

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.30970/fp.1\(55\).2025.203536](https://doi.org/10.30970/fp.1(55).2025.203536)

JEL Classification N10, R10

TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF WAR IN UKRAINE: STATUS, FEATURES OF FUNCTIONING AND DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. *The article provides a problem-oriented analysis of the functioning and development of territorial communities in Ukraine in wartime, focusing on four types of communities (communities in frontline regions; communities that have suffered destruction and partial occupation and where Ukraine has regained control; communities in support regions; communities in rear regions). Taking into account territorial differentiation based on security factors, new challenges and threats to Ukraine's territorial communities have been identified. It is argued that during the period of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the demographic, socio-economic, and public finance management crises have significantly intensified. It has been established that different types of communities show different characteristics of the crisis. For example, in terms of the demographic crisis: frontline communities, being the areas with the highest level of risk to the life and health of the population, are the centres of the highest concentration of IDPs; in communities where control has been restored, we are seeing the return of residents and repeated displacement; in communities in support regions, a specific demographic situation has developed, associated with a sharp increase in the burden on social infrastructure and the labor market; in communities in rear regions, we are seeing a redistribution of labor and educational resources, increased pressure on health care and social services systems, and a transformation of local housing and labor markets. It has been shown that the war has had an uneven impact on economic activity in communities. The need to introduce adaptive, differentiated policies for the restoration and development of territorial communities for different types of communities currently operating in Ukraine was emphasized.*

Key words: *territorial community, war, local self-government, resilience, development, crisis, local budgets.*

The formation of territorial organization of power at the basic level in Ukraine took place in a complex security situation: first, the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of

Crimea by the Russian Federation, and then, starting in 2022, a large-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. These events led to negative trends in all areas of the economy and disrupted the pace of community development.

The purpose of this article is to conduct a problem-oriented analysis of the functioning of various types of territorial communities in Ukraine in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war in order to develop tools for a differentiated policy for their restoration and development.

The article provides a problem-oriented analysis of the functioning and development of territorial communities in Ukraine in wartime, focusing on four types of communities (communities in frontline regions; communities that have suffered destruction and partial occupation and where Ukraine has regained control; communities in support regions; communities in rear regions). Taking into account territorial differentiation based on security factors, new challenges and threats to Ukraine's territorial communities have been identified. It is argued that during the period of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the demographic, socio-economic, and public finance management crises have significantly intensified. It has been established that different types of communities show different characteristics of the crisis. For example, in terms of the demographic crisis: frontline communities, being the areas with the highest level of risk to the life and health of the population, are the centres of the highest concentration of IDPs; in communities where control has been restored, we are seeing the return of residents and repeated displacement; in communities in support regions, a specific demographic situation has developed, associated with a sharp increase in the burden on social infrastructure and the labor market; in communities in rear regions, we are seeing a redistribution of labor and educational resources, increased pressure on health care and social services systems, and a transformation of local housing and labor markets. It has been shown that the war has had an uneven impact on economic activity in communities. The need to introduce adaptive, differentiated policies for the restoration and development of territorial communities for different types of communities currently operating in Ukraine was emphasized.

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Дата надходження статті: 12.01.2025

Дата прийняття статті: 22.01.2025

Дата публікації статті: 20.03.2025