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CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT IN uKRAINIAN CITIES (FOR EXAMPLE, OF THE PARTICIPATORY BuDGET)

Annotation. The article stated that, in Ukrainian cities has increased activity of citizens in recent years, wishing to join the process of solving urban problems. The activity of the society demands from local authorities create effective instruments of cooperation with the community. The first is an open process of discussion and adoption of joint solutions. It is indicated that every resident of the village can provide your own project and after the vote to decide in what way to spend part of the local budget. The article gives the introduction of the practice of an effective system of interaction between local authorities and the public in the budget process to meet the needs of the residents of a particular city. It was noted that the budget for the participation of a wonderful teaching tool with the issues of local self-government: the people are studying the mechanisms of formation and use of the local budget, learn to make decisions regarding the choice of budget spending priorities, taking into account the prospects of development of the area. Participatory Budget performs the service of the local government function. The article noted that the participation of the budget contributes to the transparency and accessibility of the basic budget information, the performance of the authorities at the local level, when any user ceases to understand how local government accumulates, distributes and uses a budget. Participatory budget aimed at creating an effective mechanism of interaction of structural subdivisions of the City Council and citizens in the budget process. The author believes that this practice is useful not only for cities, but also for integrated

rural territorial communities. The involvement of territorial communities to participate in decisions about budget allocation and identify areas of the city; formation of public confidence in local government; increase transparency of local government; increased transparency of decision-making by providing residents of the possibility of direct impact on fiscal policy of the city; solving the problems that most concern people.

Keywords: Participatory (public) budget, form of direct democracy, local initiatives, civic activity.

ЗАЛУЧЕННЯ ГРОМАДСЬКОСТІ В УКРАЇНСЬКИХ МІСТАХ (НА ПРИКЛАДІ БЮДЖЕТУ УЧАСТІ)

Анотація. Зазначено, що в українських містах за останні роки зростає активність мешканців, які бажають долучитися до вирішення міських проблем. Висвітлено активність суспільства, яке вимагає від міської ради створення дієвих інструментів співпраці з громадою, насамперед відкритого процесу дискусії та прийняття спільних рішень. Зауважено, що кожен мешканець населеного пункту може подати власну пропозицію та шляхом голосування вирішити, в який спосіб витратити частину місцевого бюджету. Наведено практики запровадження ефективної системи взаємодії органів місцевого самоврядування та громадськості в бюджетному процесі для задоволення потреб мешканців конкретного міста. Зазначено, що бюджет участі є чудовим навчальним інструментом з питань місцевого самоврядування: мешканці вивчають механізми формування та використання місцевого бюджету, навчаються приймати рішення стосовно вибору пріоритетів витрачання бюджетних коштів, враховуючи перспективи розвитку певної місцевості. Бюджет участі виконує сервісну функцію органу місцевого самоврядування. Доведено корисність даної практики не лише на рівні міст, а й на рівні об'єднаних сільських територіальних громад. Розглянуто питання, що бюджет участі сприяє підвищенню прозорості та доступності основної бюджетної інформації, результатів діяльності органів влади на місцях, коли будь-якому користувачеві стає зрозуміло, яким чином міська влада здійснює акумулювання, розподіл і використання коштів міського бюджету.

Ключові слова: бюджет участі, партиципаторний (громадський) бюджет, форма прямої демократії, міські ініціативи, громадська активність.

ВОВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА В УКРАИНСКИХ ГОРОДАХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ БЮДЖЕТА УЧАСТИЯ)

Аннотация. Указано, что в украинских городах в последние годы увеличилась активность граждан, желающих присоединиться к процессу решения городских проблем. Освещена активность общества, требующая от местной власти создания действенных инструментов сотрудничества с общиной, в первую очередь, открытого процесса дискуссии и принятия совместных решений. Указано, что каждый житель населенного пункта может предоставить собственный проект и через голосование решить, в какой способ тратить часть местного бюджета. Приведено практики внедрения эффективной системы взаимодействия органов местного самоуправления и обществен-

ности в бюджетном процессе для удовлетворения потребностей жителей конкретного города. Отмечено, что бюджет участия прекрасный обучающий инструмент с вопросов местного самоуправления: жители изучают механизмы формирования и использования местного бюджета, учатся принимать решения касательно выбора приоритетов расходования бюджетных средств, с учетом перспективы развития данной местности. Бюджет участия выполняет сервисную функцию органа местного самоуправления. Доведена польза данной практики не только для городов, но и для объединенных сельских территориальных общин. Отмечено, что бюджет участия способствует повышению прозрачности и доступности основной бюджетной информации, результатов деятельности органов власти на местном уровне, когда любому пользователю становится понятно, каким образом местная власть аккумулирует, распределяет и использует бюджетные средства.

Ключевые слова: бюджет участия, партисипаторный (общественный) бюджет, форма прямой демократии, местные инициативы, гражданская активность.

Formulation of the problem. In Ukraine for a long time interest in the development of civil society and public participation was formal. The government is interested primarily in legitimizing their own decisions, not the participation of citizens in their development and implementation. In recent years, increased activity Incities residents who wish to contribute to solving urban problem.Tse urges city authorities to seek and implement effective instruments of cooperation with the community. The most successful, with global experience, technology townspeople involvement in the shaping and management decisions is to use budget participate (participatory, public) .At the local level this form of direct democracy is a process of open debate by providing every resident of the settlement of their own project (offer) and the final decisions on what to spend part of local government by voting.

Analysis of recent research and publications. This article used information from municipal programs and regulations to implement the budget participation and publication of such scientists, asin. Pisarenko D. Kotin M. Stepura A. Batyuta about. Krylov, A. Kirilenko, Tchaikovsky and others.

Formulation of goals (goal) of the article. Investigate praktykyzaprovdzhennya effective system of interaction between local authorities and the public in the budget process to meet the needs of residents of a particular city.

The main material research. Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On local government in Ukraine" and the Charter territorial community of the village residents are entitled to participate in local

government. Today gaining direct participation of citizens in the management of the city as a whole and the mechanisms through which interested representatives of NGOs and the general public can have impact on regional and local budget process in some areas. Under the current zakonodavstvomdo means of direct democracy, in addition to the electoral process, include [5; 8, pp. 17-18]

- Hold local referendums on local issues, the results are binding on local authorities;

- The general meeting may make public recommendations for local authorities to address certain issues within their competence;

- Local initiatives is a right of the community to initiate closed and open discussion of any matter within the jurisdiction of local meetings at the local council;

- Public hearings may be held on any issues within the local jurisdiction, including budgetary issues;

- Advisory committee performs an advisory role in the local executive authorities and usually governed by the regulations of the local council;

- Public commission, created for a shorter time than the advisory committee, usually to provide assistance to local councils in the consideration of specific issues.

But note that, for example, a local referendum mechanism are complicated and are not set in practice and developments in Ukraine indicate that the matter requires careful consideration. General meetings, public hearings and local initiatives mainly embodied in the Charter of communities, but not all towns have them. So now developed several laws,

which prescribed mechanisms provided by various forms of direct democracy. This article focuses on local initiatives.

Involving citizens in the budget process for Ukraine is quite novel. The democratization of local governance and transparency of decision-making at the local level actively supported our country through the implementation of various development projects financed by various international donors. In 2015 under the "participatory budget - opportunities to increase public activity and establish good partnerships with authorities" International NGO Polish-Ukrainian cooperation Foundation PAUCI "with the assistance of the Polish-Canadian Programme for democracy DFATD" we analyzed forms of direct democracy.

It was shown that international financial institutions are paying great attention to budget transparency, prevention and control of public budgeting in the Member States. Most of the initiatives coming from civil society organizations and local government officials who have experience in projects and get familiar with the practice of Western democracy. On the one hand, this approach shows that the political process should not be the exclusive prerogative of the heads and members of local councils and administrations, on the other, citizens assert their ideas for making any decisions should take the work and responsibility. This process is often a psychological and

practical terms is supported through the modernization of the current system of local government [4, p. 52].

Found that city. Porto Alegre (Brazil) has pioneered the introduction of the idea of creating participatory budget that residents independently offer and approve projects of urban development. History participatory budget reaches 80 years of the twentieth century. And shows the changes taking place in society: the military dictatorship in Brazil, the low tax revenue, spontaneous (sometimes unauthorized chaotic building) urbanization, high levels of social problems (decline kindergartens schools, hospitals, etc.) and corruption, domination of the oligarchy and Extra-low influence local authorities to modern large annual port, strong educational and industrial center with a population of 1.5 million inhabitants. For 12 years the budget to participate in achieved these positive results [1; 2, p. 89-90]: - achieved the lowest infant mortality rate in krayiniz taneosvichenosti population: life expectancy exceeded the national level and the number of students in primary and secondary schools has increased by 240% - in 1989 r.miskoyu sewage enjoyed 49% of the population, u2001 g. access otrymaly98% of the population compared to other cities in Brazil increased access to water and electricity - in 1998 g., there were 51 profspilkovuorhanizatsiyu, u1990 p. yihzovsim was, which positively affected the level of revenue from local taxes and charges (increase 144%). in the 90 years of the twentieth st. ideyi participatory budgeting spread at the level of municipalities in the UK, Spain, Italy, Germany, France and other European countries. In the world

there is a diversity of attracting residents, this practice is used in large cities with populations over 700 thousand. Individuals and small - to 30 thousand. Residents. In our view, widely spread budget participation was in developing countries, to address a large number of various socio-economic issues at the level of local communities. Eg., Poland budget participation established for 2011 and an increase in the number of cities. Volumes budgets participation in Poland - from 40 thousand. To 60 mln. Zlotys (0,002 - 3.4% of the total city budget). The activity of the inhabitants in the country is 2 - 40%, the activity of the vote depends on who is allowed to vote - this question given at the discretion of local authorities. Residents unite around ideas and projects, collaborate with each other, for example. Warsaw can combine multiple projects when they relate to one object [1]. Otshe, as the world practice this form of direct democracy is good, because hromadskistsamostiyno "owners" decide upon the spending of budget funds to achieve a specific goal - increasing Make straight life. Citizens see that funds are used efficiently, and willingly pay taxes, this in turn has a positive effect on infrastructure mista. Proekt "participatory budget - increasing opportunities for public activity and establish good partnerships with authorities" is that city officials authorities receive detailed information on budget concepts of participation and understand the benefits of implementation; NGO representatives receive practical skills moderating meetings with citizens and implementing social diagnosis participatory budgeting; project participants study the experience of using this practice; coordinated process

of feedback from the community, reviewed the proposal (priority selection and presentation to city representatives) who, through townspeople will be included in the local budget [3, p. 87; 6]. On our view, it is good that procedurally budget participation is not regulated by the Budget Code of Ukraine - it gives autonomous rights to local authorities and the public of a particular locality to solve problems of the territorial community through the effective use of public funds. Features introduction of budget participation determined rozmiramyta specific local community. We believe that this practice is useful not only in cities but also at the level of integrated rural communities. The process of budget participation vklyuchayedekilka stages [7, p. 11]: 1) approval of the City Council budget parameters for the planned year of participation and forecast volumes for the planned next two budget periods, 2) submission of projects, and 3) evaluation and adoption of the voting 4) voting for the projects; 5) determining proektiv- winners, 6) implementation of winning projects, 7) reporting and evaluation of the implementation proektiv. Vidomo that first became ukrayinskymymistamy Poltava, Cherkasy and Chernihiv. The budget is intended to fulfill the participation of the local service function samovryaduvannya. Zaznachymo that, eg., M. Kyiv budget participation is a process of interaction between Kyiv City Council and executive body of the Kyiv City Council (Kyiv City State Administration) with the public and aims to attract residents to participate in the budget process through the presentation of projects and an open public vote I am for such projects

(mainly infrastructure development of the city). City target program "Public Cherkasy city budget for 2015-2019 years" developed in accordance with the Budget Code of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On local government in Ukraine", using the experience of Poland to enhance public participation in decision-making methodology and implementation mechanisms of public budget. budget participation is an excellent educational tool with pytanmistsevoho government: residents studying the mechanisms of formation and use of the local budget, learn to decide on the choice of priorities of budget spending, given the prospects of development of the area. This is not only a tool that can be used in any circumstances, but the element of the philosophy of a particular community, that together authorities and residents of a local community, collaborating with each other for the sake of development [7, p. 8-9]. Doslidyvshy domestic practice implementation budget participation we found that in Chernigov in 2015 with 56 proektnyh propozyziy 17 nabraly bilshist votes, the total was 4.8 million. UAH. 39 dopuschenyh of Cherkasy won 6 projects worth 5 mln. UAH. ULutsku has a 3-year program budget implementation of participation - produce annually 500 thousand. UAH., 50 thousand. The initiative. In 2015 won in 12 projects: repair of apartments, where there are three disabled, arranging sports ground, park, playground for three condominiums, implementing energy saving initiatives. In m. Ternopil projects implemented at the expense of budget participation, aimed at improving urban infrastructure and municipal concern only one object, for example. streets, parks, roads, sports or playground institutions: schools,

clinics, kindergartens and so on. Each author may submit one project for one calendar rik. Na 2017 budget participate in Poltava is 1.5 mln. UAH. : 900 thousand. UAH. (60%) for small projects - up to 100 thousand. UAH. and 600 thousand. UAH. (40%) for large - from 100 thousand. 500 thousand. UAH., Chernihiv expected amount of budget participation is 6.4 million. (According to position - 1% of the budget of the city). In Lviv in 2017 projects will be divided into citywide and district, 6 urban areas offer select 60% of the total budget participation (9 mln.) And wide - is 6 mln. UAH. In a pilot implementation in 2017 m. Kyiv has allocated 50 mln. UAH. (Up to 1 mln. UAH. 1 project) and then planned amount zbilshuvaty. Zaznachymo that budget participation promotes transparency and availability of budget information and results of the local authorities when any resident becomes clear how the city government has accumulation, distribution and use of urban byudzhetu. Dovedeno that feeling involved in the implementation of local public sector initiative (voice and every opinion is taken into account), citizens actively influence the daily zhyttyacherez spending on priority, in terms of public projects. However, there are problems regarding the implementation of the budget participation, including existing distrust in the authorities, low activity of citizens, lengthy discussions between the public and officials, long term decision-making and lack of motivation, technical problems with the voting, Counter-advertising and so on. Officials participation through the implementation of the budget show interest in cooperation with citizens, returning the confidence of the community in its activities. In turn,

residents, focusing on the general need to improve living standards, increase the financial literacy of the members of the local community and their responsibility for the operation and development of the settlement [2, p. 88] So therefore, the budget provides participation "systematic mechanism" involving citizens in decision-making budget of a particular local community. The concept of "participation budget" can be seen in a broad sense, the implementation of the budget requires a complete change of idea of city management -perehid from representative democracy to participatory democracy, focusing on direct participation of citizens in the political process at the city level, in the narrow sense - the democratic process, where citizens directly decide how to spend part of the budget koshtivbez reformsystemyupravlinnyamistom. Na platform of "public project" is available from the practices of ideyibyudzhetu participate in mistahBerdyansku (<https://berdiansk.pb.org.ua>), Kiev (<https://gb.kievcity.gov.ua>), Kramatorsk (<https://kramatorsk.pb.org.ua>), Lviv (<https://lviv.pb.org.ua>), Melitopol (<https://melitopol-online.gov.ua>), Rivne (<https://rivne.pb.org.ua>), Ternopil (<https://pb.rada.te.ua>), Brussels (<https://gp.khm.gov.ua>), Chernivtsi (<https://gb.city.cv.ua>) and others. Thus, the budget participation as part of the municipal budget, aimed at implementing Local Initiatives (utilities, culture, landscaping, education, health, social security, sports, etc.). Residents offer your ideas and vote by choosing priority projects, which are implemented in the future by kosht.Vysnovky budget and prospects for future research. Thus, in our view, through budget participation as a form

of direct democracy should be an effective mechanism of interaction of structural subdivisions of the City Council and citizens in the budget protsesi.Zaluchennya population in decision-making for priority use of public funds generates confidence in the government, pidvyschuyuchyvidkrytist prozorstprotsesu activities and decision-making by local samovryaduvannya.Otrymuyuchy opportunity to influence budget policy mistameshkantsi feel involved in solving problems that concern them most. Addressing these issues will focus our future research.

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