

SECTION 3. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

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THE ABILITY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES IN THE SPHERE OF SMART CITY DEVELOPMENT DURING THE WAR PERIOD

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Due to the need to rebuild the infrastructure of damaged Ukrainian cities in the conditions of war and post-war reconstruction, as well as the incompleteness of the processes of reforming local self-government and decentralization of power in Ukraine, the issue of territorial communities in ensuring proper restoration and further development becomes key [1, p. 140]. Such a recovery seems possible if there is a thorough revision of the basis, principles and concepts of public management of urban development. The above actualizes the search for new approaches to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the activities of public administration bodies on the basis of appropriate methods and standards of public administration, which are internationally recognized as tools for quality and balanced management of the processes of appropriate administrative development taking place at the city level. Thus, the terrible destruction of Ukrainian cities and the planning of international investments to restore their infrastructure brings to the fore the issue of implementing the basic provisions of the "Smart City" concept in order to build "smart cities" instead of traditional ones. That is, those cities that are characterized by thoughtfulness and simultaneous decisions and more effectively use the territory that is suitable for life, the resources available on it, as well as the factor of intellectual capital to provide higher quality and demanded public and social services to the residents of the community. Some of the local self-government bodies in Ukraine already have experience in implementing initiatives aimed at increasing the efficiency of urban development management through the implementation of concepts and ideas of "smart" management, but obtaining significant positive effects from the implementation of world-proven models of smart management at the local

level in Ukraine is still held back by the insufficiency of appropriate methods and provision of proper training of local self-government officials, deputies of local councils and representatives of civil society institutions in this area.

Today, in the conditions of martial law in Ukraine, it can be stated that the potential of implementing smart approaches in the activities of local self-government bodies in the management of urban development is not being used to the full extent, in particular due to the lack of a systematic vision of the results of such processes and the impossibility of applying them even to those territories that are not in the zone of active hostilities. In addition, even in the pre-war period, the culture of smart management and the appropriate level of professional competence in this area did not have time to form among officials, deputies of local councils and representatives of civil society institutions. Thus, all forms, methods and procedures of management require constant elaboration and improvement, as well as adaptation to the realities of the military today [2, p. 181].

Based on the determination of the priority directions of the development of the city's economy, there is an urgent need to develop proposals for the authorities on improving the current legislation and the legal framework of entrepreneurship; it is necessary to carry out internal financial and credit and investment support for small businesses, which involves the pooling of financial opportunities, effective targeted attraction of financial and investment resources, including global donors, on a competitive basis in priority areas of entrepreneurship.

Thus, we see that the formed community motivation strategies for participation in ensuring the processes of sustainable development of cities by city councils will contribute to the reduction of territorial heterogeneity, (increasing the volume of production of competitive products in the city, expanding the export potential of city enterprises, solving a number of serious problems in economic and environmental development and, on this basis, increasing social guarantees of the population's well-being, its social security in war conditions.

Returning to the problematic aspects of the "smartization" of Ukrainian cities and taking into account the criteria of the specified legislative standards, it should be recognized that the enumeration of the problems of the cities can be very long and will still be incomplete, considering the territories suffering from hostilities. And the war had a noticeable effect on the processes of their transformation into more convenient urban systems. However, in the array of these problems, it is necessary to single out an important economic factor – the need for the booster development of the "digital economy" as the basis for further transformations in the state.

After the war, such an assessment of the state of cities is very necessary, because without a solution and assessment of the capacity of local self-

government bodies, further actions may become ineffective due to misplaced priorities. On the contrary, the preliminary analysis makes it possible to identify weak points and existing imbalances in the country. Then, at the next stage, it will be possible to form a "smart city" strategy and develop an action plan for its gradual implementation through technological solutions and initiatives from territorial communities and local self-government bodies.

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LOCAL AND REGIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN UKRAINE AND FRANCE: TERRITORY, AUTHORITY OF REGIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EVOLUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL MODEL OF UKRAINE

МІСЦЕВЕ ТА РЕГІОНАЛЬНЕ САМОВРЯДУВАННЯ В УКРАЇНІ ТА ФРАНЦІЇ: ТЕРИТОРІЯ, ПОВНОВАЖЕННЯ РЕГІОНІВ В КОНТЕКСТІ ЕВОЛЮЦІЇ АДМІНІСТРАТИВНО-ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНОЇ МОДЕЛІ УКРАЇНИ

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Актуальність дослідження зумовлена зростом популярності реформи децентралізації в Україні та необхідністю розвитку її теоретичних основ в розрізі іноземного досвіду. Дана реформа була популярна серед населення в довоєнні часи, а з настанням бойових дій її популярність значно зросла. Не дивлячись на те, що згідно статистики економічних досліджень щодо спроможності громад, а саме, що 72% громад станом