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### **ON REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION DURING THE WAR: TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES**

Territorial community as a social community creates and maintains public life within a certain territory, guided by economic, political, socio-cultural, environmental interests; as a subject of local self-government is able to manage in the conditions of interaction with the external environment and be responsible for maintaining integral guidelines; as a basic link of the administrative-territorial structure, characterized by consistency, has a resource potential that provides it with competitive advantages and creates opportunities for the development of the territory [1].

United territorial communities in Ukraine have all the powers to function as administrative-territorial units and as subjects of regulation of socio-economic development of territories. Their economic and social interests are realized through the regulation of economic processes within the limits of their own powers. The territorial community is endowed with functions that generally coincide with the scope of functions of the local self-government system:

- rule-making function (creation of charters of territorial communities, adoption of regulatory acts regulating the activities of the community);

- planning and programming of the development of an administrative-territorial unit at the basic level (strategies for the development of territorial communities, programs of socio-economic and cultural development);
- resource potential management (land, forest, water resources);
- development of local infrastructure – maintenance and construction of roads, water-, gas supply and sanitation and territory improvement;
- management of communal property belonging to territorial communities;
- budgetary and financial function (approval of budgets and control over their implementation, determination of local taxes and fees provided for by law);
- management of a network of social institutions (creation, reorganization, liquidation);
- investment function (attraction of investments – public, private, international ones in the development of the territory);
- information function [1, p. 54].

By regulating the development of territorial communities, we mean ensuring favorable conditions on the part of state, regional, and local authorities to ensure the socio-economic development of territorial communities through the use of various tools and methods of influence (economic, organizational, financial, and legal).

Russia's military aggression against Ukraine has caused significant damage to the country, while at the same time initiating a number of important positive strategic changes. First of all, this concerns a significant increase in the effectiveness of interactions between state authorities, the leadership of territorial communities and representatives of public and volunteer organizations. Thanks to this, an effective mechanism for economic support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was established, part of the business was successfully relocated from the war zone and neighboring territories to the western regions, and the civilian population was evacuated. Moreover, a number of important socio-economic processes have been initiated, which will also contribute to the successful post-war development of the country.

At the same time, the political environment and expert circles are increasingly discussing the future of decentralization, as well as the prospect of developing territorial communities under martial law. First of all, this concerns the inviolability of the principle of subsidiarity and the expediency of autonomous adoption of many managerial decisions by local self-government bodies. Opinions on this issue are divided: on the one hand, arguments are given in favor of building a fairly rigid centralized power vertical, on the other hand, the necessity of preserving the real independence of territorial communities in managing their own economic potential and human capital for their most effective use is justified [2].

On May 12, 2022, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the law of Ukraine №2259 “On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Concerning the Functioning of the Civil Service and Local Self-Government during Martial Law” [3].

The law regulates the procedure for creating military administrations of localities, approving the structure and staffing of regional and district military administrations and military administrations of localities, defines the term of exercise of their powers, and establishes the possibility of appointing the corresponding village, settlement or city head as the head of the military administration of a locality.

The law expands the powers of the village, settlement or city head of a territorial community which are not engaged in combat operations and no decision has been made to form a military administration of the locality.

So, the principles underlying the implementation of administrative and territorial reform in Ukraine should not only be preserved, but also developed under martial law. First of all, this concerns creating prerequisites for ensuring real decentralization of power in the post-war stage. After all, the self-organization of the population showed its potential even during the deployment of the hot phase of the war, including in those territorial communities that got into the war zone. Therefore, after the end of martial law, the use of its potential should be the key to the rapid

recovery of the Ukrainian economy, integration into the civilized states of the world, including joining the EU.

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### МОНІТОРИНГ САЙТІВ ОРГАНІВ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ВЛАДИ

Інформаційні системи та технології широко використовуються у всіх сферах життя та діяльності людей, зокрема в державному управлінні. Веб-сайти органів державної влади можна вважати одними з найважливіших інформаційних систем публічної комунікації органів державної влади з громадськістю.