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Restoration of territorial communities of Ukraine under martial law

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The article considers the potential of territorial communities under martial law based on the strengthening of social capital. It is proven that the unprovoked aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine has caused a number of economic, social, environmental, demographic and other problems, which were especially clearly revealed after the liberation of the occupied territories. It is noted that among the main problem types of territories, the following type is the most common: rural areas and small towns with a population of up to 50 thousand people due to the increased burden on social and engineering infrastructure due to the displacement of the population and the relocation of enterprises under martial law. Based on the identification of current challenges and the assessment of prospective development problems and measures to overcome them, three groups of territorial communities have been identified: a) rear communities; b) communities that were in the zone of combat operations and/or occupation; c) communities that are in the zone of combat operations and/or occupation, located within a 30-kilometer zone from the border with Russia/Belarus. Eight key goals in the development of communities and a system of measures for their implementation have been outlined, which will help ensure their restoration within the established time frame.

The experience of developing rural and settlement communities based on the modernization of their potential with the involvement of communal property and social capital, which is spreading due to the activities of its carriers and is combined with shifts in the agricultural sector and other industries, is summarized. It is highlighted that on the basis of existing communal property, including land resources, communal enterprises are created that are engaged in agriculture, processing of agricultural products and non-agricultural activities, which are provided by both existing local entrepreneurs and related businesses.

It is emphasized that an important component of restoring the potential of rural/settlement communities is the involvement of social capital, which is understood as a public resource that is accumulated and used for social development and conversion into other types of resources. The components of social capital are summarized: trust, social networks, values and norms. It is substantiated that local

governments, local public organizations, enterprises and cooperatives contribute to the intensification of social capital use by subjects and collectives, its development and enrichment through the exchange of advanced knowledge and practical experience, new agricultural and social technologies, scarce resources, advanced economic tools and management methods.

Keywords: territorial communities, natural resources, municipal enterprises, fixed assets, social capital.

Problem statement and analysis of recent research. As a result of the full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, there have been dramatic changes in all spheres of society, and everyday work has been carried out with an orientation towards the needs of protecting the territory and political independence of the state. Currently, part of the occupied territories has been liberated from the aggressor, in many parts fierce battles and TOT are being waged and constitutes approximately 20% of the Ukraine territory. At the same time, most of the Ukrainian territory remains free, but is constantly subjected to air attacks. As a result, more than 3,800 villages and settlements have suffered significant material and human losses, and this creates additional challenges for the implementation of an effective recovery strategy. At the same time, as a result of the decentralization reform in the pre-war period, 33% of the rural population ended up in urban, 28% in village and only 39% in rural territorial communities. That is why the task of preserving villages and developing rural communities that have become part of urban and village territorial communities is important [1, p. 15].

It should be noted that even under such difficult conditions, targeted work is being carried out in territorial communities (TCs) to restore social infrastructure, production potential, engineering networks, transport communications, and housing stock, taking into account the real prospects of specific settlements. In this regard, the problem of finding and implementing effective tools for restoring communities under martial law and post-war revival of rural areas is becoming particularly urgent.

Many Ukrainian scientists are studying the issues of restoring and economic development of TCs in modern conditions, but this scientific problem is under the influence of numerous changes. Thus, today there is an overlap of some projects and programs on others (national and regional on local), and there is also a need to coordinate the prospects for the development of the Ukraine rural sector with the national strategic plans of the EU, which are developed

by the member states within the framework of the SAP [2, pp. 53-55], and the restoration of TCs and rural areas should be directly combined with local economic programs. Such an extremely dense, multi-layered and multi-level study of restoration complex issues of the Ukraine territorial integrity under the conditions of martial law and the post-war period in order to achieve the set goals requires the involvement and use of effective economic, social and environmental instruments. These and other issues were actively developed by Ukrainian scientists [1-8], one of the key issues was the identification and justification of restoration instruments for the implementation of various territorial programs. There is no unified approach to this issue among scientists, but some authors suggest dividing the set of economic development instruments into three groups: supporting entrepreneurship, supporting employees, improving the quality of life. Otherwise, the division is considered from the following positions: supporting business, developing human capital, increasing the attractiveness of territories [8, pp. 71-77].

The set of specific support tools will depend, on the one hand, on the program and the specified terms of community restoration, and on the other, on the degree of destruction of infrastructure during the temporary occupation of settlements and the real possibilities of its reconstruction in the process of program implementation. The revival of the main sectors of public service - education, medicine, trade, culture, is possible with a comprehensive approach to the problem and the involvement of the necessary material and labor resources and the use of effective tools.

Despite the sufficient development of various aspects of the restoration of settlements and rural areas, their actualization by scientists for the conditions of martial law and post-war reconstruction, which was actually initiated after the liberation of the Kharkiv and Kherson regions in September-November 2022, is still being worked out, and therefore is relevant and timely.

The purpose of the article is to summarize the changes that have been made to the current legislative framework regarding the

communities' own financial resources are very limited, since production is destroyed or largely destroyed and requires prompt restoration. After the liberation of the territories, the issue of returning internally and externally displaced persons (IDPs) to their permanent places of residence, as well as capacities and technologies that were relocated to the central, southern and western regions for the period of martial law, arose and will arise. At the same time, the end of the war and the liberation of the territories previously occupied by the Russian occupiers will raise this problem to a new level and will sharply raise the issue of restoring living space for the population, that is, (IDPs), which will return. This concerns communities that were directly affected by the military aggression of the Russian Federation, but the further from the end of the temporary occupation (in particular, the Kyiv region – 24.02-01.04.2022), the range of problems related to the restoration of settlements and infrastructure of the affected territories will constantly narrow, and the issue of implementing strategic planning and comprehensive programs for the development of the TCs will take more and more time.

The Russian-Ukrainian war has made adjustments to the development of regions, territories, territorial units and settlements, in particular, it has increased regional and local disparities between them and has led to the gradual decline of some of them. In this regard, it is appropriate to turn to the theory of functional types of territories (FTT), the practical results of which were published in the State Strategy for Regional Development [9]. At the same time, it is advisable to analyze this issue in the context of solving problems caused by the ambiguous, heterogeneous and even multidirectional development of regions of the European Union that are in unfavorable geographical, economic or social conditions. The range of these problems must be gradually reduced to achieve a single goal: to ensure economic, social and territorial unity and strengthen the cohesion of all regions of the European Union member states by eliminating barriers between them and sustainably improving living and working conditions for all peoples.

The Treaty on European Union devotes a separate article to this problem, which states that activities should be directed towards reducing disparities between the levels of development of different regions and backward regions in the least favorable conditions, rural areas, areas affected by industrial transformation, regions suffering from severe and permanent natural or

demographic handicaps, such as regions of the far north with very low population density, as well as island, border and mountainous areas [10, p. 174]. It should be noted that in Ukraine, the relevant work was carried out in 2024, and its results were actually implemented in the section «Trends and main problems of socio-economic development of regions» of the State Strategy [9]. This is due to the fact that active hostilities on the territory of Ukraine have led to a deepening of disparities in the development of regions and an increase in the number of territories that require state support and the application of special mechanisms and instruments to stimulate their development. In particular, six main diverse problem types of territories and a seventh type were identified: growth poles - territories and territorial communities (TCs), namely: territories of active hostilities and territories adjacent to them; territories with international security restrictions; mountainous territories of the Ukrainian Carpathians; coastal territories adjacent to the sea coast or the coast of sea bays and estuaries; regional growth poles – territories, TCs in which demographic, socio-economic development indicators are significantly better than other territories of the region; rural areas and small towns with up to 50 thousand people; TOT of Ukraine.

It should be noted that out of the total number of territories and TCs, 3,800 settlements (12.8% of the total content of 29,711 villages and cities), 231 territorial communities (16.1% of 1,439 different types of communities) in eleven regions of Ukraine were temporarily occupied [9]. That is why, given the large-scale distribution and severity of current problems, the penultimate type of territories is the most widespread: rural territories and small towns with a population of up to 50,000 (increasing load on social and engineering infrastructure due to the displacement of the population from territories where hostilities are (were) ongoing, and the relocation of enterprises under martial law).

We consider it necessary to expand the list of existing difficulties with those problems that have become very acute for rural and settlement TCs at the current stage of development. It should be noted that most of the problems are already widespread in rural areas, and their defining characteristic is their severity, depth and prevalence. In this regard, special attention should be paid to the territories and rural and settlement TCs, in which the socio-economic and demographic indicators of their development are significantly worse than the average values

for individual regions and individual districts (where the functions of district centers are performed by small cities with a population of up to 50 thousand people and settlements).

In order to conduct a comparative analysis of the development of TCs, it is advisable to determine the period that will be taken as a basis for comparison. We believe that for territories that have been (or are) under occupation, it is advisable to take the starting point of 01.01.2022, that is, before the beginning of the Russian aggression. At the same time, for other cases, i.e. territories that were not under occupation, a later point will be more adequate, namely 01.01.2021, i.e. when they switched to a new model of territorial administration and local self-government, or even later - 01.01.2016, i.e. when the process of decentralization of territorial administration and the financial system of local self-government actually began.

It should be noted that before the start of the decentralization, there were 11,520 territorial units in Ukraine: of which 458 were urban, 783 were rural and 10,279 were rural, which united 29,831 settlements, including 459 cities, 886 urban-type settlements, 27,163 villages and 1,323 rural-type settlements (or rural settlements - 28,486 units). After the completion of the unification process, it is planned to create approximately 1,500 (actually 1,469) powerful, capable communities. Since July 2015, the formation of 159 united territorial communities has been initiated, which only since January 1, 2016 have switched to the direct relations with the state budget. These communities united 794 village/settlement/city councils, which included 2,015 settlements.

At the same time, the end point of the studied period may be provided that hostilities cease and the occupied territories are liberated, the date 01.01.2026, or the following years. In this case, it would be fair to distinguish between the territories that were occupied and liberated and the territories that were under the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian state all the time. At the same time, it is not excluded that part of the Ukrainian territories will be liberated from Russian occupation later than the specified period.

Today, a significant part of the problems related to community management is associated with the introduction of martial law on the territory of Ukraine. As a result, the legislative framework regarding the exercise of the right to property, use and disposal of communal property, including issues of expenditure and reporting under martial law, and other issues, has been significantly changed. At the same time, the

issues of using land resources under martial law, their lease and sublease, lease without bidding, setting rates and granting privileges for paying rent, etc. have become particularly relevant.

At the same time, the contradictory development of events on the fronts of the Russian-Ukrainian war is hampering the progressive development of communities that have been liberated from occupation or were outside the zone of hostilities. As a result, the war has led the territorial communities of the above-mentioned regions to a number of negative challenges, consequences, vulnerabilities and risks that pose a real threat to the further decentralization of territorial administration and financial resources, and lead to a weakening of the national and managerial stability and social cohesion of local communities. In particular, as a result of the population movement from the east, south and north to the central and western regions of Ukraine and abroad, the problems of sustainable development of territorial communities have become more acute. These problems are primarily related to the decline in the real capabilities of communities to adequately respond to modern challenges and threats, the growth of depopulation trends (negative natural population growth), the shortage of qualified labor, the sharp decline in passenger and freight transportation in rural areas, the deterioration of social services for residents of rural and settlement TCs, especially in small, petty and remote settlements.

The resilience of communities in the current conditions is considered as their ability to adapt to modern challenges and, above all, those caused by military actions on the territory of Ukraine, and the creation by them of minor structural changes and configurations in local government bodies or without this, the necessary conditions for the implementation of adequate and operational measures to neutralize or overcome destabilizing external and internal hybrid threats, aggressive influences, negative consequences and phenomena.

It should be noted that based on the assessment of the infrastructure state and the quality of basic services, it is possible to determine the degree of preparedness of settlements and communities to solve real problems of post-war reconstruction. The methodology [12, p. 5] proposed by scientists representing the Alliance of Ukrainian Universities offers a separate approach depending on the type of community. The following main groups are distinguished:

1. Rear communities: communities that were not/are in the zone of hostilities and/or occupation

and are not located within a 30-kilometer zone from the border with the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus

2. Communities that were in the zone of hostilities and/or occupation, and are now free from occupiers. On such territories, there are a greater number of challenges associated with physical destruction, displacement of the population and business, etc. However, the current and potential security conditions allow them to focus on issues of community restoration even in the context of continued military operations in other territories.

3. Communities in the zone of hostilities and/or occupation are located within a 30-kilometer zone from the border with Russia/Belarus.

To study the needs of the community, we start from the following goals that are currently facing the communities:

1. Ensuring resilience, i.e. readiness for emergencies that arise in connection with a full-scale invasion, so as not to stop the provision of basic services and life in communities (e.g., resilience to energy and security challenges, aggravation of demographic and economic problems).

2. Ensuring development based on improving the quality and accessibility of people-oriented services, especially in the field of health and social services for vulnerable groups of the population (e.g., veterans, IDPs, military personnel and their families, war invalids).

3. Ensuring the restoration (only for communities that were or remain in the zone of hostilities/occupation) of damaged facilities and the return of residents, which includes the preparation of the necessary strategic documents for restoration (in accordance with the requirements of current legislation). As a result of the analysis, it will be possible to identify the most critical goal for a more detailed analysis of needs, as well as establish priorities among the outlined goals.

Depending on the chosen goal, each community will need to offer its own approach to conducting further research and choosing a restoration option (sustainability or development). At the same time, when developing different restoration options, it is necessary to take into account that in addition to common problems, communities, depending on their type, also have specific problems (Table 1).

Table 1 – Classification of problems in the development of TCs in wartime

General community problems		
systematic continuation of shelling and bombing; hostile blackmail through nuclear and man-made disasters; threats to the country's food and energy security; damage or complete destruction of social infrastructure and housing stock; damage or complete destruction of road infrastructure between settlements; lack or difficulty of access to basic housing and communal services (electricity, water, heat, gas supply); low level of economic activity of the population due to security threats, destruction and departure of people; deterioration of the physical and psychological health of community residents; pollution of the natural environment.		
Specific community problems		
Deoccupied	Frontline	Rear
mining of housing stock, public buildings, agricultural lands and forests; lack of access to emergency medical services and fire protection; online education; destruction of the public administration system; the need to rebuild damaged and destroyed infrastructure, housing stock; search for special tools to stimulate and restore the development of the local economy, etc.	threat of enemy invasion; closure of large enterprises in the combat zone; the need to evacuate civilians from dangerous zones; people’s reluctance to leave frontline areas; the need to organize humanitarian assistance to community residents; education only in online format; insufficient number of equipped shelters and bomb shelters, etc.	lack or insufficiency of bomb shelters and other shelters; attracting, collecting and distributing humanitarian aid; supporting and integrating internally displaced persons into host communities; organizing business relocation processes, etc.

Source: summarized by the authors from [20, pp. 31-32].

It is known that by the end of 2023, out of a total of 1469 TGs, 1314 were covered by the strategic planning process [21]. Thus, the vast majority of local communities in Ukraine have prepared a Spatial Development Strategy for their territories. At the same time, during the spring of 2024, the number of TGs that began to develop Comprehensive Recovery Programs (CRPs), i.e., a key document for prospective development, increased by more than a third and amounted to almost 200 communities. It should be noted that the CRPs of the TCs territory (its part), compared to the Strategy, is more detailed. Given that the focus of the development of the CRPs is on high-quality restoration planning in many respects, this document, firstly, can become the basis for creating urban planning documentation, which every Ukrainian territorial entity must have from 01.01.2025 (postponed by the Government of the country until the beginning of 2028), and, secondly, will help them obtain international funding - within the framework of the First Component of the Ukraine Facility plan, at least one billion euros are provided for the needs of reconstruction and restoration. Therefore, communities that have not yet started creating CRPs and, accordingly, urban planning documentation, should actively start this Program [22]. It should be noted that the CRPs of the territory is an integrated document that combines three components, in particular: socio-economic development, spatial planning and infrastructure development. At the same time, in order to accelerate the work, the support program "Development of a Program for the Comprehensive Restoration of the Community Territory" was launched, within the framework of which ten communities (as of August 8, 2024) from eight regions will work together with U-LEAD experts on the development of a CRPs. In particular, from the Kyiv region, these were the Velykydymer and Dymmer communities. To carry out the restoration of the territory on the ground, a number of documents can be developed, in particular: a CRPs of the community territory, a restoration and development plan, an updated development strategy (after the approval of the updated State Strategy for Regional Development until 2027), a comprehensive plan for the spatial development of the community territory, detailed plans of the territory. For communities, the listed documents will allow not only to make the reconstruction consistent, effective and structured, but most importantly, they will form the basis for attracting funding from various international institutions. In order to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the

current situation and determine the priorities and directions of the post-war development of the TCs, it is advisable to conduct a survey of various groups of interested parties. These include: the leadership of the TCs and employees of the local government, leaders and participants of local businesses, local residents, public representatives and active residents of the community settlements [12, p. 16-61]. For this purpose, it is also necessary to collect statistical data on the movement of the community population and its employment, changes in the development of the local economy and the post-war specifics of the formation of local budgets in the appropriate form. For an objective assessment of the situation directly in a specific TCs against the background of their regional totality, it is advisable to involve statistical data on rural/settlement communities of the region in which the study is being conducted. We believe that the obtained statistical data, on the one hand, allow, based on a thorough analysis, to reveal trends in shifts over the previous period of time, that is, over the past 3-5 years, and to predict their changes for the next period (3-5 years), and on the other hand, to assess the place of a specific rural (settlement) community in terms of its level of development (destruction of individual sectors, engineering networks or elements of the social sphere and the local economy in general) based on average indicators for rural/settlement communities of the studied region.

At the same time, for an objective analysis of the situation based on the results of a survey of recipients individual groups, it is necessary to systematize assessments both by different groups of subjects and by the importance of problems, namely: assessment of the capacity of local governments and municipal enterprises (human, material and financial resources) to respond to crisis situations; assessment of the quality level of services and areas in the community and development of infrastructure, in particular: water drainage; water supply; heat supply; energy efficiency and energy independence; improvement of settlements; healthcare; general secondary education; preschool education; public transport; road infrastructure; economic development; sports; culture; garbage collection; ecology, environment; inclusiveness and barrier-freeness of public spaces; support for IDPs and other socially vulnerable categories of the population; in conditions of resource shortage in the community, efforts should be directed primarily to (specify): housing; educational institutions; healthcare institutions; road infrastructure; critical infrastructure/communications; cultural institutions;

assessment of the actual participation of local governments in the restoration of destroyed facilities over the period of time that has passed since the liberation of the TCs; at what stage is the development of the TCs territory's SOP; what problems did the local authorities involve you in solving: organization of civil security and defense; provision of residents with food and basic necessities; ensuring the functioning of critical infrastructure; integration of IDPs; cybersecurity; provision of transport, etc.

The number of areas in which a more detailed analysis of the problems and needs of the community (recovery, resilience or development) will take place is established immediately before the survey. Complex problems may have several components that are combined when calculating the integral value. To do this, the obtained assessments must be converted into points and indicators for different challenge options must be determined: resilience, development, recovery. The lower the assessment of community resilience, the higher the need for practical efforts and resource mobilization to improve it. At the same time, with relatively small costs for implementing one priority problem, it will be possible to begin solving the next one.

Special attention deserves the assessment of the real situation with the development of diverse forecast, project and planning documents for the restoration of the community in the post-war period. This is done by local governments and the list of relevant documents has significantly expanded, in particular: the CRPs of the territory of the territorial unit, the restoration and development plan, the update of the Community Development Strategy, the comprehensive plan for the spatial development of the community territory, detailed plans of the territory, master plans of settlements, etc. In order to assess the essence and quality of the design and planning work carried out by local authorities, a phased analysis of each document is carried out and a corresponding assessment is given in points.

It should be noted that the development of the Community Development Strategy and other planning documents is due, first of all, to the liberation of many communities from occupation and the significant destruction of their economic and social potential, which makes it necessary to assess the changes that occurred under the influence of occupation or military actions, and to make appropriate adjustments to the existing design and estimate documentation. Secondly, the approval of the updated State Strategy for Regional Development by 2027 also provides

for the introduction of appropriate adjustments to the Community Development Strategy and other design and planning documents. And thirdly, like various current materials on the assessment of the situational situation in the community, design and planning documentation becomes outdated, and therefore over time requires its revision for compliance with updated design standards and taking into account the changes that have occurred, and if necessary, making appropriate changes.

It is obvious that the prospective development of the TCs begins with an analysis of the real state of its economic component, in particular the industry composition, structure and number of employed personnel, assessing promising opportunities for innovative modernization and expansion of production potential. At the same time, there are different approaches to the modernization of the economic potential of communities using both communal (municipal) property and involving social capital. The latter has an extremely wide range of distribution and its active carriers (subjects).

It should be noted that the development of rural and settlement communities is largely related to communal property and is combined with diverse developments in the agricultural sector, related and social sectors, so it is advisable to start the analysis with this. The communal property of rural/settlement communities includes the following objects and resources: real estate and movable property (buildings, structures, transport, equipment); land and other natural resources; local budget and other financial resources; enterprises, institutions and organizations of communal ownership (rural club, family clinic, school, sports ground or complex, streets and roads and engineering networks in settlements, communal enterprises, etc., owned by the community), which are financed from the local budget. Management of communal property of TCs in this situation may directly relate to management bodies, functional departments, objects, processes and organizational and legal documents (including policies, regulations, procedures, instructions, etc.), unless otherwise provided.

The difference between building relations in the field of state property management or management of district jointly owned property or region is that at the basic level of local self-government, the peculiarities of the entire territorial community must be taken into account along with the rights and legitimate interests of each person, and a balance of interests of private individuals, the state, as well as various groups

of persons in the relevant territory must be ensured. The situation is complicated by the fact that until recently, most local self-government bodies of UTC did not have such a wide range of powers and property, and, therefore, are only forming relevant experience [23, p. 4].

So, on the one hand, local self-government bodies must make the necessary efforts to maintain existing enterprises, institutions and institutions in working condition in order to fully fulfill the functions assigned to them, and on the other, to form appropriate conditions for building potential, creating new capacities and areas of economic and social activity, taking into account the local capabilities of the community. Regarding the tools for managing municipal property, according to the recommendations of the USAID Decentralization for Better Results and Efficiency (DOBRE) Program, this can be a set of tools, agreements, regulations, procedures, and instructions [23, p. 5].

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Lease of State and Communal Property" dated 03.10.2019 No. 157-IX, two types of leased objects have been introduced: the first includes objects for which a decision has been made to lease them at an auction, that is, the community will receive funds from their transfer for use; the second includes objects for which a decision has been made to lease them without an auction, in particular: property intended for permanent short-term use, as well as to ensure the activities of "beneficiaries" who have the right to receive the relevant property without an auction. The law does not define the criteria for including property in a specific list, but contains certain reservations. This applies to potential, i.e. currently unused, rental properties.

At the same time, Voloshenko O. and Didenko E. highlight the features of municipal property in Ukraine, namely: purpose; costly nature; high wear and tear of real estate or their being in an unusable condition; allow local governments to receive additional sources of income; ensure the economic and financial independence of local governments" [24, p. 1].

The most common objects of municipal property in the broad sense, which operate in almost every community, and perform both service functions and provide real jobs for the local population, include municipal enterprises (ME), which are engaged in the provision of housing and communal services and other services, provide maintenance of local engineering communications and carry out the improvement of settlements on the territory of the community. That is why the creation of a MP to ensure a full-fledged living

environment in the settlements of the community is actually a starting point for the organization of new diverse capacities and the development of new areas of economic activity. At the same time, there is a certain specificity of the organization of commercial (profitable) MP, the founder (owner of more than 50% of the shares) of which is the local council of the TCs. Thus, the MP is an independent economic statutory entity that can carry out production, research and commercial activities in order to obtain the appropriate profit (income), specializing in the performance of work on serving the population, maintenance and operation of communal units of the community.

The general principles of management by local government bodies of profitable enterprises in municipal ownership are defined in the Law of Ukraine "On the Features of Regulation of the Activities of Legal Entities of Certain Organizational and Legal Forms in the Transitional Period and Associations of Legal Entities" dated 09.01.2025 No. 4196-X (entered into force on 28.08.2025) [26], which provides for the formation of relations on the basis of their subordination, accountability and control by local government bodies.

A business entity in Ukraine [26, Art. 2] is a business organization that can be formed in accordance with the Civil Code [27, Art. 81] by decision of the owner (owners) of the property or the body authorized by him (them), and in cases specifically provided for by law, also by decision of other bodies, organizations and individuals by establishing a new business organization, merger, accession, separation, division, transformation of an existing business organization (business organizations) in compliance with the requirements of the law, and which carry out economic activities and are registered in accordance with the procedure established by law. The owner of the property on the basis of which the business entity is formed is the TCs. According to the Civil Code of Ukraine [27, Art. 172] TG acquire and exercise civil rights and obligations through local self-government bodies within the limits of their competence. Therefore, only the council can make decisions on the creation, reorganization or termination of the activities of the ME.

Military operations on the territory of the Borodyanka community were conducted from the end of February to the beginning of April 2022, which caused a lot of destruction, and some buildings were destroyed altogether. The main damage was caused to the housing stock, both public and private, social sector facilities, engineering communications and local roads and streets (Table 2).

Table 2 – Extent of damage/destruction of social infrastructure and utility networks in Borodyanska UTC

Objects and networks	Unit of measurement	Total	of them:			damaged, in %:		
			without damage	restored	partially damaged	without damage	restored	partially damaged
Multi-storey housing	building.	90	8	42	40	8,9	46,7	44,4
Low-rise housing	building.	11824	9457	453	1914	80,0	3,8	16,2
Social facilities (health care, education, pre-school education, trade)	object	241	42	23	176	17,4	9,6	73,0
Local roads	km	259,0	213,0	9,0	37,0	82,2	3,5	14,3
Street lighting	km	180,4	158,4	2,0	20,0	87,8	1,1	11,1
Water supply networks	km	95,2	54,0	8,4	32,8	56,7	8,8	34,5
Sewerage networks	km	39,1	14,9	2,4	21,8	38,2	8,1	53,3
Pedestrian paths	km	18,4	12,4	0,0	6,0	67,4	0,0	32,6
District heating networks	km	4,6	4,6	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0

Source: summarized from [28].

The maintenance and operation of the housing and communal services of the UTC are carried out by: KP BSR (municipal enterprise of the Borodyanka village council) “Blagoustriy Borodyanka”, KP BSR “Borodyankateplopostachnya”, SE (subsidiary) “Teploenergo”, LLC (limited liability company) “Borodyanske ZhKP” [28, pp. 35-37]. These municipal departments carry out all current and preventive work to maintain the communal sector of the community in a safe condition and, if possible, participate in the restoration of engineering communications that are not yet functioning.

As of February 1, 2020, 14,018 KPs operated in Ukraine, which mainly performed functions related to housing stock maintenance, maintenance of utility networks, and improvement of the territory of communities. At the same time, the U-LEAD with Europe Program, together with the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, developed an algorithm of actions on possible ways to increase food security, which include the following measures: training community representatives; assistance in creating communal pastures and greenhouses; launching agricultural services. For this purpose, farmers can use grants to install greenhouses, create enterprises for processing agricultural raw materials, establish new gardens, etc. In this regard, KPs with the production of agricultural products are being formed in many communities, since

communities have gained significant powers in the field of land management. As of 08/21/2023, there are already 300 such enterprises operating in Ukraine [29], however, the entities cannot take advantage of all the benefits of state support and are not included in the list of grant recipients. Given all the challenges of the war, it is necessary to make certain changes to enable such enterprises to participate in competitions for state grants

It is known that the Ministry of Development of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine also supports the initiative to include KP in the list of entities that can receive state assistance in the field of agricultural development. To do this, it is necessary to equalize the rights of different business entities and direct additional material resources and organizational efforts to their development. Currently, communities are provided with agricultural raw materials, but not always with products from it, which can be solved by supporting local businesses with tax breaks, assisting them in finding free production premises or leasing land plots. It will also be very important to support those entrepreneurs who are focused on conducting not only agricultural, but also non-agricultural activities, and not only in territorial communities. This is about increasing their own capacities and volumes of work on the basis of horizontal and vertical expansion of the capabilities of KP in other communities as well. This will allow to intensify the process

of creating KP in rural areas and expand the capabilities of territorial communities to provide rural residents with new places to work and a real increase in the revenue base of local government budgets, which will contribute to increasing the economic independence of communities, as well as the level of providing rural residents with social services.

One of the important components of strengthening the economic potential in rural communities in modern conditions is the activation of the use of social capital. In the most general sense, social capital (SC) is understood as a public resource that is accumulated and used for the economic development of the country and its conversion into other types of resources, that is, it is a relationship between individuals (people) that allows you to get moral satisfaction and practical material results.

So, social capital, on the one hand, is a public good, and on the other hand, it is a type of capital with all the properties inherent in this category, but the level of its development and distribution significantly affects the economic development of the country. Embodied in public organizations and in the transformations of informal ties, SC contributes to strengthening the position of the family, improving the microclimate in educational institutions, reducing the level of crime, improving the health of the population, that is, it contributes to preserving and improving the quality of the nation's potential. It should be noted that SCs are based on cooperation and unity, as a result of which stable connections are formed between various interacting representatives of socio-economic relations. At the same time, the economic usefulness of SCs lies in its ability to reduce transaction costs, promote the introduction of innovations and the development of technologies, reduce information asymmetry, which is achieved through returns from the quality of education, deepening personal relationships, reducing the degree of social injustice, integrating vulnerable groups of the population into public life, etc. [30, p. 3-4]. This is generally what concerns the formulation of the theoretical part, i.e. the structure of social capital and the problems and consequences of its use.

At the same time, in a practical sense, the analysis of the SC and its carriers in relation to rural areas (including villages and towns) should reveal the structure of key elements through which the carriers (subjects) of this capital will implement their social ties and engage in joint actions. We believe that we can agree with the point of view of Nemashkalo K.R.

[31, p. 31], who substantiated the structure of a multidimensional and complex socio-economic phenomenon - social capital as two-component, consisting of external and internal social capital, each of which includes three unified elements: trust as a complex product of the interaction of social structures, which determines the behavior (motivation) of subjects; social networks that allow subjects to coordinate their vertical and horizontal ties aimed at the successful achievement of set goals; values and norms that can be weakened or strengthened, determining the ways of effective stable interaction of subjects in the process of implementing socio-economic relations.

As for the external contour of the SC, it can be imagined as a vertical section of the structure of carriers, which fully reflects the economic relations between its main parts. Since the operating economic entities function in the existing network of economic and social relations, they are interconnected by channels of transmission of the necessary information, the formed conditions of its interpretation, the existing rules for the implementation of diverse relations between themselves. Participants in a certain social network have common value orientations that are formed using cultural mechanisms - through religion, traditions, historical customs. They also have experience in jointly solving problems of survival and adaptation to new economic conditions, equally perceive the information that comes to them, and more precisely interpret the actions of other network participants. Therefore, when considering the structure of social capital, it is necessary to take into account those social levels at which these structural elements will be traced [31, p. 28].

In this regard, it is logical to take into account the already existing hierarchical structure of the elements of the SC, which is theoretically combined with the levels of the economic system, namely: micro-, meso- and macro-level. At the same time, the micro-level, due to the peculiarities of the manifestation of the SC in rural areas, acts in two relatively independent groups of its carriers-subjects: a) at the level of the family and individual individuals who conduct independent individual economic activities; b) at the level of economic entities, i.e. farms and agricultural enterprises.

Social capital of the first sub-level: in this case, the household is considered as a separate economic entity that makes decisions about consumption, savings and investment in order to maximize utility, and is implemented in the

process of social interaction between individual entities. But such interactions occur between family members and individual subjects as a result of the implementation of everyday household relations and when performing labor functions for cultivating land plots and keeping household livestock. The accumulation of SC occurs in the process of mutual exchange of practical experience, taking into account the specifics of running a household and individual peasant economy. With the strengthening of mutual trust between subjects, the emergence and expansion of the use of the principles of mutual assistance and recovery from difficult situations occurs. Friendship and family ties have a positive effect on the ability of households to solve the problems of increased seasonal demand for labor. Based on existing folk traditions, the significance and effective application of such elements of social capital as trust and reputation are enhanced. Combining the efforts of individual actors-carriers of the SC allows for the implementation of small joint (neighborhood) and settlement projects, the organization of collective events of a wider (i.e., settlement or TCs) scale, etc.

Social capital of the second sublevel: is implemented within institutional units (i.e. labor collectives of agricultural enterprises, farms, local branches of various public organizations), is manifested in various forms of economic relations between business entities and the results of their activities, including the creation of trusting business relationships and solidarity between employees against the background of a decreasing trend their employment. This is about increasing the efficiency of entrepreneurial and social activities of agricultural producers, reducing transaction costs that accompany relations between entities in the market, namely: searching for the necessary information; conducting negotiations between potential contracting parties and concluding contracts; monitoring the implementation of contractual terms and the safety and quality of products; preventing violations of property rights when selling products; observing the rules of conduct in the market for all participants in contractual obligations, etc. As for intra-economic relations, employees who are carriers of the SC implement them in the process of production activities through mutual exchange of practical experience, mutual assistance, partnership, promotion of strengthening of social integration of the collective in order to increase stability and counteract changing economic circumstances, etc. The mesolevel is represented by a set of institutional units that have common functions

and goals, and are united according to certain characteristics for the classification and analysis of economic activity. That is, we are talking about institutional units that have formed within institutional sectors at the regional level and have a real impact on the stability of the entire socio-economic system. Social capital is manifested in relations between actors of the economic system of the region, in particular: industry associations of entrepreneurs (LLC «Poltavakhlib», Association «Vinnytsia-Sugar», LLC «KyivMlyn»), industry trade unions (Cherkasy Regional Trade Union of Agricultural Industry Workers), various horizontally and vertically integrated companies. Between them, limited mutual trust, cooperation, mutual assistance, solidarity and partnership arise, etc.

The macro level includes the main institutional sectors of the economy: the general government sector; the financial sector; the sector of non-profit organizations serving households; the household sector; the sector of non-financial corporations. For our research, two of them will play a key role: a) the sector of non-profit organizations (not seeking profit) serving households: includes public organizations, charitable foundations, religious organizations that provide non-market services to households or society as a whole and whose resources are formed through voluntary contributions; b) the household sector: includes individuals or groups of individuals (or families) that provide labor and carry out final consumption (of goods and services), save money and may be business owners (produce market goods and provide non-financial services).

Macro-level social capital is manifested through relations between institutional sectors of the national economy and is implemented through the actions of the institutional (a set of fundamental political, social, legal and economic rules that define the framework of human behavior and form the basis for production, exchange and distribution) and regulatory (a set of rules, principles and institutions that regulate economic activity) environment. These actions encourage the formation of public trust and cooperation between entities of institutional sectors on the scale of national markets and the country's economic system. Such entities are state administration bodies (ministries, agencies, services) and national associations of entrepreneurs (industry associations, unions, the Ukrainian Business Council, etc.).

As for the two above-mentioned sectors (households and non-profit organizations serving them), at the macro level the household

sector is considered as an aggregate entity that affects aggregate economic indicators, and not the decisions of individual ones. The goal of the household sector is to maximize consumption, which is manifested through an increase in consumer spending and an increase in factor income (national income). The aggregate consumption of households, their savings and the supply of resources (labor, capital, land), for which they receive income (wages, profits, rents, dividends), affect the level of aggregate demand, inflation in the country, stimulate economic growth, an increase in national income, etc. As a result, those financial resources that are directly at the disposal of households are the basis for shaping the well-being of the population and ensuring the satisfaction of growing material and social needs. Therefore, solving household problems at the macro level contributes to strengthening their economic, labor, and financial potential and encourages the accumulation and expansion of active use of social capital to meet the needs of the population and develop communities.

At the same time, non-profit organizations conduct or provide various services for households to meet life needs, in particular: educational, healthcare, cultural, sports, etc. This contributes to strengthening the life potential of households and activates the use of SC for the needs of social welfare and increasing the efficiency of family agribusiness. It should be borne in mind that the macro-level SC is formed from the social capital of all three levels. However, only at the national level does it act as an “aggregated indicator” of the symbiosis of SC from different levels, but not disconnected from each other, but is only analyzed as the same social capital only from different points of view (from different perspectives or from different hierarchical social levels). Regarding social levels, it should be noted that individual elements of the social structure present at the micro-level have significant differences, a different semantic load or are absent altogether at other levels. Thus, the social norms of the family, kinship circle, which determine the behavior of individuals at the micro level, may contradict the official norms operating at the meso level - the levels of corporations, large social groups, professional organizations, etc. At the same time, any economic system of the macro-, meso- or microeconomic level is considered as an open system that interacts with the external environment and is based on the internal and external ties of a certain community. Social interaction is carried out among individuals

belonging to a certain group of the macro-, meso- or microeconomic level and other groups. Therefore, among the components of social capital of the macro-, meso- or microeconomic level, one can distinguish internal social capital according to the affiliation of ties to the internal environment of the economic system and external social capital according to the affiliation of ties to external social interaction [31, p. 29].

From the analysis of the structure of social capital, we will move on to the analysis of the main components, the use of which contributes to its effective use. The main and one of the most important components in the structure of social capital and the trigger for its use is trust, that is, the dominant characteristic of the ties that are established between people interested in direct relations, enterprises and organizations, countries and international associations. Trust is manifested in the process of communication between individual rural producers, between interested employees of enterprises during production work, between business entities, when searching for the necessary information in order to identify the necessary counterparties and conclude agreements between business entities. In the process of using social capital, it has the ability to accumulate and grow, and it is precisely social ties that contribute to the spread of trust between entities, contracting parties, and counterparties. But the role of trust increases significantly in conditions when both the current state of the situation and the prospect of its development will be characterized by uncertainty or little predictability. In such changing conditions, only trust directly between subjects or groups of people will be able to ensure the positive development of the processes of formation and deepening of relations between them even with the blurring of existing norms and values. This is especially clearly manifested in economics, management, politics, communications and sociology, in particular.

Such a multifaceted characteristic of the trust phenomenon through its manifestation in the main social branches of science allows us to focus attention on such an important aspect of interpersonal relations as the degree of predictability of their development in the future. The point is that the greater the degree of uncertainty and unpredictability of the behavior of people (social objects), the more difficult it is to make decisions on specific problems. The situation is at the level of perception of a particular individual: between reliability, which has already been tested by past practice, and new opportunities that constantly arise when solving

mature and «overripe» problems and which are not amenable to rational forecasting. In these conditions, without trust, it is impossible to successfully solve the above problems, but instead to get stuck in uncertainty and inaction for a long time. Therefore, we assume that trust is a positive moral-ethical, pragmatic or emotional assessment by a social subject of a certain object from the standpoint of its reliability and compliance with the subject's expectations; it acts as an orientation to action, an impulse to interaction and characterizes the subject's readiness for cooperation [32]. The above-mentioned comprehensive assessment of trust is especially important for rural areas, where trust is a key element of intersubjective relations and on which the widespread use of SC in various aspects of rural life and everyday life, its constant accumulation and transmission through family and neighborly social networks and in rural corners (separate parts of villages and settlements) is based.

The second component of social capital is social networks, which include personal profiles, connections (friends, neighbors, followers, contacts), news feeds and communication opportunities in various forms (chats, comments, likes, etc.). It is believed that there are currently about 200 chats, with the participation of which various social networks are organized, and each of them can have its own target audience (i.e., a social community of people), differ in its specificity, and ensure the implementation of its unique functions. The number of users of social networks in Ukraine [33] reached 21.6 million people (56.4% of the total population of 38.3 million people, of which 29.6% are rural) at the beginning of 2025. In rural areas, social networks act as a tool for communication between rural residents, play an important role in the dissemination of little-accessible and «narrow» information, in discussing local issues and organizing public events. Important, and often key, in the communications of the rural population regarding the spread of SC, in particular, the transfer of experience in running a household and personal peasant economy, as well as regarding the specifics of conducting entrepreneurial activity in the corporate sector, are networks of intersubjective relations on the scale of a settlement, its part, production units of enterprises and individual specialized groups of employees. At the same time, such networks are a source of news for the audience that, due to various circumstances, does not have access to traditional media.

At the same time, with the advent of social networks, citizens have received new

opportunities for interaction with local authorities. They are a platform for discussing public issues, working together on projects and exchanging ideas. On the pages of local government bodies, citizens can actively participate in discussions and express their own opinions. This stimulates interaction between the authorities and citizens, allows a wider circle of people to participate in decision-making processes, and also contributes to greater transparency and openness of the authorities [34 p. 158].

In the process of implementing socio-economic relations, involving and using SC, effective interaction between subjects can be weakened or strengthened under the influence of values and norms that are accepted and are in force for each specific period of time in society. As a result, a two-component structure of values and norms was formed, in particular:

a) formal, or institutional-legal, which includes current laws, by-laws, codes, standards and regulations, regulations and assessment criteria, permitting procedures, basic rituals, leading practices - this is a set of methods, techniques, procedures that are considered the most effective for performing a certain task or achieving a set goal;

b) informal, or institutional-customary, which combines folk customs, traditions, unwritten rules, stereotypes, beliefs, superstitions, behavioral models, cultural values, etc. and their scaling in general in rural areas or for new conditions.

The above-mentioned formal values and current norms are formed in the process of permanent development of the modern legal field of functioning of the Ukrainian state under the influence of constant shifts, changes and transformations taking place in society. We share the opinion that institutional and legal transformations usually originate in targeted measures implemented by public authorities in the course of carrying out systemic socio-economic reforms. In this case, the authorities seek to replace the institutional norms inherent in the old system with new ones designed to promote the fastest possible evolution of various spheres of socio-political and economic life in the desired direction [14, pp. 7-8]. At the same time, the current stage of development of Ukrainian society is taking place in conditions of constant institutional transformations and under the influence of strengthening and scaling up European integration in all spheres of the economy and everyday life, acquiring new outlines and covering an increasingly wider range of directions. One of the key ones is the

implementation of EU institutional standards regarding the values and norms of the SC in everyday life. This means that it is necessary to ensure inclusive and barrier-free access for members of rural and settlement communities, regardless of their age, gender, beliefs, origin, religious affiliation, physical abilities, to social and other facilities where experience and information are exchanged between interested persons and with local authorities. This will enable accessibility and inclusion of the achievements and achievements of the SC in private life for persons with disabilities.

It should be noted that, unlike institutional and legal transformations, systemic transformations of the institutional and customary type, as a rule, are based on the dynamics of social processes that unfold under the influence of the evolution of moral and ethical, mental and psychological or cultural factors of the development of society. This, for example, occurs when behavioral models change due to the transition of institutions from more effective socio-economic systems to less competitive ones, in particular under the influence of their rivalry (in this case, social institutions, businesses and ordinary residents begin to use behavioral models inherent in more successful societies in their everyday lives, which over time transforms into new customs, traditions, rules, beliefs, unwritten laws, stereotypes, etc.) [14, p. 9].

But positive institutional and customary transformations taking place in society are still combined with anachronistic informal attitudes, values and orientations that are widely spread in everyday life and are projected onto the production activities of business entities. The point is that the informal component of social capital still exists and significantly affects everyday life and economic activity in sparsely populated, depressed and remote rural areas.

Thus, social capital in the agricultural sector is based on a combination of three key components: trust (confidence in the decency and benevolence of another person, organization, system) between social capital bearers, collectives carrying out separate economic operations, independent organizations and enterprises when conducting entrepreneurial activity; social ties (uniting individuals, groups of people, other elements of society into a functional whole), which arise informally and are established and implemented during mutual contacts between agricultural producers or workers of individual units on a permanent, periodic or situational basis; formal and informal shared values and norms (honesty, fairness, cooperation, mutual assistance, partner-

ship, mutual trust, competence) that subjects adhere to or strive to achieve in their relationships when solving practical problems and promoting the development of agricultural production and rural communities.

The degree of trust between members of the rural community, as well as between them and the external environment (state and municipal institutions, private structures, individual subjects) indicates their readiness for active cooperation, for mutual enrichment with practical experience and familiarization with future changes, for the exchange of necessary resources and access to necessary information. Local governments, local branches of public organizations, agricultural enterprises and cooperatives can contribute to the intensification of the use of IC by subjects and collectives, its development and enrichment through mutual exchange of advanced knowledge and practical experience, new agrarian and social technologies, scarce resources, advanced economic tools and management methods. The use of IC has a positive effect on the resolution of public and domestic conflicts and the reduction of social tension in the rural environment, contributes to the active solution of common problems, and the improvement of the socio-economic situation of rural residents. At the same time, stagnation and degradation in social relations, the curtailment of economic activity and the narrowing of social contacts are accompanied by impoverishment, fragmentation and depletion of social capital, a decrease in the contingent of its carriers and the territories of its distribution in rural areas.

Conclusions. The study shows that even in wartime, local authorities, territorial and local communities carry out diverse activities, which are largely aimed at the restoration of settlements and rural areas. Taking into account that the territory of Ukraine was in different situations in relation to the attempts of the Russian Federation to occupy it, three types of territories were distinguished: deoccupied, front-line, rear. At the same time, depending on the degree of preparedness of settlements and rural areas to solve the real problems of post-war restoration, a number of goals were established that faced the communities. Regarding the degree of preparedness of communities to respond to various situations, it was appropriate to recognize the following challenges as the main ones (i.e., as an existing, real basis for recovery): sustainability (for communities with destroyed infrastructure and disconnected engineering systems), development (with a decrease in community income and the provision of impoverished services), recovery

(in communities with significant destruction, it will be necessary to implement measures to return evacuated businesses, internal and external (from abroad) migrants, increase the volume of basic services, etc.).

In all communities, when implementing any plan/project, communal property objects are used to the greatest extent, which are the material basis for meeting the basic needs and requests of members of the local community: socio-cultural and communal and household, servicing engineering and transport networks and various economic facilities. At the same time, as the economic base of the community, communal property (existing enterprises, institutions and institutions), on the one hand, must be constantly in working order in order to fully fulfill the functions assigned to it, and on the other hand, it encourages the formation of the necessary conditions for the organization of new areas of economic and social activity, as well as the creation of new capacities to build capacity, taking into account the local capabilities of the community. First of all, this concerns the creation of new enterprises engaged in agriculture on communally owned lands, as well as production facilities for the procurement and processing of agricultural raw materials. At the same time, relations with enterprises, institutions and organizations of communal property are built on the principles of their subordination, accountability and control to local authorities. In the restoration of territorial communities and settlements, an important role is played by social capital, which is considered a specific type of capital, but with all the attributes inherent in this category. Social capital influences social changes in society and its economic development. The form of embodiment of social capital has an extremely wide range, in particular: in families, in relations between neighbors and fellow villagers, in formal and informal relations, in public organizations and educational institutions, in enterprises and in various professional unions, local branches and national societies. Social capital is practically transferred between individuals and is materially realized in relations between economic agents, that is, it can be converted into other types of resources. When forming relations in work teams, the main difference is that such qualities as cooperation, mutual assistance, unity, trust come to the fore, but not competitive relations and the desire to be able to localize success only to oneself.

In rural areas, various social networks (direct interpersonal relationships, mobile communications, public gatherings, public programs) act as a powerful tool for communication between

rural residents. They play an important role in the dissemination of various elements of social capital, in particular: little-accessible and «narrow» information (transfer of experience in running a household and OSH, familiarization with the specifics of conducting entrepreneurial activities, the formation of interpersonal relationships in the settlement and production units of enterprises, individual specialized groups of employees), when discussing local issues and organizing various public events. Important in the communications of the rural population are such social networks as various sources of news for that audience that, due to unavoidable circumstances, does not have practical access to traditional media resources.

At the same time, the key essence of social capital is to ensure the formation of stable connections between various interacting parties of socio-economic relations, and its economic significance is manifested in reducing transaction costs, promoting the introduction of innovations, reducing information asymmetry, etc. These and other positive acquisitions are achieved by increasing the return on the quality of education, deepening trusting relationships, reducing the level of social and age injustice, deepening the integration of vulnerable groups of the population into public life, etc.

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Відновлення територіальних громад України в умовах воєнного стану

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У статті розглядається потенціал територіальних громад в умовах воєнного стану на основі посилення соціального капіталу. Доведено, що неспровокована агресія рф проти України спричинила низку економічних, соціальних, екологічних, демографічних та інших проблем, які особливо чітко розкрилися після звільнення окупованих територій. Відзначено, що серед основних проблемних типів територій найбільш поширеним є такий тип: сільські території та малі міста до 50 тис. осіб через

зростання навантаження на соціальну та інженерну інфраструктуру у зв'язку з переміщенням населення і релокацією підприємств в умовах воєнного стану. На основі ідентифікації сучасних викликів і оцінюванню проблем перспективного розвитку та заходів по їх подоланню виділено три групи територіальних громад: а) тилові громади; б) громади, які перебували в зоні бойових дій та/або окупації; в) громади, які перебувають в зоні бойових дій та/або окупації, знаходяться в 30-кілометровій зоні від кордону з росією/білоруссю. Окреслено вісім ключових цілей у розвитку громад та систему заходів з їх реалізації, які сприятимуть забезпеченню їх відновлення у встановлені строки.

Узагальнено досвід розвитку сільських і селищних громад на основі модернізації їх потенціалу із залученням об'єктів комунальної власності й соціального капіталу, що поширюється унаслідок активностей його носіїв та поєднується із зрушеннями в аграрному секторі й інших галузях. Висвітлено, що на базі існуючої комунальної власності, включаючи й земельні ресурси, створюються комунальні підприємства, які зайняті в сільському господарстві, переробленні аграрної продукції та позааграрній діяльності, що забезпечується як діючими місцевими підприємцями, так і релюванним бізнесом.

Наголошено, що важливою складовою відновлення потенціалу сільських/селищних громад є залучення соціального капіталу, під яким розуміють громадський ресурс, що накопичується та використовується для суспільного розвитку й конвертації в інші види ресурсів. Узагальнено складові соціального капіталу: довіра, соціальні мережі, цінності та норми. Обґрунтовано, що органи місцевого самоврядування, місцеві громадські організації, підприємства і кооперативи сприяють активізації використання соціального капіталу суб'єктами і колективами, його розвитку та збагаченню шляхом обміну передовими знаннями і практичним досвідом, новими аграрними й соціальними технологіями, дефіцитними ресурсами, просунутими економічними інструментами та методами господарювання.

Ключові слова: територіальні громади, природні ресурси, комунальні підприємства, основні засоби, соціальний капітал.



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