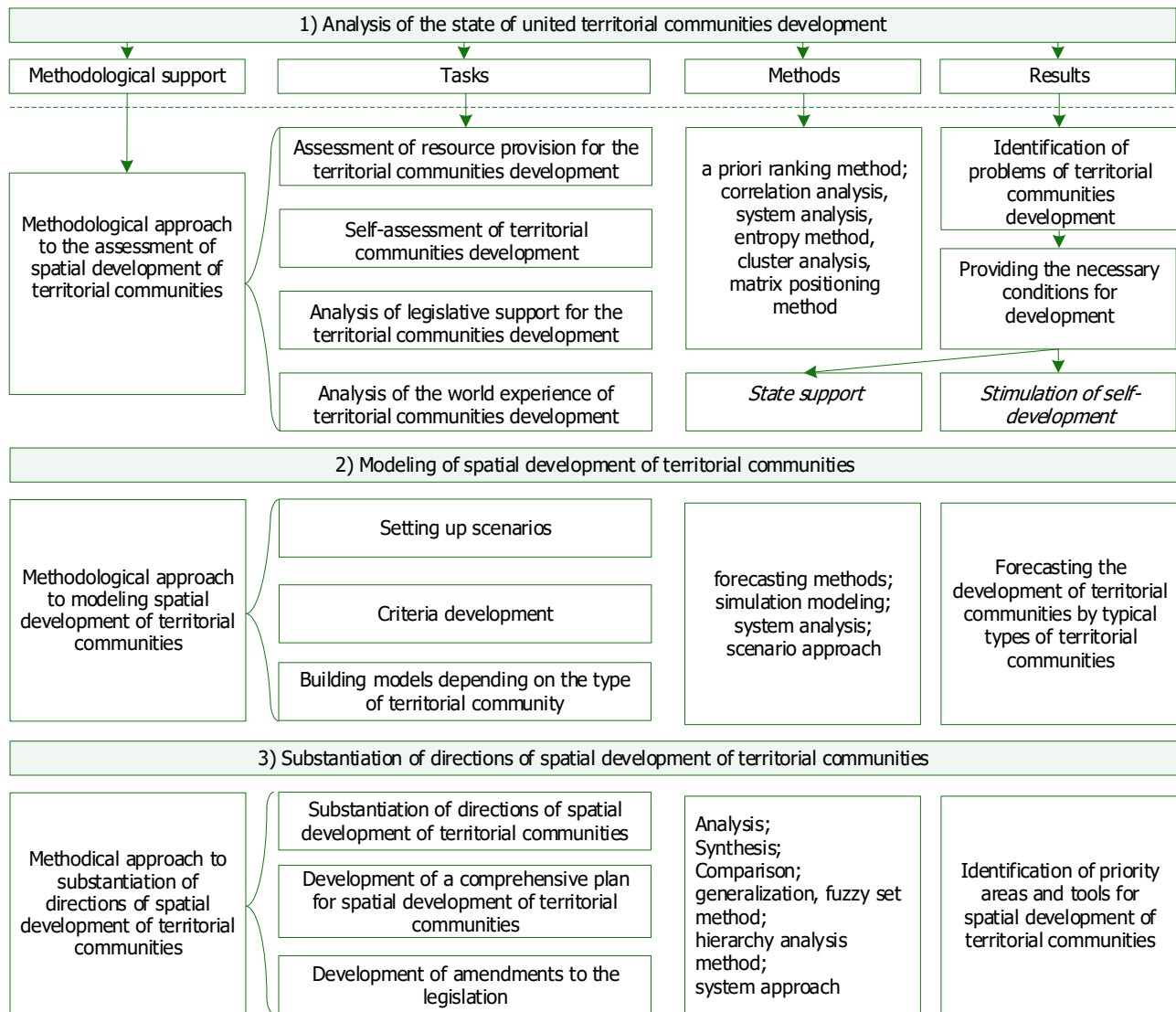The development of territorial communities involves:

- availability of natural, labor, production, environmental and other resources, the effective use of which leads to the formation of new and strengthening of existing strengths of the community;
- formation of community development zones is impossible without effective organizational and management mechanisms in the community;
- the availability of a resource base for development and effective management mechanisms does not ensure the development of the territory without financial support. It is important to form own financial resources through development projects or through the cooperation of territorial communities.

The development of the territorial community as an open system based on self-sufficiency is building on the law of synergy, which implies the presence of both positive and negative synergies. The resource capabilities of the territorial community in the process of management influence can both be increased (positive dynamics of GRP, development of innovation, establishment of effective interregional relations, etc.

Energy growth is possible in the presence of effective organizational and management mechanisms based on the professional competencies of human resources. High professionalism of regional authorities allows to develop an effective mechanism for managing the resource base of the region, and coordination between the subjects of regional development: business and government, government and the public, business and the public.

Thus, self-sufficiency, self-government and self-financing are the main components and at the same time conditions for the spatial development of territorial communities. The resource base of the territorial community is a sufficient condition for development, but the inefficiency of its management leads to a decrease in the self-sufficiency of the territory and reduces the financial capacity of the community.

Thus, the development of a methodological approach to determining the priority directions of stimulating the territorial communities' development, which involves the implementation of the following stages, is of particular relevance (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Methodological approach to determining the priority directions of stimulating the territorial communities' development.

The methodological approach involves:

1) assessment of the territorial communities' development level based on the assessment of the availability of resources for the development of the territory, the availability of qualified local government personnel to develop effective management mechanisms, the availability of sufficient funding for delegated powers and own financial resources, assessment of legislative support for community development.

Assessment of the needs of territorial communities, problems and directions of their solution in the most rational ways should be the priority competencies of local authorities due to the direct availability of the necessary resources (information, human, financial, etc.), as well as a set of tools for prompt decision-making.

At the level of the territorial community, it is most objectively possible to identify the volume of needs that can be met with the help of community resources on the basis of management decisions of local authorities, as well as the needs that require state intervention. At the same time, the mechanism of redistribution of functions, responsibility and financial support of delegated powers requires legislative consolidation.

Spatial development of territorial communities implies: the availability of natural, labor, production, environmental and other resources in a certain territory, the effective use of which leads to the formation of new and strengthening of existing

strengths of the community; the formation of community development zones is impossible without the presence of effective organizational and management mechanisms in the community; the availability of a resource base for development and effective management mechanisms does not ensure the development of the territory without financial support. It is important to form own financial resources through development projects or through the cooperation of territorial communities.

Self-sufficiency, self-government and self-financing are the main components and at the same time conditions for the spatial development of territorial communities. The resource base of the territorial community is a sufficient condition for development, but the inefficiency of its management leads to a decrease in the self-sufficiency of the territory and reduces the financial capacity of the community. At the same time, financial resources have two characteristics. On the one hand, the lack of financial resources in the community creates barriers to the effective use of all other community resources, on the other hand, the lack of a resource base and mechanisms for its management makes it impossible to achieve financial self-sufficiency of the territorial community. Thus, the necessity of developing the directions of the spatial development of territorial communities based on three components: self-sufficiency, self-government and self-financing on the basis of fiscal decentralization is proved.

With the help of the program "STATISTICA 6.0" and the tool "Exponential Smoothing Forecast," the following forecasting methods were applied to determine the minimum forecast error for each partial indicator included in the integral indicators for the three components of the development of the territorial community [11]: exponential smoothing method; linear trend; dying trend.

The results of the assessment of the self-sufficiency of territorial communities by components indicate the state of uncertainty of the indicators of the level of self-financing, self-sufficiency and self-government of territorial communities and the fuzziness of the data forecast due to forecast errors. This leads to the use of fuzzy sets theory [13], which has an appropriate apparatus for describing parameters with interval values. The fuzzy sets method is used in cases where the boundaries of the values of the analyzed parameter are known exactly, within which it changes. In this case, these are intervals of values of integral indicators of self-government, self-sufficiency and self-financing of the territorial community, taking into account the forecast error. In this case, it is the ratio of fuzzy to fuzzy:

1) fuzzy: forecast data of the territorial community's level of development by components with a forecast error that forms an interval of fuzzy values;

2) to fuzzy: a bad state "H" (low) with 100% probability is achieved only at zero value; a high state "H" (high) with 100% probability is achieved only at the value of 1 and, accordingly, all values of the level of self-development by components less than 1 and more than 0 belong to the average state.

The probability of belonging of the parameters "integral indicator of the level of self-sufficiency - ISS", "integral indicator of the level of self-government - ISG" and "integral indicator of the level of self-financing - ISF" to fuzzy sets is proposed to be calculated by formula 1 [12]:

$$P_\Phi(x \in [x_0, x_k]) = \frac{1}{x_0 - x_k} \int_{x0}^{xk} \mu_1(x)dx;$$
$$P_\Pi(x \in [x_0, x_k]) = \frac{1}{x_0 - x_k} \int_{x0}^{xk} \mu_2(x)dx. \tag{1}$$

where P_Φ, P_Π are the crisp probabilities of the parameter belonging to the fuzzy sets F and P; x_0 - initial value of the parameter in the interval $[x_0, x_k]$; x_k - the final value of the parameter in the interval $[x_0, x_k]$; $\mu_i(x)$ - the function of membership of the linguistic variable to the corresponding fuzzy subset.

The calculation according to formula 1 was carried out using Mathcad Professional tools.

As a result of the calculation, the probabilities of belonging to the parameter self-sufficiency (SS), self-government (SG), and self-financing (SF) to the states "B" (capable community), "C" (partially capable community), "N" (incapable community) were obtained.

Table 1: Probability of belonging of the territorial communities' development level of the representatives to the states "B" (capable community), "C" (partially capable community), "N" (incapable community). Notes: PB – belonging to high state; PC - belonging to medium state; PN - belonging to low state.

Representative communities	The predictive probability of belonging to the state		
	I_{ss}	I_{sg}	I_{sf}
Dnipro	Pc = 1	Pc = 1	Pc = 0,158 Pв = 0,842
Kharkiv	Pc = 0,998 Pв = 0,002	Pc = 0,945 Pв = 0,055	Pc = 0,829 Pв = 0,171
Zhytomyr	Pc = 0,998 Pв = 0,002	Pc = 0,447 Pв = 0,553	Pc = 0,829 Pв = 0,171

The results of forecasting the indicators of self-sufficiency, self-government, self-financing and forecast error values allowed to determine the probability of belonging of the territorial community to a high, medium or low state of development of the territorial community on the basis of self-sufficiency and to develop recommendations for determining the directions of self-development of the regions of Ukraine based on the application of the fuzzy set method.

The result of this stage of the methodological approach to the substantiation of the directions of the spatial development of territorial communities is the allocation of communities that are capable of development on the basis of self-sufficiency and territorial communities that need cooperation with other communities or organizational, financial state support.

2) Modeling of the spatial development of territorial communities based on the design of development scenarios for typical communities and forecasting of community development indicators with the possibility of their movement to a high, medium or low level of the indicator.

The general structure of the model of the spatial development of territorial communities involves determining the parameters of the current state of the territorial community, taking into account all the risks. At the input of the model are the problems of the current life support of the community: the presence or absence of unique resources that create the value of the territory, the degree of destruction of the territories, migration, social protection, economic activity, the structure of the economy of the territorial community, etc. The core of the model of the spatial development of the territorial community is the community's population and labor resources, the territory itself with available natural resources, and the economic potential of the territory, which forms the financial capacity of the territory. The parameters of the type of territorial community depend on the classification criteria: by administrative-territorial division; by location relative to urban agglomerations; by the availability of resources; by economic structure. The community chooses which type it belongs to according to the classification criteria (settlement, urban, rural; territorial community capable, incapable or partially capable of self-development, self-government and self-sufficiency).

For this purpose, a SWOT analysis of the territorial community is carried out at the second stage. This analysis identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the territory, opportunities and threats to development based on the analysis of the state of development of amalgamated territorial communities; assessment of the resource provision of the development of the territorial community; self-assessment of the development of the territorial community and analysis of the legislative support for the development of the territorial community; analysis of world and European practices of development of territorial units.

A cognitive map of cause-and-effect relationships of spatial development is built as a result of identifying the problems of territorial community development. And a list of spatial development tools depending on the type of territorial community is selected for a certain development scenario. The result of the modeling is a list of effective directions and tools for the spatial development of territorial communities depending on the type of community.

These directions contain a list of tools to stimulate the development of the territorial community, which consists in activating the role of the community in achieving its own development, stimulating growth points, developing the potential of each territory, increasing the role of local authorities in the development of their territories, innovative mechanisms of territorial development, stimulating cooperation of territorial development entities, creating industrial districts, industrial technology parks, business incubators; cluster development; creation and improvement of innovative and business development system. As a result, it is expected to intensify the self-development activities of the territorial community; realization of the strengths of the territorial community.

3) Justification of the directions of the spatial development of territorial communities, identification of measures to stimulate self-sufficiency, self-government and self-financing of the community based on the principles of fiscal decentralization, which will facilitate informed decision-making at the macro and meso levels.

This allows to determine the directions of state support and stimulation of development by typical groups of territorial communities.

Territorial communities, depending on their type, need either state stimulation of spatial development or state support. The types of such support are [14]:

- economic support. The criteria for the effectiveness of state support are the increase in revenues to local budgets; growth of tax revenues; improvement of technical and economic indicators of enterprises of the territorial community related to priority sectors; growth of the share of small business products in GRP; growth of the share of innovation-active enterprises, etc.

- organizational support. The criteria for the effectiveness of state support are the quality of coordination actions for infrastructure development; coordination of working groups for consideration of innovative projects; creation of electronic consulting support, etc.

- social support. Efficiency criteria: rational share of interbudgetary transfers in accordance with the needs of the territorial community, improving the quality of social guarantees to the population; reducing unemployment; increasing the level of the business community loyalty to the activities of local authorities.

- information and legal support. Performance criteria are an increase in the number of Centres for Administrative Services in the community; an increase in the number of consulting centers for business entities; an increase in the number of video and internet seminars for business conducted by the authorities; an increase in the number of training events for local authorities.

It is important to take into account the possibilities of territorial development based on the principles of fiscal federalism. The main conditions for stimulating the development of territorial communities of Ukraine on the basis of reforming fiscal relations are a rational balance of centralization and decentralization; compliance with the principle of subsidiarity; redistribution of powers between central and local authorities; delegation of responsibility to local authorities; empowerment of local governments in the field of setting taxes and fees; empowerment of local governments in the field of supporting innovative projects, etc.

At the same time, adequate financial provision of delegated responsibilities to local self-government bodies can be ensured through: a gradual transition to the principles of fiscal federalism; formation of a rational structure of local budget revenues; reduction of the share of transfers; increase in the share of tax revenues; shifting the emphasis from fixed taxes to local ones; observance of the relationship between the level of socio-economic development of the region and the volume of interbudgetary transfers, etc. However, the partial assignment of national taxes to local budgets solves only a small part of the problem of financial support of the regions, so it is also necessary to redistribute powers between the levels of government on regional development, namely, to provide greater powers to local authorities in addressing economic issues, etc.

DISCUSSION

The results of the research can be used by territorial communities to select priority areas and tools for development based on fiscal decentralization. This methodological approach provides for the analysis by the territorial community itself of its spatial development opportunities based on self-sufficiency. It takes into account the type of territorial community, resource capabilities of the territory, availability of specific resources, focus on the structure of the economy. The result of such diagnostics is a SWOT analysis with the identification of strengths and weaknesses of the territorial community, opportunities and threats to development. Based on the identification of the type of community, the directions of state support and stimulation of development that are most appropriate for this type of community can be selected.

Previous studies were aimed at developing methodological support for assessing the self-development of territorial communities on the basis of integral indicators for self-sufficiency, self-financing and self-government. With the help of matrix modeling, typical communities were classified as capable, partially capable and unable communities. Based on the forecasting, the vectors of territorial community development were identified based on available resources and the financial and managerial capacity of the community.

This research was preceded by the development of a methodological approach to the decentralization of financial sources of self-development of regions. It is based on the choice of rational methods and instruments and provides for verification of their correspondence to the existing constraints and criteria of efficiency of intergovernmental fiscal relations. The parameters of the instruments are selected using simulation modeling. Institutional and legal consolidation of the proposals is mandatory. This study was based on the results of substantiating the directions of ensuring the capacity of territorial communities on the basis of fiscal decentralization.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the methodological approach to determining the priority directions of stimulating the self-development of territorial communities includes measures to stimulate self-sufficiency, self-government and self-financing of the territorial community. They are based on the forecasted level of self-development of the region and indicators of the probability of the region's transition between the quadrants of the matrix "self-sufficiency - self-financing - self-government" based on the method of fuzzy sets, which will facilitate informed decision-making in the context of the budget deficit.

The development of directions for improving the financial sufficiency of the development of territorial communities, taking into account the requirements of European standards, specific recommendations for reforming fiscal relations between central and local authorities, as well as their legislative consolidation will gradually solve the important scientific and practical problem of strengthening the financial self-sufficiency of territorial communities and generally promote the socio-economic development of territories.

The motivation of regional and local authorities to self-development on the basis of a gradual transition to the principles of fiscal federalism will allow to form a strategic vector of fruitful interaction between the center and territorial communities, taking into account the requirements of the European community.

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МЕТОДОЛОГІЯ ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ ПРІОРИТЕТНИХ НАПРЯМІВ СТИМУЛЮВАННЯ РОЗВИТКУ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНИХ ГРОМАД НА ЗАСАДАХ ФІСКАЛЬНОЇ ДЕЦЕНТРАЛІЗАЦІЇ

Статтю присвячено вирішенню актуального завдання щодо просторового розвитку територіальних громад на основі самодостатності та самофінансування. Мета статті полягає в розробці методології обґрунтування напрямів розвитку територіальних громад на основі спроможності територій до саморозвитку з урахуванням ресурсного забезпечення, управлінської спроможності, фінансової спроможності та видів територіальних громад в умовах фіскальної децент-ралізації.

Розроблено методологічний підхід до визначення пріоритетних напрямів стимулювання розвитку територіальних громад. Він передбачає послідовну розробку методичних підходів з аналізу ресурсного забезпечення території, іде-нтифікації проблем розвитку територіальних громад; моделювання розвитку територіальних громад на основі ме-тоду нечітких множин; обґрунтування напрямів просторового розвитку територіальних громад методом аналізу іє-рархій.

Установлено, що просторовий розвиток територіальних громад передбачає: наявність природних, трудових, виро-бничих, екологічних та ін. ресурсів, ефективне використання яких призводить до формування нових та зміцнення існуючих сильних сторін громади; формування зон розвитку громади неможливе без наявності ефективних органі-заційних та управлінських механізмів управління в громаді; наявність ресурсної бази розвитку та дієвих механізмів управління не забезпечує розвитку території без фінансового забезпечення. При цьому важливо формувати власні фінансові ресурси за рахунок проєктів розвитку або через співробітництво територіальних громад. Доведено, що

самозабезпечення, самоуправління та самофінансування є основними складовими та водночас умовами просторового розвитку територіальних громад. Ресурсна база територіальної громади є достатньою умовою для розвитку, однак неефективність управління нею призводить до зниження самодостатності території та знижує фінансову спроможність громади.

Ключові слова: територіальна громада, методологія, напрями стимулювання, просторовий розвиток, фіскальна децентралізація, самодостатність розвитку, спроможність територіальної громади, самоуправління, самофінансування

JEL Класифікація: G1, J4, R12, R28, R58