https://doi.org/10.15407/scine21.02.040

BURKYNSKYI, B. V. (https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9303-0898),
UMANETS, T. V. (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8852-4540),
LAIKO, O. I. (https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7082-0862),
and SHATALOVA, L. S. (https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2671-5138)

Institute of Market and Economic-Ecological Research
of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine,
29, Frantsuzkyi Blrd, Odesa, 65044, Ukraine,
+380 48 722 2905, oss_iprei@ukr.net

RESOURCE PROVISION FOR THE ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Introduction. *Establishing the economic foundation for the self-development of territorial communities (TCs) has become a critical task for Ukraine in the context of post-war recovery.*

Problem Statement. *The strategic management of economic development in TCs, based on the effective utilization of resource provision to achieve self-sufficiency, remains unresolved. Additionally, the potential for entrepreneurial sector development across spatial and sectoral dimensions has yet to be fully realized. There is a pressing need to substantiate the methodological framework for assessing the resource provision that underpins the economic self-sufficiency of TCs.*

Purpose. *This study aims to develop a scientific and methodological approach to determine the level of resource provision for the economic self-sufficiency of TCs (villages, settlements, and small towns) within the framework of management decentralization, focusing on self-development, self-reproduction, resilience, and viability.*

Materials and Methods. *The theoretical basis for examining the concept of "economic self-sufficiency of territorial communities" has been analyzed. Integral indicators for assessing the level of resource provision for the economic self-sufficiency of TCs have been substantiated using logical, monographic, and content analysis methods. To construct a composite integral index of resource provision, the study employs the hierarchy analysis method, statistical and standardization techniques, as well as integral and rating assessment methods.*

Results. *The conceptual understanding of the term "economic self-sufficiency of territorial communities" has been refined. An algorithm for the mathematical formalization of the assessment of resource provision for TCs' economic self-sufficiency has been developed. Furthermore, the economic significance of each of the nine blocks of indicators has been substantiated, offering a comprehensive framework for evaluation.*

Citation: Burkynskyi, B. V., Umanets, T. V., Laiko, O. I., and Shatalova, L. S. (2025). Resource Provision for the Economic Self-Sufficiency of Territorial Communities: Theoretical and Methodological Aspects. *Sci. innov.*, 21(2), 40—53. https://doi.org/10.15407/scine21.02.040

Conclusions. *The methodological approach outlined in this article constitutes an innovative component of state regional policy and is recommended for practical application by local governments, state authorities, and statistical bodies. This approach is designed to evaluate the resource provision of TCs, facilitating their active participation in post-war recovery processes.*

Keywords: resource provision, economic self-sufficiency, potential of the territorial community, local community, integrated assessment, self development, integral indices, indicators of resource provision of territorial communities.

The primary factors influencing the unification of village councils, villages, and small towns into viable territorial communities under the current legislation during the designated period for voluntary unification have been population size and financial self-sufficiency. However, the process has progressed very slowly. This reflects a significant shift in focus by state administrative bodies, local self-government authorities, and practitioners of decentralization in Ukraine. These entities have overly emphasized the legal framework of decentralization and the administrative aspects of current community activities, neglecting the core mission of reform and community unification — namely, self-development. Self-development refers to the ability of territorial communities to achieve socio-economic self-sufficiency, adapt to adverse social, economic, and environmental conditions, and maintain a socio-economic system capable of balanced development, self-regulation, and self-improvement. This includes maximizing the utilization of internal resources and external financial tools to meet the needs of the population [1].

To fulfill this mission, it is essential to establish clear definitions for key concepts such as self-sufficiency, economic self-sufficiency, and the level of resource provision for economic self-sufficiency in the context of territorial communities. Clarifying these terms will enable more informed strategic and operational decision-making to support the self-development of territorial communities.

The purpose of this study is to provide scientific and methodological guidance for determining the level of resource provision necessary for the economic self-sufficiency of territorial communities (including villages, settlements, and small towns) within the framework of decentralization. This framework emphasizes self-development, self-reproduction, resilience, and viability.

Historically, the term *self-sufficiency* has been a component of the broader concept of *sufficiency*, which describes the optimal conditions for human life — physical, economic, and social [2]. In the 18th century, sufficiency was associated with capacity [3], while insufficiency denoted poverty or destitution [4]. Today, the term *sufficiency* denotes the fulfillment of specific needs, framing self-sufficiency as the ability to independently meet those needs without external dependency.

An analysis of primary sources on this subject has revealed that *sufficiency* and *self-sufficiency* are not synonymous concepts. This distinction can be explained as follows: while the sufficiency of an economic system — whether at the state, regional, or territorial community level — can be achieved through both internal and external sources (e.g., subsidies, transfers, full state support), self-sufficiency denotes independence, autonomy, and the utilization of internal resources to attain sufficiency.

Moreover, self-sufficiency has gone beyond merely achieving sufficiency; it involves attaining self-reliance without reliance on external aid. It embodies the capacity of territorial socio-economic systems to engage in self-reproduction, resource restoration, value-added generation, population self-realization, and the enhancement of overall well-being.

The conceptual richness and practical relevance of *self-sufficiency* have extended its application from the realm of theoretical exploration into the essential nature of human existence to areas of practical implementation governed by the objective laws of socio-economic development. For instance, in the field of economics, various dimensions of self-sufficiency have been explored at both macro- and meso-levels, including:

- Financial self-sufficiency: the ability to support extended self-reproduction of the public sector within a region using budgetary instruments.
- Budgetary self-sufficiency defined as "the capacity to achieve self-sufficiency within the existing production organization, without reliance on budgetary transfers" [5].
- Economic self-sufficiency: the ability of a system to sustain a sufficient level of development and meet current needs by effectively leveraging its internal potential while creating conditions for further growth.

Given the provisions of prior scientific developments in the study of the capacity and self-sufficiency of territorial economic systems, as well as the current normative frameworks for Ukraine's recovery and the sustainable development of entrepreneurship within territorial communities, we have proposed the following definition of "economic self-sufficiency (capacity) of a territorial community": economic self-sufficiency refers to the ability of a territorial community to effectively utilize internal resources, prerequisites, and opportunities within social production to achieve the following: meet the needs of the community and its stakeholders across economic, social, environmental, administrative-management, and financial-budgetary dimensions; ensure self-development, self-reproduction, viability, and stability of the community's socio-economic system, as well as the reproduction and conservation of resources through prudent and efficient use. This capacity is grounded in the principles of independence, subsidiarity, resilience, autonomy, and systemic efficiency.

This definition incorporates insights from systematic semantic analysis and ternary description, based on the research of B. V. Burkynskyi, V. F. Goryachuk [6], and A. I. Uyomov [7]. It reflects essential features and generic concepts aligned with modern challenges. These features correspond to key blocks used in the assessment of the resource provision for the economic self-sufficiency of territorial communities (Fig. 1).

Our proposed methodological approach to evaluating the resource provision of a community's economic self-sufficiency emphasizes the intrinsic capacity of the community's economic system to foster self-development and contribute to national economic growth. This approach also accounts for the community's participation in interbudgetary transfers as a component of the assessment, ensuring a comprehensive perspective on its economic self-sufficiency within the context of entrepreneurship stimulation.

In the methodological approach (Block 9), we have proposed evaluating the financial support of territorial communities based on the contemporary structure of revenue and expenditure in local budgets, as stipulated by the relevant articles of the Budget Code of Ukraine:

- Article 64 (in terms of the structure of local budget revenue);
- Articles 96, 97 (in terms of the types and structure of interbudgetary transfers).

Summarizing the scientific approaches to substantiating the assessment of the resource component of the economic self-sufficiency of territorial communities, we have presented the following scheme of its conceptual and methodological support, given the current institutional provisions of the development of territorial economic systems (Fig. 2).

Today, the concept of "self-sufficiency" has been applied to the field of state and local governance, particularly in the context of territorial communities. A self-sufficient regional socio-economic system is one in which an established mechanism of mutual relations operates in such a way that the activities of none of the stakeholders impose a burden on others. In this system, conditions are created where each stakeholder ensures both simple and extended self-reproduction through its activities. Specifically, under such conditions, business entities are able to organize their operations effectively, achieving outcomes that allow them to fulfill all obligations, recover costs, and ensure extended self-reproduction. Workers have the ability to work productively, generating both necessary and surplus value, which secures a decent standard of living and opportunities for self-develop-

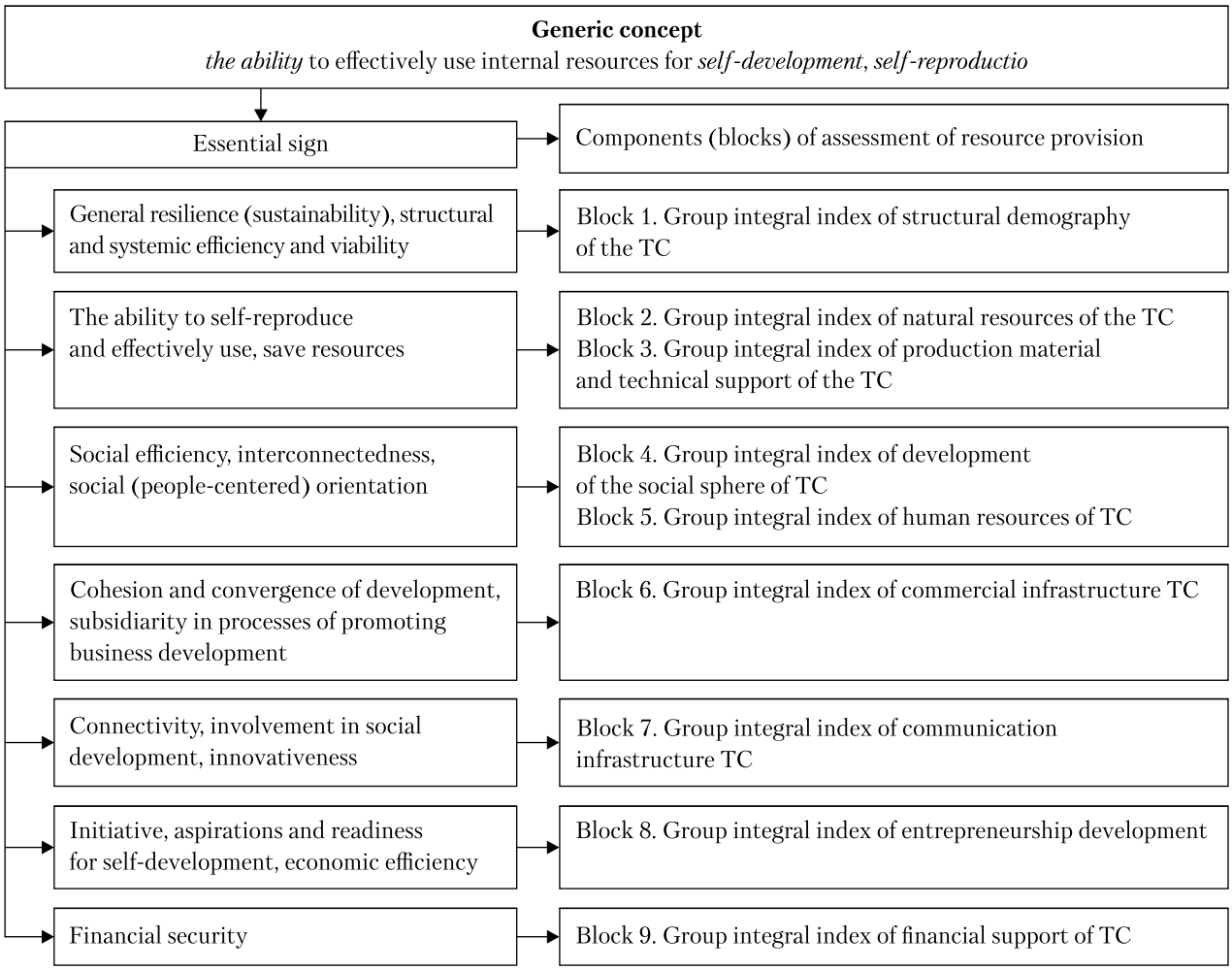

Fig. 1. Semantic analysis of the term "economic self-sufficiency (capacity) of a territorial community" in the context of modern challenges and compliance with the components (blocks) of assessing the resource security of the economic self-sufficiency of a territorial community
Source: prepared by the authors.

ment while enabling tax contributions without undue burden. The fiscal system is designed to redistribute financial resources unobtrusively while maintaining a stimulatory function. The synergistic effect resulting from the balance and cooperation within this system represents the hallmark of a truly self-sufficient socio-economic framework.

In the context of administrative and territorial reform, the voluntary unification of village councils, villages, and small towns into capable territorial communities has primarily focused on their regulatory and legal aspects, along with their financial capacity. Unfortunately, the process has largely neglected the broader dimensions of self-sufficiency. Financial capacity has been understood merely as the ability of villages, settlements, and towns to meet basic socio-economic needs — primarily in terms of state services for residents within a territorial unit — and to finance state-mandated functions. This approach has been proportional to the financial capabilities of each territorial community, yet it has overlooked the comprehensive

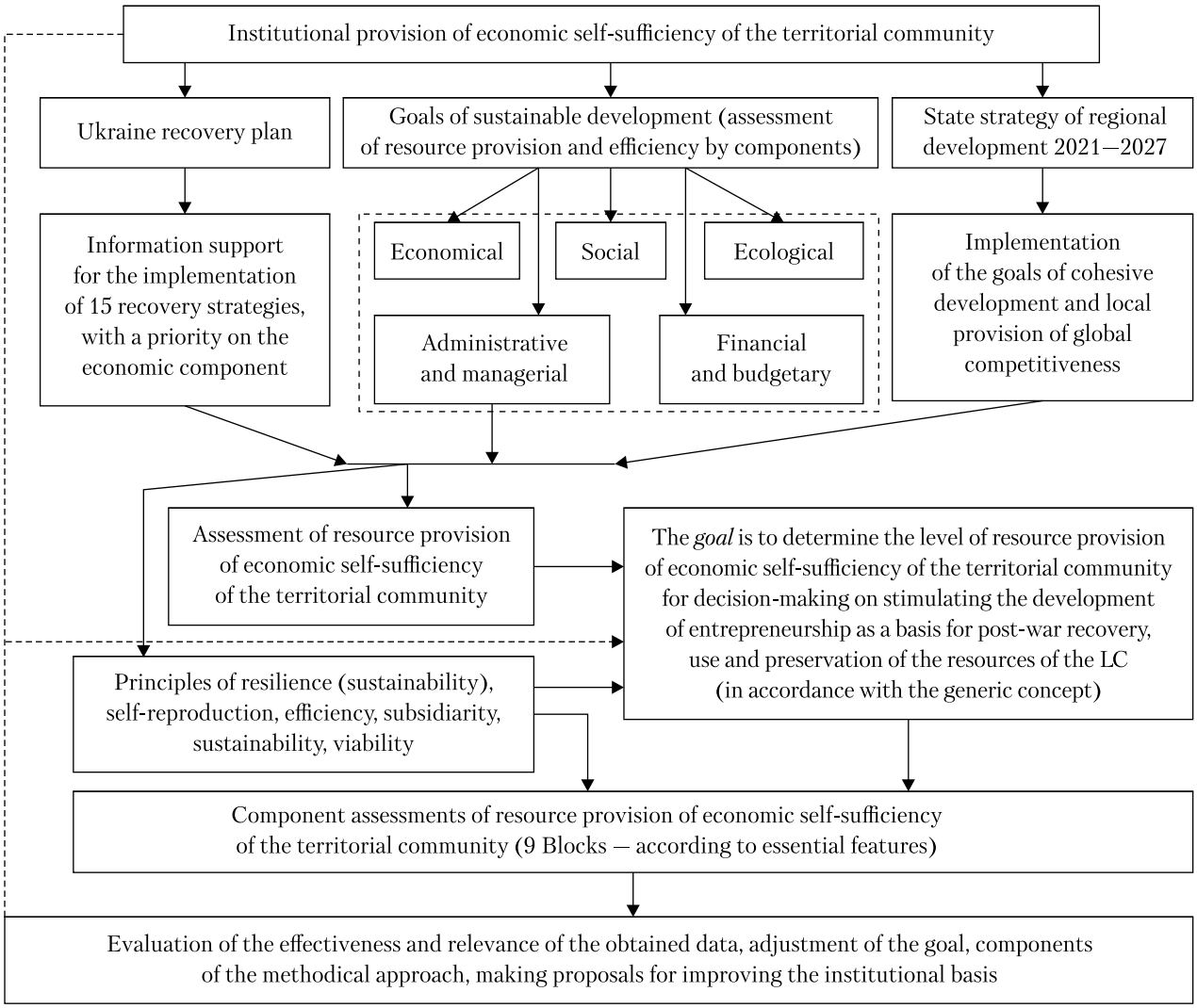

Fig. 2. Conceptual and methodological provision of assessment of the resource component of economic self-sufficiency of territorial communities in the context of post-war recovery and development of entrepreneurship
Source: prepared by the authors.

potential for fostering sustainable socio-economic development.

However, the challenge lies not only in determining the actual and potential financial capacities of a territory and its contribution to financing national functions but also in assessing the level of resource provision for the economic self-sufficiency of the territorial community. The critical factor in the voluntary unification of territorial communities is the community's resource potential. This potential should be regarded as an integrated system comprising two types of resources [8]:

a) **Basic resources** that exist objectively and underpin the development of a territorial community (village or settlement council) as a natural-territorial biological system. These include natural and demographic resources, movable and immovable property, and land.

b) **Socially determined resources** that are formed through the development of rural settlements

as social entities. These resources include economic, infrastructural, financial, historical-cultural, ecological-recreational, labor, and management resources.

To standardize statistical reporting, it has been deemed appropriate to classify the resource potential of territorial communities (hereinafter referred to as TCs) based on functional characteristics. These include: immovable resources: encompassing structural demographics, natural resources, production material and technical support, and the social sphere; human resources; commercial infrastructure; communication infrastructure; entrepreneurship development; and financial support [9].

The content analysis of the concept of "economic self-sufficiency of the territorial community" has revealed that it is a latent characteristic of territorial formations, whose presence and level can only be inferred from external indicators. This observation underscores the objective necessity of developing a system of indicators capable of quantitatively measuring its value. These indicators function as indexes to assess the level of resource provision for economic self-sufficiency in territorial communities and serve as tools for its quantitative evaluation.

As early as the late 19th — early 20th centuries, researchers such as Nepman Shpallart, De Fauville, Julien, and Persons [10] emphasized the importance of employing aggregated indicators to evaluate the overall economic condition of socio-economic systems. In 1923, U. Persons developed the "Harvard Barometer," an index designed to measure the "state of affairs" of the U.S. economy. This index was calculated as a weighted arithmetic mean of percentage deviations from linear levels of various indicators, adjusted to exclude seasonal variations [11]. The success of the "Harvard Barometer" sparked the development of analogous tools in countries such as Germany, Italy, Canada, France, and Sweden.

Contemporary frameworks for assessing the development of regional economic systems have also been articulated in the works of W. Izard [12].

To enhance the methodological and informational support for evaluating the level of resource provision for economic self-sufficiency, this study introduces an authorial interpretation of the concept of "the level of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of a territorial community." This interpretation provides a foundation for decision-making regarding the determination of the community's resource provision level and its comparative standing among other territorial communities in the region. Furthermore, it enables the identification of strengths and weaknesses in its components and facilitates the formulation of strategies for the community's further socio-economic development, based on the identification of its "propulsive" development points.

To determine the level of resource provision for the economic self-sufficiency of a territorial community, it is advisable to employ specialized indices derived from quantitative characteristics of various aspects of the resource potential of TC subjects and the efficiency of its utilization. This approach offers several key advantages:

- It ensures the substantiation and methodological accuracy of comparisons regarding the resource provision for economic self-sufficiency among TC subjects.
- It provides a scientific basis for conducting systematic (once every three years) calculations of these indices for entities constituting a territorial community or for territorial communities within a defined area (e.g., an oblast). These calculations are conducted on a universal scale, enabling methodologically sound comparisons using a generalized integral index of resource provision for economic self-sufficiency. Additionally, group or partial integral indices can be derived to characterize specific aspects of resource provision.

It is important to note that, within the scope of this research, the focus has been directed toward towns, villages, and small cities, with the aim of developing software and information systems for measuring the level of resource provision for economic self-sufficiency. Large cities, due to their unique developmental characteristics, require tailored approaches for constructing indicator sys-

tems to assess their self-sufficiency, and thus fall outside the purview of this particular study.

Given that a significant number of territorial communities in Ukraine have been formed through the process of voluntary unification, but statistical authorities do not conduct systematic monitoring of indicators for their comprehensive (including economic) development, and many communities continue to operate with administrative infrastructure inherited from former village councils (transformed into starostats), it is advisable to collect data on resource provision for entrepreneurship development and the self-sufficiency of territorial communities through the subjects forming the territorial communities — specifically, the starostats. In cases where a territorial community has not participated in the unification process and has attained its current status without territorial or structural transformations — essentially transitioning from a village, town, or city into a territorial community of the corresponding type — the collection, processing, and submission of information, as proposed in our standardized passport form, should be managed by the community itself. Such communities typically inherit their administrative structure and support from their prior status as a village, town, or city council.

The following mathematical formalization scheme has been proposed to assess the level of resource provision for the economic self-sufficiency of a territorial community:

Stage 1: Selection of Indicators and Data Preparation. This stage involves the selection of indicators that characterize the level of resource provision for the economic self-sufficiency of the TC (or its forming subjects) and the preparation of information databases. The tasks at this stage include:

a) Determining the nature of indicators as stimulators (+) or destimulators (–).

b) Constructing a matrix of raw data [*X*]:

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} & \dots & X_{1j} & \dots & X_{1m} & \dots \\ X_{21} & \dots & X_{2j} & \dots & X_{2m} & \dots \\ X_{i1} & \dots & X_{ij} & \dots & X_{nm} & \dots \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (1)$$

where m is the number of features ($j = 1, 2, ..., m$); n is the number of sub-blocks for which it is expedient to carry out a study of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of the TC ($I = 1, 2, ..., n$); X_{ij} is the value of the j-th index characterizing the state of the i-th block of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of the TC subject.

Stage 2. Calculation of partial indices of a specific sub-block characterizing the level of a certain aspect of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of the TC subject:

- for indicators-stimulators:

$$K_{partial\_index} = \frac{X_{ij}}{X_{ij_{\max}}}; \qquad (2)$$

- forindicators-destimulators:

$$K_{partial\_index} = \frac{X_{ij_{\min}}}{X_{ij}}. \qquad (3)$$

It has been proposed to use the maximum value of the indicator for all TC subjects for the stimulator indicators for the comparison base, and the minimum value for the indicators-destimulators. This makes it possible to calculate indicators characterizing various aspects of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of the TC subject, for which there are no scientifically based standards. The integral index varies in the range from 0 to 1.0, and the higher the value, the higher the level of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of the TG subject.

Stage 3. Calculation of aggregated partial integral indices characterizing certain aspects of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of the TC subject in the j-th sub-block of the i-th block according to the formula of the geometric mean of the partial integral indices included in the j-th sub-block of the i-th block:

$$K_{ij} = \sqrt[m]{K_{partial\_integral\_index1} \cdot K_{partial\_integral\_index_2} \times \times \dots \cdot K_{partial\_integral\_index_m}}. \qquad (4)$$

Stage 4. Calculation of group integral indices of the i-th block, characterizing certain aspects of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of the TC subject according to the formula of the

geometric mean of the combined partial integral indices included in the *i*-th block:

$$K_i = \sqrt[n]{K_{composite\_parial\_index_1} \cdot K_{composite\_partial\_index_2} \times \times ... \cdot K_{composite\_partial\_index_n}}. \quad (5)$$

Stage 5. Calculation of the generalizing integral index of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of the subject of the territorial community according to the formula of the geometric mean of nine group integral indices characterizing certain aspects of the resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of the subject of the TC:

$$K = \sqrt[9]{K_1 \cdot K_2 \cdot K_3 \cdot K_4 \cdot K_5 \cdot K_6 \cdot K_7 \cdot K_8 \cdot K_9}. \quad (6)$$

Stage 6. Determination of the class of the level of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of the TC subject according to the composite integral index of this level according to the rating scale, which includes seven classes (Table).

To obtain information on these resource provision blocks, a **Resource Provision Passport** for the territorial community and its forming subjects (villages, settlements, and small towns) has been proposed. Information recorded in the passport of the subject forming the territorial community (hereinafter referred to as TC) is collected and submitted every three years by the starostats to the leadership of the territorial community. The collected data are subsequently systematized and processed to generate aggregate data for each indicator and calculate partial and group integral indices for all nine blocks characterizing the economic self-sufficiency of the TC's forming subjects.

The aggregated information database for each territorial community is then transferred every three years to the Department of Economic Policy and Strategic Planning of the Regional State Administration. Based on integral indices, the department determines the level of economic capacity of the territorial community. This information is made publicly available on the Regional Administration's website for potential users, including:

a) State and regional management structures: ehe results of the study serve as a basis for justifying and making decisions on the development of strategies for the socio-economic growth of territorial communities. These strategies aim to enhance economic capacity and identify the resource potential of the territorial community as a whole and its individual sub-objects.

b) **Potential investors:** the data facilitate various types of comparative analyses to identify optimal options for investment in entrepreneurship within a specific territorial community.

c) **Individuals and legal entities:** the information aids in understanding trends in the formation of demand and supply for products across various territorial communities, identifying the factors influencing these trends, analyzing regional market dynamics, and supporting entrepreneurial development.

The generalized integral index of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of the subject of the territorial community contributes to the justification of decisions regarding the determination of its level and place among other TCs of a certain territory (region); allows identifying unbalanced processes of socio-economic development, weak and strong aspects of the components of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency, as well as proposing a certain reasonable strategy for stimulating the development of entrepreneurship as a basis for post-war recovery, use and preservation of TC resources. It is calculated on the basis of the group integral indices of the nine blocks that we justified earlier.

Block 1 — Group integral index of structural demographics of the TC: provides information on the structural and systemic viability of the TC. Provides substantiation of decisions regarding the improvement of the administrative-territorial structure of the TC. The information base of this block is: the number of rural settlements included in the TC; the area of the economic territory within the administrative boundaries of the TC; land stock within the administrative boundaries of the TC; land state reserve within the administrative boundaries of the TC; the area of settlements within the administrative boundaries of the TC.

Block 2 — Group integrated index of natural resources of TC: allows making an objective assessment of the condition of land, water, forest and raw resources. In the future, this will make it possible to make valider decisions regarding the development of priority types of economic activity (branches of a certain type of activity) in accordance with the raw material base of the TC. The information base of this block is: agricultural land; lands of the forest fund; built-up land, i.e. residential land; land of the water fund; open wetlands (suitable for economic use; unsuitable for economic use (destimulator); land suitable for the location of alternative energy sources, in particular solar and wind (excluding agricultural, residential and other types of land); availability of reserves of mineral resources; industrial land; recreational land; lands of the nature reserve fund; mountainous areas.

Block 3 — Group integral index of production material and technical support of the TC: reflects the degree of production material and technical support of the TC and its potential opportunities, therefore, characterizes the ability of the TC to self-reproduce, effectively use and preserve resources. The information base of this block is: sown area of grain crops of the TC; the share of the sown area of grain crops in agricultural enterprises relative to the total area of grain crops of the TC; the share of the sown area of grain crops in households relative to the total area of grain crops of the TC; the share of sown areas of grain crops in households in relation to the total area of grain crops of the TC; sown area of technical crops in the TC; the share of the sown area of technical crops in agricultural enterprises relative to the total area of technical crops of the TC; the share of the sown area of technical crops in households relative to the total area of technical crops of the TC; the share of potatoes and vegetable crops in the TC; the specific weight of the sown area of potatoes and vegetable crops in agricultural enterprises relative to the total area of potatoes and vegetable crops of the TC; sown area of fodder crops in the TC; the share of the sown area of fodder crops in agricultural enterprises relative to the total area of fodder crops of the TC; the share of the sown area of fodder crops in households relative to the total area of fodder crops of the TC; number of cattle in the TC; the share of cattle in agricultural enterprises relative to the total number of cattle in the TC; the share of cattle in households relative to the total number of cattle in the TC; pig population in the TC; the share of pigs in agricultural enterprises relative to the total number of pigs in the TC; the share of pig population in households in relation to the total number of pigs in the TC; sheep and goat population in the TC; the share of sheep and goats in agricultural enterprises relative to the total number of sheep and goats in the TC; the share of sheep and goats in households relative to the total number of sheep and goats in the TC; poultry population in the TC; the share of poultry in agricultural enterprises relative to the total number of poultry in the TC; the share of poultry in households relative to the total number of poultry in the TC; number of tractors at the end of the year at agricultural enterprises; the number of tractors at the end of the year in households; the number of combine harvesters by the end of the year in agricultural enterprises; the number of combine harvesters by the end of the year in households; the number of trucks by the end of the year in agricultural enterprises; the number of trucks in households by the end of the year; the actual capacity of water supply in ag-

Table 1. **Classes of the Level of Resource Provision of Economic Self-Sufficiency of Territorial Community**

№	Class of level of resource provision of economic self-sufficiency of TC	Indicator value
I	Crisis	$K \leqslant 0.15$
II	Critical	$0.15 < K \leqslant 0.30$
III	Low	$0.30 < K \leqslant 0.45$
IV	Satisfactory	$0.45 < K \leqslant 0.6$
V	Average	$0.6 < K \leqslant 0.75$
VI	High	$0.75 < K \leqslant 0.9$
VII	Absolute	$0.9 < K \leqslant 1.0$

ricultural enterprises; the actual capacity of water supply in households; the actual capacity of drainage in agricultural enterprises; the actual capacity of heat supply in agricultural enterprises; actual capacity of heat supply in households; maximum capacity of enterprises in the TC (industrial sector; agricultural sector; service sector).

Block 4 — Group integral index of development of the social sphere of the TC: contributes to the substantiation of decisions on the assessment of the level of development of the social sphere within the administrative-territorial limits of the TC. The information base of this block is: the number of doctors per 100 people of the TC population; the number of cultural and leisure institutions; the number of places in clubs per 100 people of the TC population; commissioning of residential buildings at the expense of all sources of financing; the number of secondary schools in the TC; design capacity of secondary schools in TC; the actual number of students in general education schools of the TC; actual staffing of general education schools; the share of teachers of general education schools in the TC with higher education; the number of preschool institutions in the TC; design capacity of preschool institutions in TC; the actual number of children in preschool institutions of the TC; actual staffing of preschool institutions of TC.

Block 5 — Group integral index of human resources TC: provides the rationale for decisions to provide the economy of TC with human resources. It consists of two partial integral indices, namely:

5.1. Partial integral index of the population of the TC: characterizes the demographic situation within the administrative-territorial boundaries of the TC. The information base of this sub-block is: the total population at the beginning of the year; the number of pensioners at the beginning of the year; the number of people aged 0—14 years at the beginning of the year; the number of preschool children at the beginning of the year; was born a year later; died a year later (destimulator); the share of women in the total population of the TC at the beginning of the year; the proportion of men in the total population of the TC at the beginning of the year.

5.2. Partial integral index of the level of employment in TC: provides the basis for decisions on determining the degree of use of labor resources in TC. The information base of this subblock is: the number of able-bodied population of TC (the number of people aged 15—60 years); the share of the able-bodied population under 28 years of age in the total number of the able-bodied population; number of working population; the share of those employed in industry; the share of those employed in agriculture in the total number of the working population; the share of those employed in transport; the share of those employed in the social sphere in the total number of the working population; the number of persons employed only in personal subsidiary plots; the proportion of those employed outside the territorial community; the number of unemployed (disstimulator); average monthly wage per employee engaged in agriculture; average monthly salary per employee employed in the social sphere.

Block 6 — Group integral index of the commercial infrastructure of TC: provides the rationale for decisions to promote the formation of the commercial infrastructure of TC. The information base of this block is: the number of retail facilities; retail space of stores; the number of restaurant facilities (bars, cafes); the number of places at the restaurant facilities.

Block 7 — Group integral index of the TC communication infrastructure: provides the justification for decisions on the development of communications in the TC territory. It characterizes coherence, involvement in social development. The information base of this block is: the length of public roads with hard surface; the number of home Internet subscribers; share of TC Internet coverage; the length of hard-surfaced streets; the number of public transport trips that have a stop on the territory of the TC.

Block 8 — Group integral index of entrepreneurship development: indicates the level of organization and development of entrepreneurship within

the administrative-territorial limits of the TC. It characterizes initiative, aspiration and readiness for self-development. The information base of this block is: the number of industrial enterprises (small enterprises; medium-sized enterprises; large enterprises); number of cooperatives (industrial and production purpose; agricultural purpose); the number of peasant (farm) farms; the number of trade enterprises; the number of communication enterprises; the number of construction enterprises; the number of transport enterprises; the number of housing and communal services; the number of consumer service companies.

Block 9 — The group integral index of financial support for territorial communities provides insights into the formation of the revenue assigned to local government budgets and the interbudgetary transfers (IBT), as well as the community's own revenues. It also evaluates the expenditure of local budgets, including those considered for IBT and those that are not. This index consists of three partial integral indices:

- Partial integral index of budget revenues of the TC (without considering IBT): This index is based on information related to tax revenues, including income taxes (personal income tax, corporate profit tax), taxes on the increase in market value, rent payments for the use of natural resources (e.g., water and subsoil), domestic taxes on goods and services, and local taxes (e.g., property tax, tourist tax, single tax). It also includes other taxes and fees such as the environmental tax, non-tax revenues from property and entrepreneurial activities, administrative fees, income from non-commercial activities, and budgetary institutions' own revenues. Additionally, it considers income from capital transactions (such as the sale of fixed assets, land, and intangible assets) and trust funds established by local self-government bodies and local executive authorities.
- Partial integral index of official transfers in the TC budget, the information base for which is information on subventions from the state budget to local budgets (educational subvention from the state budget to local budgets; medical subvention from the state budget to local budgets; subvention from the state budget to local budgets for the implementation of measures for the socio-economic development of individual territories); subsidies to local budgets; subventions from local budgets to other local budgets (subvention from the local budget for design, construction and repair work, purchase of housing and premises for the development of family and other forms of upbringing close to family ones, and provision of housing for orphans, children deprived of parental care, persons from among them at the expense of an appropriate subvention from the state budget; from the local budget for the provision of high-quality, modern and affordable general secondary education "New Ukrainian School" at the expense of an appropriate subvention from the state budget; for financial support of the construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance of public roads of local importance, streets and roads of communal property in settlements at the expense of a subvention from the state budget; subvention from the local budget for holding elections of deputies of local councils and village, settlement, city heads at the expense of the corresponding subvention from the state budget; subvention from the local budget for the implementation of investment projects; other subventions from the local budget; subvention from the local budget for the support of individual institutions and measures in the health care system at the expense of an appropriate subvention from the state budget; subvention from the local budget for the implementation of projects for the reconstruction, overhaul of admission departments in the main health care institutions in hospital districts at the expense of a subvention from the state budget);
- Partial integral index of budget expenditure of the TC, the information base of which is information on the supreme bodies of state administration, local authorities and local self-government, financial and foreign policy activities;

other general functions of public administration; holding elections and referendums; interbudgetary transfers; public order, security and the judiciary; economic activity (general economic, trade and labor activity; fuel and energy complex; other industry and construction; transport; other sectors of the economy; other economic activity); environmental protection; housing and communal services; health; spiritual and physical development; education; social protection and social security.

In order to get the information on these 9 blocks we propose to use the passport of resource support of the territorial unit and the subjects of its formation (villages, settlements, small towns).

Territorial communities should fill out a standardized passport form, and then, analysts will make appropriate calculations to form ratings of territorial communities in terms of resource provision for economic self-sufficiency. In particular, in Block 2, territorial communities will indicate the areas of land suitable for the location of alternative, renewable energy facilities, for which professional analysts will apply correction factors of location in certain zones of solar or wind activity [13] to increase the objectivity of calculations.

Also, when determining the level of resource support for economic self-sufficiency, it is important to take into account the digitalization factor, however, it is inappropriate to include relevant indicators in the passport of territorial community, since such an assessment is to be performed by professional analysts, using, in particular, the data of regular monitoring of the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology [14] on the dynamics of Internet penetration in Ukraine (for each territorial community).

The research has provided scientific and methodological recommendations for assessing the resource provision of economic self-sufficiency in territorial communities, including villages, settlements, and small towns. It has theoretically substantiated the category of "economic self-sufficiency of a territorial community," developed an algorithm for the mathematical formalization of resource support assessment, and identified the economic burden of each of the nine blocks recommended for measurement. Furthermore, the study has introduced resource support passports for territorial communities and their constituent entities, along with a comprehensive list of potential users of the assessment results based on the proposed methodology.

The methodological approach has been specifically designed for application in rural and settlement-type territorial communities and small urban territorial communities, while excluding large cities due to their distinct developmental characteristics. These unique features have necessitated the development of separate approaches for assessing resource potential and creating mechanisms to stimulate economic development and enhance economic self-sufficiency.

The research has emphasized the importance of inventorying community opportunities and resource potential to ensure that their business sectors fulfill institutional functions. These functions include creating added value, generating jobs, and improving population welfare, which have been identified as critical components for achieving economic self-sufficiency, resilience in the face of military aggression, and Ukraine's post-war recovery.

This methodological approach has introduced an innovative component to state regional policy. It has been proposed for practical use by local self-government bodies, territorial community formation entities (starostats), the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, state regional administrations, the Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine, and the Ukrainian League of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs. These entities can use the approach to assess the resource provision of territorial communities and to develop entrepreneurship measures, positioning it as a key institutional driver of Ukraine's post-war recovery.

REFERENCES

1. Luksha, O. (2011). *Strategies and barriers for a system reform in Ukraine*. Prešov.
2. Molodojen, Y. B. (2010). *Self-sufficiency of territorial communities: a systematic approach*. Odesa [in Ukrainian].
3. Storonyanska, I. (2016). Prospects and risks of strengthening financial capability of territorial communities in the context of administrative and territorial reform in Ukraine. *Economic Annals — XXI*, 162(11—12), 84—88. https://doi.org/10.21003/ea.V162-17
4. *Territorial communities in conditions of decentralization: risks and mechanisms of development*. (2020). (Eds. Kravtciv V. S., Storonyanska I. Z). Lviv [in Ukrainian].
5. Makarenko, L. M. (2007). *Ensuring regional development in the system of interbudgetary relations of Ukraine*. (PhD) (Econom.). Proquest Dissirtation and Theses. Lviv [in Ukrainian].
6. Burkynsky, B. V., Horyachuk, V. F. (2013). Social capital: essence, sources and structure, assessment. *The economy of Ukraine*, 1, 67—81 [in Ukrainian]. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/EkUk_2013_1_8(Last accessed: 05.03.2023).
7. Uyomov, A. I. (2009). The language of ternary description as a formalism of the parametric general theory of systems. *Bulletin of Odessa National University*, 12(15), 105—117 [in Ukrainian].
8. Non-Monetary Effects of the Financial Crisis in the Propagation of the Great Depression. URL: https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w1054/w1054.pdf (Last accessed: 05.03.2023).
9. Isard, W., Azis, I., Drennan, M., Miller, R., Saltzman, S., Thorbecke, E. (2017). *Methods of Interregional and Regional Analysis*. London.
10. Julin, I. (1912). Economic Progress of Belgium from 1890 to 1907. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 2.
11. *The Harvard Index of General Business Conditions its Interpretation*. (1924). Cambridge.
12. Solar power plants of Ukraine on the map. URL: https://eenergy.com.ua/solar/sonyachni-elektrostantsiyi-ukrayiny-na-mapi/ (Last accessed: 05.03.2023).
13. Isard, W. Methods of regional and interregional analysis. URL: http://ereserve.library.utah.edu/Annual/URBPL/5010/Perlich/location.pdf (Last accessed: 05.03.2023).
14. Monitoring the dynamics of Internet penetration in Ukraine. Kyiv International Institute of Sociology URL: https://www.kiis.com.ua/?lang=ukr&cat=reports&id=80&page=1 (Last accessed: 05.03.2023).

Received 07.01.2024
Revised 20.07.2024
Accepted 21.08.2024

Б.В. Буркинський (https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9303-0898),
Т.В. Уманець (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8852-4540),
О.І. Лайко (https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7082-0862),
Л.С. Шаталова (https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2671-5138)

Державна установа «Інститут ринку і економіко-екологічних досліджень
Національної академії наук України»,
Французький бульвар, 29, Одеса, 65044, Україна,
+380 48 722 2905, oss_iprei@ukr.net

РЕСУРСНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ САМОДОСТАТНОСТІ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНОЇ ГРОМАДИ: ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ

Вступ. Для України в умовах повоєнного відновлення розбудова економічної основи для саморозвитку територіальних громад (ТГ) є актуальним завданням.

Проблематика. Невирішеним є питання стратегічного управління економічним розвитком ТГ на основі ефективного використання ресурсного забезпечення їхньої самодостатності, а також питання реалізації потенціалу підприємницького сектору в просторово-секторальному вимірі. В цьому аспекті важливим є обгрунтування методичних засад щодо оцінювання ресурсного забезпечення економічної самодостатності ТГ.

Мета. Розроблення науково-методичного підходу щодо визначення рівня ресурсного забезпечення економічної самодостатності ТГ (села, селища, малого міста) в умовах децентралізації управління на засадах саморозвитку, самовідтворення, резильєнтності та життєздатності.

Матеріали й методи. Аналіз теоретичного базису дослідження категорії «економічна самодостатність територіальної громади» та обгрунтування інтегральних індикаторів рівня ресурсного забезпечення економічної самодостатності ТГ здійснено методами логічного, монографічного та контент-аналізу. Для побудови узагальнюючого інтегрального індексу ресурсного забезпечення економічної самодостатності ТГ використано метод аналізу ієрархій, статистичні методи та методи стандартизації, методи інтегральної та рейтингової оцінки.

Результати. Удосконалено сутнісне наповнення категорії «економічна самодостатність територіальної громади», наведено алгоритм математичної формалізації оцінки ресурсного забезпечення економічної самодостатності ТГ та обґрунтовано економічне навантаження кожного із дев'яти блоків, за якими рекомендовано здійснювати його вимірювання.

Висновки. Методичний підхід, описаний в роботі, є інноваційним компонентом державної регіональної політики і пропонується до практичного використання органами місцевого самоврядування та державної влади, органами статистики для визначення ресурсної забезпеченості ТГ в контексті включення у процес повоєнного відновлення.

Ключові слова: ресурсне забезпечення, економічна самодостатність, потенціал територіальної громади, територіальна громада, інтегральна оцінка, саморозвиток, інтегральні індекси, показники ресурсного забезпечення територіальних громад.