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**ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL REFORM: IT'S ROLE IN SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT IN RIVNE REGION**

**REFORMA ADMINISTRACJI TERYTORIALNEJ: JEJ ROLA W EKOROZWOJU  
W REGIONIE RÓWNEM**

**АДМИНИСТРАТИВНО-ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНАЯ РЕФОРМА: ЕЁ РОЛЬ В УСТОЙ-  
ЧИВОМ РАЗВИТИИ РОВЕНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**Abstracts**

*The paper provides a brief description of the administrative-territorial reform in Poland and the Czech Republic, as well as the analysis of issues related to the reform of local self-government in Ukraine, the example of the Rivne region. The comparative analysis of the socio-economic development indicators Rivne region with the neighboring regions allowed us to determine the main directions of development of local self-government. One of the major challenges for sustainable development of territories is a shortage of water resources, so the primary task of local government should be a question of preservation and restoration of surface and groundwater.*

**Keywords:** *sustainable development, local governance, decentralization, territorial community, municipality, administrative-territorial reform, water resources, environmental protection measures, water supply, sanitation.*

**Streszczenie**

*W artykule przedstawiono krótki opis reformy administracyjno-terytorialnej w Polsce i Czechach, a także analizę problemów związanych z reformą władz lokalnych na Ukrainie, na przykładzie regionu Równem. Przeprowadzono analizę wskaźnikową rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczego regionu Równem z regionami sąsiednimi co pozwoliło określić główne kierunki rozwoju samorządu lokalnego. Jednym z głównych wyzwań dla zrównoważonego rozwoju obszarów jest niedobór zasobów wodnych, więc priorytetem władz lokalnych powinno być utrzymywanie i przywracanie zasobów wody powierzchniowej i gruntowej.*

**Słowa kluczowe:** *zrównoważony rozwój, zarządzanie na szczeblu lokalnym, decentralizacja, wspólnota terytorialna, gmina, reforma administracyjno-terytorialna, zasoby wodne, środki ochrony środowiska, zaopatrzenia w wodę, kanalizacja.*

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**Аннотация**

*В работе приведено краткую характеристику проведения административно-территориальных реформ в Польше и Чешской Республике, а также выполнен анализ проблем связанных с реформированием органов местного самоуправления в Украине, на примере Ровенской области. Проведенный сравнительный анализ социально-экономических показателей развития Ровенской области с соседними областями позволил определить основные направления развития местного самоуправления. Одной из главных проблем для устойчивого развития территорий является дефицит водных ресурсов, поэтому первоочередной задачей органов местного самоуправления должен стать вопрос сохранения и восстановления поверхностных и подземных вод.*

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивое развитие, местное самоуправление, децентрализация территориальное сообщество, муниципалитет, административно-территориальная реформа, водные ресурсы, природоохранные мероприятия, водообеспечение, водоотведение.

**Introduction.** Sustainable development of society can be characterized as one in which the person has not knowing the damage the surrounding environment, which can recover. As a result of the human activity, nature will be negatively affected, become dependent on human activities and cannot do without her support. That is now not only people depend on nature, but nature depends on the person, this nature-conservative dimension of sustainable development is extremely important primary but not the only one.

Sustainable development – in the formulation of the UN - is the development of society, to meet the needs of current generations without causing damage while the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development - in the formulation of the World Bank - is total capital management in the interests of society and increasing human capacity. Sustainable development - as defined by the Institute for Sustainable Development – is a socio-economic model of progressive technological and social development of Ukrainian society to meet the vital needs of present and future generations, according to which the industrial and social spheres develop balanced, without causing environmental damage irreparable.

**1. Problems of sustainable development in the world and in Ukraine.** United Nations in 1992 proposed the concept of sustainable

development as an alternative to the existing predatory destruction of nature, in the foreseeable future with a significant probability can lead to the death of humanity which its anthropogenic activity has exceeded all limits of ecological capacity of the planet.

Globalization is a product of big business, the logic of the movement comes primarily from maximizing profit corporations or individuals. Given the lack of democratic institutions in most countries the global market and its main "players" can dominate social and even political spheres of public life. Often in government institutions lack the means to withstand the economic giants of the globalized market, leading to a huge concentration of wealth and power in small groups, corporations, states.

So according to the report given «Global Wealth Report 2015» the total global wealth this year reached 250 trillion dollars. However, it is distributed between people and continents extremely uneven. Thus North America has the wealth to \$ 92.8 billion, Europe - \$ 75 trillion, and in Africa - only \$ 2.6 trillion. As for the wealth accumulated by individuals, it was found that over 50.4% of global wealth belongs to one percent of people. The richest people in the world are: Walton families with \$ 149 billion, Koch family wealth are \$ 86 billion and Mars family, whose wealth is estimated at \$ 80 billion. Among the richest is

Switzerland where GDP per capita of working age is \$ 567 thousand. Followed by New Zealand – more than \$ 400 thousand, Australia - \$ 365 thousand, USA - \$ 353 thousand, Norway, the UK and Sweden where per adults for about \$320 thousand.

As the number of millionaires the US in the lead - here are 15,656 individuals, United Kingdom - 2364 Japan - 2126, France and Germany, 1791 and 1525 millionaires.

Unfortunately Ukraine (general wealth of the richest Ukrainian is now estimated at only \$7.1 billion) along with Belarus and Moldova became one of the three European countries that the share of wealth per adult member of society (less than \$5 thousand) is in the poorest group, with the countries of Africa and South Asia.

Such a society cannot be balanced, stable, national authorities cannot ensure public and national business normal conditions for sustainable development. Global selfishness of leaders is one of the greatest threats to mankind - was the conclusion of the authors of the monograph prepared by the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of NAS of Ukraine dedicated to the problems of globalization of security, which further deepens the inequality of people and countries in the world [5].

In the Political Declaration adopted by the participants of the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in 2002, it was noted: «The deep divide that divides human society into rich and poor, and the gap between developed countries and developing countries, which increasing all the time, creating a serious threat to the prosperity, security and stability of the world» [6].

The main factors that pose a serious threat to the sustainable development of our peoples, together with economic and environmental were included such global problems as chronic hunger; malnutrition; foreign occupation; armed conflicts; problems associated with illegal circulation of drugs; organized crime; natural disasters; illicit weapons; human trafficking; terrorism; endemic, communicable and chronic diseases and many other problems.

Global problems and the current rapid social development requires not only timely response and proactive and coordinated joint action at all levels - global, national, regional, local. It is in this conversation often turns out that in some publications management specialists called «evolutionary time-zone disease» - the lag adaptation of public administration on the rate of change occurring in various levels of government and require new approaches, new ideas and new management solutions [9].

Ukraine joined the Commission on Sustainable Development and the UN Principles formed the National Concept of sustainable development [8]. Since 2000, there has been some tendency to improve the economic situation, but the patterns of sustainable development of Ukraine have come out with solution of its economic and social problematic assumptions:

1. Reduction of human development in its key parameters.
2. Low level providing environmental space.
3. Getting closer to completeness biological stability of natural landscapes.
4. Growth performance energy at home and work, compared with energy-saving technologies developed countries.
5. Prevalence often, the economy is not progressive transformation, and deformation processes.
6. The formal acceptance by many government officials Concept of sustainable development and under-stately awareness of its population.

**2. Administrative-territorial reform: experience of Poland and the Czech Republic.** Strategic direction and revival of Ukraine as a competitive and self-sufficient state is the decentralization of power. Decentralization of government - a process of transfer of functions and powers of the central government to local governments, enhancing and strengthening the rights and powers of local communities while narrowing the rights and responsibilities of the respective center. Unfortunately, to date, the process at the national level is extremely slow, and at the grassroots level is often observed only passive expectation of positive change.

The central government does not want to delegate sufficient powers to local government through the desire to personally manage financial and resources management on a «divide and conquer». Central governments uploaded national problems can not address local issues and has become a significant incentive for increasing the role of regional and local governing bodies in regional economic development in Ukraine at the present stage of its development. Many countries in Europe and CIS countries had to resort to decentralization because after the fall of communist regimes inherited massive and incompetent state structure. In terms of reforms carried out in the regions, funding was often late, transfer of responsibilities was not accompanied by sufficient technical support and the availability of funding. Since decentralization is a form of local government, the transfer of power from the upper to the lower levels, creating conditions for active participation of citizens in making decisions about the viability of their settlements and their sustainable development.

As the experience of European countries, the reform of local government is impossible without territorial-administrative reform should be preceded by sufficient transfer of powers to regional and local governing bodies.

As a result of territorial-administrative reform in Poland under Articles 163, 164, 169.170 and 172 Polish Constitution the basic principles of activities of state and local governments and defined three levels of local government, province, district and gmina.

At the level of province - functioning as a government administration led by warlord appointed prime minister and self-governing administration of the Sejm, elected in local elections, and rule the province, which is headed by Marshal elected Sejm. Below is the county level - is local government, but the county also performs the task of government administration. Legislative power is in the county council, which is elected at the elections, and executive - County Board, which is headed by the mayor, elected from among the members of the board of the county.

In the gminas - the smallest administrative units in Poland - all governments are elected by residents, the legislature - the Council and the executive - the vojt.

Every local authority in Poland is independent of the others, including from from the state. That elder or marshal or county council or dietines province have full-control of powers and functions by local authorities gmina. Local administration in Poland there is no hierarchical structure. Commune, district and province are independent from each other and together exclusively subject to supervision by the State under by law.

Gmina is the basic unit of local government. The entire territory of Poland is divided into 2,478 gminas.

Given the territorial structure emit:

rural gmina (gmina, which includes many villages and has on its territory the city);

urban-rural gmina (gmina, which includes the city and several villages), led by the mayor;

urban gmina (which is located in the city boundaries, otherwise gmina with the status of the city), headed by the President.

Gmina performs all tasks that are not within the competence of other units of local government and concern: environmental protection and water management; education and health; water electricity and gas heat, of local public transport cooperation with NGOs and local and regional communities of other states and so on.

Council of gmina is a composite and control body of gmina. The council is composed of deputies elected in the general election of members of the community. Chairman and Vice Chairmans in an amount of 1 to 3 are headed a council.

Council of gmina includes:

- 15 deputies - in the gminas to 20,000 residents;

- 21 deputies - in the gminas to 50.000 residents;

- 23 deputies - in the gminas to 100.000 residents;

- 25 deputies - in the gminas to 200.000 - 25 deputies - in the gminas to 200.000 resident

3 for every following 100,000 residents, but not more than 45 deputies.

The authority term of council of gmina lasts 4 years from the date of the election. Council of gmina of deputies can create the standing committees and determine the tasks and composition, for example: the commission of the education committee of public order etc.

Before 2002 vojt elected by council. However, his candidacy filed chairman of the commune. Since 2002 he was elected in the general election, serving as the executive body of the commune, vuyt Council takes decisions commune and tasks defined by law, such as the task entrusted to the state administration.

For objectivity of scientific research should be noted that after the entry into force of the Law on Local Self-government in Poland from January 1, 1999 unification of settlements in the only municipalities are not held on a voluntary basis but according to the Law.

In the early 90-ies in Central Europe to complete the democratic transformation was begun reform of local government. Unlike Hungary and Poland, in Czechoslovakia did not expect drastic changes especially before the Velvet Revolution in November-December 1989. Heavy opposition association was observed even in the communist era. In 1947, in Czechoslovakia was 11641 local communities, and then by 1989 it was only 4101. The merger of municipalities conducted in many Western countries, but the Czech Republic in the process associated with the Stalinist centralization. In the early 1990s, the desire to restore the local population identity was so strong that the number of local authorities rose from one thousand five hundred in 1990 to 6,000 in 1994. The collapse of Czechoslovakia in 1992 inevitably led to some destruction. However, the new Constitution of the Czech Republic on 16 December 1992 confirmed that «local self-government communities must be guaranteed».

The ultimate goal of the reform was to create a more efficient, transparent and flexible political institutions, sensitive to the needs of citizens and capable of developing active community members. Administrative-territorial reform in the Czech Republic was

carried out in two stages and lasted about 10 years. The first phase of reform began restructuring the administrative-territorial division and empowerment of local governments base-line.

The actual implementation of the new administrative-territorial division of the country took place only in 2000, after the law on elections to local self-determination of their status, powers and relations with local and central authorities, resulting in the Czech Republic formed 14 self-governing territories (before the reform their number was 8) and 6242 communities.

At the local level of the municipal council is composed of deputies elected by direct vote for a four-year period. The Council of deputies elects the members of the executive body - the Municipal Committee. Among them, the mayor and deputy mayor. This forms the executive body of the Commission. The mayor is elected by council from its members for four years. He heads the Municipal Committee, administration and represents the council. In municipalities where municipal committee has less than 15 members, the executive mayor presented only.

At the regional level, there are 14 regional authorities. The Regional Assembly is composed of members elected by direct vote for four years. This representative body controls the budget and grants provided to municipalities. He is also the subject of legislative initiative. The Regional Committee shall consist of the President, Vice Presidents and other members elected for four years. This committee is the executive body of the Council of Regions, which helps to management of regional public services, headed by the director.

Summing up, it should be noted that as a result of administrative-territorial reform in the Czech Republic has changed the distribution of powers between central and self-governing authorities. The competence of the Central Government is the definition of the development strategy of the state and society, foreign and defense policy issues of national security. Self-governing bodies provide approach service delivery to the people; promote economic development of regions, in particu-

lar through the provision of cross border cooperation. Significant role played decentralization and regionalization, made in the administrative and territorial reform to ensure the integration of post-communist societies of the EU.

**3. The first experience of reforming local government in Rivne region.** European experience of administrative-territorial reform showed that local governments have to appeal to the needs of citizens, decision-making should be transparent and predictable. It is essential for the empowerment of expression broadest population.

Trying to stimulate economic development and effecting governance, reduce poverty and provide quality services, local authorities are faced with numerous difficulties. One of the most common problems is limited opportunities and legal obstacles to cooperation between local administrations; insufficient activity of the society; lack of financial resources; fragmented structure of the municipality. Limited capacity may become a serious obstacle to providing quality services and sustainable development.

Finding alternative ways to address these issues, local authorities can work together within municipal cooperation. Municipalities can cooperate in the areas of infrastructure and social services, so today in Rivne extremely acute problem is the association of Commons on a territorial basis. Because a cursory analysis suggests the fragmentation and the small number of communities area. The population of Rivne region on statistical data [10] living in the village and rural areas the average is just over 600 thousand people, or about 1,800 people in the accounts of its one-rural or village council (Table 1), which is confirmed by in Ukraine, where the countryside is home to an average of 1,500 people in one village.

Today Territorial Communities Association in Rivne region stands one of the major problems of local governments, and their own areas of sustainable development, but it is in Ukraine under the Act [3] is voluntary and

meets considerable resistance from the community members.

The best example of the problems of local government in the Rivne region, you should name Radyvyliv united the local community.

Occupying an area of 745 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 37.4 thousand. People Radyvyliv cre-ared a community of about 24 thousand.

People population today among United is the largest in Ukraine. It has become a positive example of effective local government reform. However, in this case, there are significant differences compared with the experience of Poland, where the number of communities about 20 thousand. People council consists of 15 members, and when combined Radyvyliv community consists of 26 deputies.

One of the ways out of this situation is to involve communities in solving development problems, as the primary subject of local self-government Ukrainian law recognizes «local communities» and guarantees her the right to own real ability or under the responsibility of authorities and local government officials to address issues of sustainable development of areas where living members of this community.

Today, more than ever for the entire period of Ukraine's independence, the question to unite communities. It should be noted that this issue was raised before, but his decision lacked both financial security and complete legal regulation. The situation developing must settle the Law of Ukraine «On voluntary association of communities» [2], which should be the starting point for the necessary measures to upgrade full administrative-territorial structure of communities.

Government and Parliament of Ukraine adopted a number of resolutions aimed at development only united local communities, in particular the fact that the voluntary associations in the budgets of communities will remain 60% tax on personal income. Also, according to this Law provides for forms and ways of state support for voluntary associations of communities [2].

**Table 3.1. Number of administrative units, area and population in cities and districts of Rivne region**

Localities	Dis-tricts	The area, км <sup>2</sup>	Cities		Population, thousand people	Urban-type settlements	The number of rural	
			total	including regional significance			council	localities
<b>Rivne region</b>	16	20051	11	4	1161,2	16	338	999
Rivne	-	58	1	1	249,6	-	-	-
Dubno	-	27	1	1	38,1	-	-	-
Kuznetsovsk	-	11	1	1	41,7	-	-	-
Ostroh	-	11	1	1	15,7	-	-	-
Districts								
Berezne	1	1715	1	-	63,8	1	23	53
Volodymyrec	1	1942	-	-	63,9	2	30	65
Hoshcha	1	691	-	-	35,4	1	23	62
Demydivka	1	377	-	-	14,7	1	11	30
Dubno	1	1201	-	-	45,7	1	23	103
Dubrovysya	1	1819	1	-	48,1	-	23	58
Zarichne	1	1442	-	-	35,2	1	16	50
Zdolduniv	1	659	1	-	57,2	1	20	53
Korets	1	720	1	-	33,7	-	25	49
Kostopil	1	1497	1	-	64,7	-	19	61
Mlyniv	1	945	-	-	37,7	1	29	92
Ostroh	1	693	-	-	28,8	-	21	55
Radyvyliv	1	745	1	-	37,4	-	20	73
Rivne	1	1176	-	-	90,6	3	22	94
Rokytno	1	2350	-	-	56,2	2	14	37
Sarny	1	1972	1	-	103,0	2	19	64

It is noteworthy that to establish efficient and constructive process of unification of communities must conduct explanatory work among the population and where reasonably consider in detail the options, because you can argue that there may be a few, give the major arguments that the union will improve economic situation, will realize the concept of sustainable development areas.

The problems of nature that could successfully resolve at the local level include a component-wise and ecosystem issues. The primary one is to improve soil fertility through the balanced application of organic and mineral fertilizers and rational use and protection of water resources through conservation and careful attitude to natural sources (rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, etc.) of fresh water suitable for communal economic use.

In the protection of water resources municipalities have always care about compliance with water protection zones, clearing of small river, the test for compliance with sanitary requirements and installation of local wells and exits to the surface groundwater sources

control, including - laboratory of drinking water.

Special supervisory committee of local communities should carry out monitoring of water intake and water treatment plants, conduct educational work on the inadmissibility of drying wetlands in floodplains to expand allotment gardens, washing cars and getting fuel and lubricants in rivers and reservoirs and many other activities. Water conservation and improve the microclimate areas contribute to greening and expansion of the forest park zones, protected lands, public control of restraint assembly plants listed in the Red Book, controls the management of natural mineral resources, reclamation of pits and more.

The impact of local governments on the implementation of environmental protection measures is one of the areas in the reform of state power in Ukraine to consolidate the rights of local communities to receive part of the profits from natural resources located on their territory and commitments to environmental protection [3].

Solving these problems requires considerable financial costs. Accumulate financial resources can be achieved through cooperation of municipalities.

Association funds a number of communities - for the construction of water supply systems, sewerage and gas supply, road construction or water treatment facilities - will facilitate attachment to these social benefits more residents and reducing the cost of services per capita due to economies of scale. In the same way could be to purchase special equipment and facilities for the repair of roads, sewage and water supply equipment, fire engines, cars and containers for household waste removal etc.

Joint investment of communities pays off in the construction of social infrastructure precinct hospitals, health posts, libraries, stadiums. Important in this case is voluntary and joint work of members of communities in the construction and reconstruction of social facilities. Important for solving the problems of sustainable territorial development and cost savings have municipal institutional cooperation and the establishment of associations of cities and villages, trust funds, industrial companies, associations.

The objective conditions of inter-municipal cooperation is contact interdependence (economic, social, cultural, resource and environmental) and the opportunity to implement projects that go beyond their own possibilities. Analyzing the main indicators of socio-economic development of Rivne region compared to the Western Part 2014 (table 2) it should be noted that in a number of Rivne key economic indicators (income population per capita 22502.6 USD. Is among the seven areas only 2.0 thousand hryvnas less than in the Lviv region, the volume of construction works, is also one of the largest in absolute terms) is ahead of its neighbors [10]. However, the cause of great concern considerable backlog of the region on those indicators, which would take care of local authorities. Among them should be mentioned: foreign direct investment per unit of population; CPI growth in consumer products, utilities, gas,

water and electricity 5-10% of neighboring areas; rising unemployment aged 15-70 years to 10.6%, which exceeds the average of our neighbors.

Local authorities Rivne region among the main challenges to draw attention to the improvement of basic vital signs every member of the community who elected its, at least in comparison with neighboring regions, which are almost identical climatic and socio-economic conditions. Our country has favorable conditions for human existence, developed negative processes and phenomena, enhanced radiation, chemical, thermal and other types of pollution, which greatly affect the standard of living organism, including humans, primarily for its health I and longevity. In the past two or three decades in many areas, especially in the South and in Donbas and in the Carpathian region intensified water and wind soil erosion, landslides, mudflows, destruction of river banks, the number of industrial accidents and disasters. In addition, the accelerated dehumanization soils, their fertility falls and as a result - reduced productivity of forest land. Due to the mindless deforestation has increased the likelihood of catastrophic floods, and windfalls. Acute environmental and socio-economic problem was silting and disappearance of small rivers, pollution and reduced quality of natural waters destruction and degradation of aquatic ecosystems; reduce fish productivity, loss of recreational potential and aesthetic value of the landscape. Extremely aggravated the problem of high quality and clean water resources needs of municipal and agriculture, and other industries. In most regions of Ukraine deteriorated water supply and water quality remains quite low. However, water resources are very irrational, wasteful. Protection of surface and ground water sources is very poorly organized.

Therefore, the concentration of certain pollutants in many rivers, lakes and other bodies of water exceeds the maximum permissible levels in the tens and hundreds of times. Ukraine territory with an area of 603.7 thousand km<sup>2</sup> area is the second country in Europe, accounting for 5.7% of its territory, has very



limited water resources, which are formed mainly by the transit flow (75%) of the Russian Federation and Belarus the rivers Dnieper and Desna, Pripyat, the Seversky Donets and its tributaries and local runoff (25%) [11]. Physical and geographical features of the territory of Ukraine, as well as anthropogenic factor contributing to the uneven distribution of water resources by administrative entities

[11]. For example, the Prichernomorsk, Donetsk, Pridneprovsk economic areas where concentrated main water consumers (Donbass, Kryvorizhya, southern region) and there are more than 50% of the population account for less than a third of the volume of local runoff Ukraine. However multi-medium local resources in these areas fluctuate within 0.14 - 0.90 km<sup>3</sup> / year.

**Table 3.2. Comparative indicators of economic and social situation in the Rivne region with the Western Part regions in 2014**

Indicators	Regions						
	Rivne	Volyn	Zakarpattia	Ivano-Frankivsk	Lviv	Ternopil	Chernihiv
The area, thousand km <sup>2</sup>	20,1	20,1	12,8	13,9	21,8	13,8	8,1
The population (on 1 January 2015), thousand persons	1161,2	1042,9	1259,6	1382,6	2537,8	1069,9	910,0
The resident population (on 1 January 2015), thousand persons	1160,1	1040,2	1256,7	1379,8	2519,4	1066,7	906,9
The overall increase, decrease (-) population, thousand persons	2,3	1,6	2,7	0,5	-0,6	-3,4	1,5
Household income, mln. UAH	33420	28329	29688	38029	79533	27191	22858
Available income per capita, UAH	22502,6	21083,4	17789,7	21103,2	24239,4	19273,0	18984,8
Index of Industrial Production (previous year), %	103,7	103,2	106,1	98,9	97,2	116,5	92,9
The index of agricultural production (previous year)	105,2	106,3	99,9	106,3	105,5	113,9	104,2
The volume of agricultural production per unit of population (at constant prices of 2010), UAH	5953	6472	3424	4316	3664	8557	5174
The volume of construction, mln. UAH.	1599,1	640,2	418,1	976,9	2397,9	782,0	822,7
The commissioning of housing area, thousand m <sup>2</sup>	278,5	228,3	395,2	909,2	954,4	239,0	235,0
Capital investments, mln. UAH.	2805	3390	2639	6837	9555	2590	1687
Foreign direct investment (equity capital) as of 31.12.2014 in the regional economy, mln. dollars	269,3	271,8	376,6	925,9	1374,9	56,4	68,7
Foreign direct investment per unit of population (cumulative from the beginning of investment), \$	232,4	261,5	300,0	671,1	545,7	52,8	75,8
The consumer price index for food and non-alcoholic beverages (December to December), %	127,1	126,9	123,9	125,8	126,1	126,0	122,1
The consumer price index for living, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (December to December), %	141,4	139,3	126,8	134,9	135,2	132,0	129,5
The unemployment rate of the population aged 15-70 (ILO methodology) (the economically active population of the relevant age	10,6	9,9	9,2	8,1	8,6	11,3	9,0

In Polissya and Carpathians areas provided enough local runoff, these rates ranged from 1.81 to 7.92 km<sup>3</sup> / year [11]. According to the definition of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, Ukraine is considered unsecured water. These include the country's water resources do not exceed 1.7 thousand m<sup>3</sup> own river runoff per year per person. In Ukraine,

the supply of fresh water to 8.5 times lower than world average and currently is averaging about 1.04 thousand m<sup>3</sup> / year per person, while in Germany in this indicator is 2.0 thousand. m<sup>3</sup> / year per person in Poland - 1.6 thousand. m<sup>3</sup> / year, and Belarus - 3.3 thousand. m<sup>3</sup> / year per person. Water resources in Ukraine are formed primarily through atmospheric

precipitation, snow and rain. Because of this arid climate (only 4% of the average rainfall in August 2015), affected the volume of stocks of surface water that do not have time to recover. Under conditions of limited volume of river flow in Ukraine are important natural lakes, ponds and marshes. Most of these water reservoirs falls into the category of age of inventory that at present used for communal needs is relatively small, although the south of our country, they are a major source of water supply.

In Ukraine there are about 20 thousand. Lakes, which occupy 0.3% of its territory to the volume of fresh water in which 2.3 km<sup>3</sup>. The water of lakes used for local water supply, irrigation, and the accumulation of fresh water fish breeding. Formation water quality in reservoirs and streams is influenced by the natural characteristics of the catchment and patterns of development and functioning of aquatic ecosystems in terms of multifactor anthropogenic impact on them. The main factors of water pollution are a point discharges diffuse sources of pollution within the catchment, revenues contaminants from the atmosphere. Almost all rivers under anthropogenic influ-

ence and the possibility of extensive water intake for the economic needs of the many ponds exhausted.

Total long-term average runoff volume in Ukraine is 209.8 km<sup>3</sup> / year, while the Rivne region has reserves of surface waters 7,00 km<sup>3</sup> / year, or 348.3 thousand m<sup>3</sup> 1km<sup>2</sup> area on its territory, or 1 98 thousand. m<sup>3</sup> / year local runoff per capita. By this measure, our region ranks fifth among the regions of Ukraine. However, at the same time, with coverage of total average long-term runoff reach 5.97 thousand. M3 per capita region Rivne region ranks 11th, which indicates limited offer substantial increase in water use. Projected resources of fresh groundwater in Ukraine are 22.5 km<sup>3</sup> / year, almost 40% of total water resources of Ukraine, the average are 1.15 m<sup>3</sup> / day for one person, and their use is only 30%.

Analyzing the statistics given in table 3 for the period 2010-2014, it seems that in our area all indicators of water supply and sanitation with a stable trend, but the reality says that is a massive waste of different toxic dumping in river mouths, Goryn and water bodies of local importance, causing a total pollution of surface and groundwater.

**Table 3.3. Main indicators of water supply and sanitation in Rivne region mln.m<sup>3</sup>**

Indicators	2010	2012	2013	2014
Use of fresh water	159	172	164	171
including				
for the production	87	90	83	90
for domestic and drinking purposes	24	24	23	23
Leads (reset) return water	112	114	111	112
including				
Soiled	10	8	7	7
including without treatment	1	0	0	0
regulatory and treated	39	31	33	33
The amount recycled and consistently (re) used water	3813	4478	4213	4427
Capacity treatment plants	122	122	123	120

Among the main problems should pay attention to the following: 1) the use of fresh water for the period 2010-2014. Average for the year is 166.5 million m<sup>3</sup>, that per capita water for the period 2010-2014. Average for the year is 166.5 million m<sup>3</sup>, that per capita area of 143 m<sup>3</sup> / year, while that on the in take domestic - drinking needs amounted to about

20 m<sup>3</sup> per capita per year area. Given that the urban population in the area that provided in water supply exceeds 60%, the intake of drinking water, according to data table 3, is only 300 m<sup>3</sup> / year per capita. Ukraine has extremely aggravated the problem of high quality and clean water resources needs of municipal and agriculture, and other industries. In most

regions of Ukraine deteriorated water supply and water quality remains quite low. However, water resources are very irrational, wasteful. Protection of surface and ground water sources is very poorly organized. Therefore, the concentration of certain pollutants in many rivers, lakes and other bodies of water exceeds the maximum permissible levels in the tens or hundreds of times [4].

As a major part of settlements Rural areas water is not recorded because it is individually using groundwater. Although groundwater reserves in Ukraine allow 100% to provide the population with drinking water, but here is the problem that lies in the fact that due to climate change groundwater levels are constantly reduced. As an example we can take 2015, when many parts of the Rivne region lost water in wells, rivers and dried up rate which is another of the major environmental problems. Solving these problems requires significant financial cost, but the protection and rehabilitation of soil, groundwater and surface water Rivne oblast budget for 2014 was planned to only 8.9 million UAH. While in 2010, 18.4 mln. UAH. That shows the accumulation of environmental problems whose solution requires financial support from the state and international institutions. The impact of local governments on the implementation of environmental protection and protection of water resources is one of the areas in the reform of state power in Ukraine with fixing the rights of local communities to receive part of the profits from natural resources located on their territory and commitments to environmental protection [1]. One of the ways im-

prove the situation in the field of water management is community involvement to solve development problems, because the Ukrainian legislation guarantees to leave 60% tax on personal income in the budgets of communities and the right to decide the issue of sustainable development in areas inhabited by members of the community. Production and resource relationships at the local level should be aimed at rational, careful use of natural resources and environmental improvement area.

**Conclusions.** Comparative analysis of socio-economic indicators in 2014, shows that the Rivne region has the potential to attractment for the development of the economic sector. However, in a problem with the association community, as a cursory analysis suggests the fragmentation and the small number of communities area, which averages about 1,800 people living in a rural or village council.

Although groundwater reserves in Ukraine allow 100% to provide the population with drinking water, but here is the problem that lies in the fact that due to climate change groundwater levels are constantly reduced. In many parts of the Rivne region lost water in wells, rivers and dried up rate which is another of the major environmental problems of local government, with the supply of water resources, their use and maintenance Financial support for environmental measures by local authorities is meager because of local leaders must take care of the restoration and conservation of water resources.

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