

SVITLANA ZAPARA

Dean of the Law Faculty,
Sumy National Agrarian University, Ukraine

zapara2007@ukr.net

OLEH ROHOVENKO

Associate Professor of the Department of Administrative
and Information Law, Sumy National Agrarian University, Ukraine

oleg-rogoenko@i.ua

JOURNAL OF MODERN
SCIENCE TOM 1/32/2016,
S. 285-303

PARTICIPATORY BUDGET AS A TOOL FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

ABSTRACT

The sustainable development of the local self-government institute in modern democracies, the introduction of the principles of subsidiarity, regionalization and decentralization show a clear need for implementing the systemic reforms aimed at strengthening local initiatives in Ukraine. Therefore, there is a need to increase the role of self-governing structures, to grapple for the ways of adapting governance at the regional level to the long-standing European traditions of democratic governance, and to address the procedural issues of the power distribution, transfer and delegation, in particular the formation and distribution of local budgets. One of the most effective tools to enhance local communities is a participatory budget, the implementation of which in Ukraine is gaining momentum and needs to be analyzed, and to be supported upon its successful realization. This article focuses on the analysis of the implementation of participatory budget as an instrument of the local community development in Ukraine in the case of the city of Sumy.

KEYWORDS: *participatory budget, local self-government, local budget*

INTRODUCTION

The sustainable development of the local self-government institute in modern democracies, the introduction of the principles of subsidiarity, regionalization and decentralization show a clear need for implementing the

systemic reforms aimed at strengthening local initiatives in Ukraine. Therefore, there is a need to increase the role of self-governing structures, to grapple for the ways of adapting governance at the regional level to the long-standing European traditions of democratic governance, and to address the procedural issues of the power distribution, transfer and delegation, in particular the formation and distribution of local budgets. One of the most effective tools to enhance local communities is a participatory budget, the implementation of which in Ukraine is gaining momentum and needs to be analyzed, and to be supported upon its successful realization. The specified research work is one of the attempts to contribute to the development of local self-government and support for the most successful initiatives in this sphere.

Since its emergence and development in Brazil in 80ies years, participatory budgeting has been spread in many countries of the world. The participatory budgeting characteristics were analyzed in many publications by such authors as R. Abers 1998, B.J. Aitken, A.E. Harrison 1999; L. Avritzter 2006, Sintomer, Herzberg, Rocke 2008; Baiocchi 2001, 2005; M. Bassoli 2010, 2012; J. Hartz-Karp 2012, A. Polko 2015. The analysis of the works of the above mentioned and other writers enables to study the participatory budgeting institute, the prerequisites for its implementation in Ukraine on the basis of the best practices.

METHODS

Such methods as *analysis* (whereby the separation of understanding the category “participatory budget” into individual properties is made), *systematic approach* (use of available information to build a system of interaction of the research object elements), *statistical method* (analysis of the statistical data on the participatory budgeting in Sumy), *empirical method* (involves the sequential implementation of monitoring, measuring, modeling, forecasting and verifying of the forecast associated with the use of participatory budgeting and the like) were used at the time of writing this article.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Today, it has already become obvious that the proclaimed reforms will remain controversial and imperfect without the sufficiently developed system of local self-government and the community’s ability to solve economic,

financial, cultural and other issues. Participatory budget has become one of the community's actual capabilities to have a real impact on the allocation of local funding. The word "participatory" has originated from English, and the word "to participate" means "to take part". The community is suggested to take an active part in the city life. And most of all, participatory budget is implemented through the use of such tools as the determination of the priorities for municipal spending by the community's members, the selection of budget delegates – representatives of local communities, the technical support from common councillors, local and regional meetings with the purpose of discussing and voting on priority expenditures, and then the implementation of the ideas that have a direct impact on the urban living quality.

One of the British periodicals "Participatory Budgeting Values, Principles and Standards" states: "The successful introduction and implementation of participatory budget enable to unite and strengthen the community, to increase democratic participation of citizens, and to affect positively the quality of public services at the local level" (Participatory Budgeting Values, Principles and Standards, The Participatory Budgeting Unit, 2008, p. 4).

Participatory budget is the democratic deliberation and decision-making process in which each village resident decides how to spend part of the municipal budget. The involvement of residents in decision-making on budget allocation for the implementation of their own projects is one of the clearest examples of the direct democracy norm application. The first full participatory budgeting process was developed in the city of Portoalegre (Brazil) in 1989 (Abers R. From Clientelism to Cooperation: Local Government, Participatory Policy, and Civic Organizing in Porto Alegre, Brazil, 1998, p. 511–537). The point at issue is about the annual process of deliberation and decision-making, in which thousands of city residents decide how to spend part of the municipal budget. For the present, the city authorities allocate more than 20% of the municipal budget to local initiatives. During the public neighborhood, district and citywide assemblies, the citizens and elected budget delegates vote on what priority needs should be funded additionally and at what level. At the first stage neighbors choose their district and "thematic" delegates, who, subsequently, at informal meetings decide on priority investments giving them a certain number of points, so the more points they give, the more

important investments are. The district and “thematic” assemblies which elect deputies to the Participatory Budget Council are held in the second round.

In Europe this practice gained popularity in the early twenty-first century. Germany and Spain were the first-movers. The practice of participatory budgeting is being actively introduced in the Republic of Poland, where this process is also called “participation budget”. The participatory budgeting in Poland took place in different cities (Dąbrowa Górnicza, Lublin, Łódź, Kraków, Sopot, Warszawa), and in several villages, where due to the support of the Batory Foundation and the Association of School Leaders, the task “Village Budget” was implemented under the campaign “Your Vote, Your Choice” (the Foundation of the *Laboratory of Social Innovation and Research “Stocznia”*, 2015).

Since its appearance in South America, participatory budget has spread to hundreds of cities around the world, and the number of local communities using it has exceeded 200. In some cities participatory budget was introduced in schools, universities, and public construction. The mechanisms for applying participatory budget, adapted to the local context, differ from each other, and the shares in municipal budgets placed in the residents’ service are different as well.

In Europe, the project was picked up by some municipalities in France, Italy, Germany, Spain and the UK, in particular, the districts of Berlin (Kreuzberg) and London (Ladywell). Since 2013 the tool of participatory budget has been used in Krakow (Poland). Participatory budget is also a very popular method of devoluting the power to the residents in the cities of Canada.

The research and practice of the cities using this form of direct democracy (participatory democracy, democracy of joint participation) indicate that it results in more equal allocation of public resources, higher quality of life, more satisfaction with public services, greater transparency and credibility of public authorities, greater citizen involvement (especially those on the fringes of society) in public life. Participatory budget is the mechanism involving the highest level of citizen participation, and the tool enabling citizens to participate actually in decision-making regarding the fund allocation from the local budget. It can be implemented at different administrative levels: from the region in general, cities and towns to residential areas. The use of such budgeting is possible with the elaboration of the budget of a separate public institution. Participatory budget is not a “matter of fact” tool for the

management of community at the self-government level. It is the tool enabling to apply a special approach when it comes to thinking on the functioning of local communities, the local community governance, and the formation of their development directions. However, one should not exclude the likelihood that the capabilities of participatory budget are rather illusory and such that create a “false” democracy.

It is important that the process of participatory budgeting involves a series of the *principles* and values, thanks to which the actual joint determination of the local community form is made by residents, and which are an expression of the innovative and open way of thinking about the community development. The key principles and provisions, which compliance and implementation makes, in our opinion, talking about participatory budgeting possible, are provided below. Their conscious avoidance often leads only to superficial, so to say “frontal” processes, which are closer to a plebiscite than to the actual attempts to increase the influence of residents on their self-governing community (Encyclopedic Dictionary of Public Administration, 2010). These key principles and provisions include the following: *transparency and openness of procedure; open and inclusive process, provision of space for discussion (debate) with the resident participation; support for the resident involvement; strategic (long-term) thinking; procedure results are binding.*

Participatory budget is the tool strongly influenced by the process of “personalization”, that is the final form of the procedure called participatory budgeting, may be different and depend on where it is implemented (it is necessary to take into account not only the size of the area, the existing legal procedures and local context, but also the term of this procedure implementation in community). With regard to the main principle, every process that receives this name should include several mandatory steps, which are described below (the Foundation of the *Laboratory of Social Innovation and Research “Stocznia”*, 2015).

Ukraine is only beginning to acquire practical skills and knowledge on participatory budgeting. Even the legislation provides only for “the budget of local self-government”, but not for engagement of communities in the implementation of local initiatives. Everything changed in 2015, when the representatives of the Polish and Ukrainian Cooperation Foundation PAUCI arrived in Chernihiv, Cherkasy and Poltava with the project “Participatory

Budget – Opportunities for Increasing Public Activity and Establishing Appropriate Partnerships with Government Authorities” (B. Martel, 2015).

Over the past year, this simple mechanism of influence on power has gained popularity in many cities of Ukraine. Participatory budget has been already operating, in addition to the initiators (Chernihiv, Cherkasy, Poltava, Lutsk), in 20 cities, and is in the process of implementation in 13 cities and towns. For urban residents this opportunity is a test of the community potential to be mobilized in establishing the partnership with authorities.

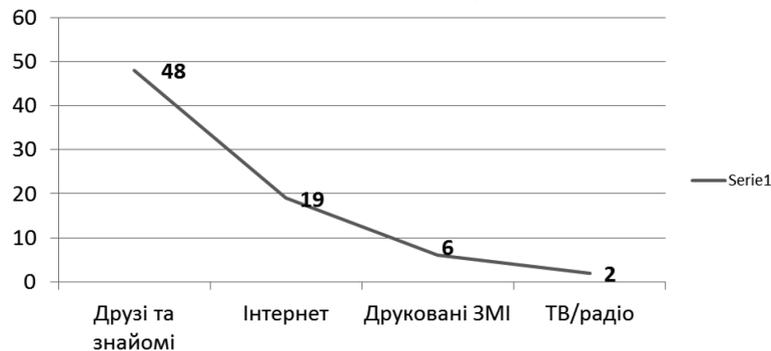
The Ukrainian experience in Sumy has become quite a positive example of the participatory budget implementation. Since 2017 for the first time the implementation of the public (participatory) budget, providing for the funds of the Sumy public (participatory) budget for 2017 in the amount of 5000.0 thousand UAH, for 2018 – 6000.0 thousand UAH, for 2019 – 7000.0 thousand UAH, for 2020 – 8000.0 thousand UAH, has begun in Sumy in order to increase the level of the city authority openness and to put in place the innovative mechanisms of involving the public in the municipal budget allocation. In order to harmonize the procedure for the project implementation the Regulation on Public Public (Participatory) Budget in Sumy (hereinafter – “the Regulation”) No. 504-MR, which determined the basic principles of the process of interaction of the Sumy local self-government authorities and citizens in the implementation of the innovative mechanisms of the public involvement in the allocation of certain part of the city budget defined by the Sumy City Council, was prepared and approved on March 30, 2016. According to this Regulation, the Sumy public (participatory) budget is a part of the Sumy municipal budget, the amount of which is determined by the Sumy City Council, and the funds of the Sumy public (participatory) budget are allocated for the implementation of the best projects on the city development, which have been submitted to the Sumy City Council by the residents of the Sumy territorial community. The competition is held, and the projects submitted are put to the vote. The process of deciding on the winning projects by the residents of Sumy (the Ukrainian citizens aged from 16 years who are registered or reside in the territory of Sumy that is confirmed by official documents – certificate of the place of work, study, office, or other documents confirming the fact of residence in the city) among

the selected projects by filling in the ballots for voting in paper or electronic form in order to implement the project [The Regulation on Public Public (Participatory) Budget in Sumy, 2016]. The Regulation has stipulated that the city-wide and local projects can be implemented at the expense of the Sumy public (participatory) budget. In this case the amount of expenditure for the implementation of city-wide projects shall not exceed 1000.0 thousand UAH, and for local projects – 500.0 thousand UAH (about up to 40 thousand dollars for the municipal budget, and up to 20 thousand dollars for local budgets).

This is *hardly the first time* the community has received a real opportunity to offer the authorities the projects supported “from below” and being able to address the relevant local issues. In particular, 75 projects (20 city-wide and 55 local projects) were submitted to the Sumy City Council under the project implementation in June 2016.

According to the officially published information (Fig. 1), the majority of the citizens have received information from their friends, acquaintances and the Internet resources. And to a lesser extent, the citizens have used the information provided by print media and television and radio resources [On Public (Participatory) Budget in Sumy].

Figure 1.
Distribution by information on public budget



Friends and acquaintances – Друзі та знайомі

Internet – Інтернет

Printed media – Друковані ЗМІ

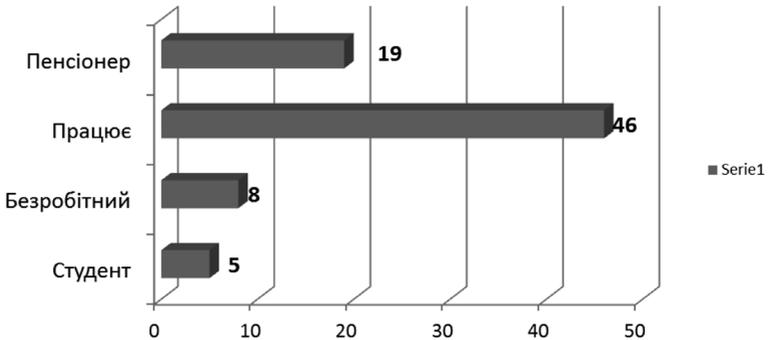
TV/radio – ТВ/Радіо

Series 1 – Ряд

Source: own elaboration

Most of the project authors are the people in work (Fig. 2). The persons who attained pension age rank second among the project initiators. The smallest number of the projects has been prepared by the persons who have no permanent place of work and students.

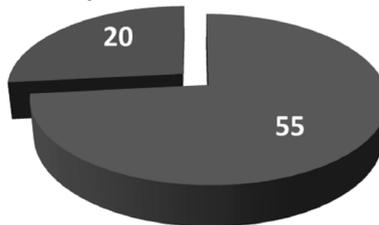
Figure 2.
Distribution of projects by status of their authors



Pensioner – пенсіонер, Employed – працюючий, Unemployed – безробітний, Student – студент
Series 1 – Ряд1
Source: own elaboration

An *interesting* finding is *that* the first wave of initiatives have been supported by sole authors as the percentage of the projects solely submitted have amounted to 55% (Fig. 3). This may indicate the low activity level of public organizations or their distrust of this proposal.

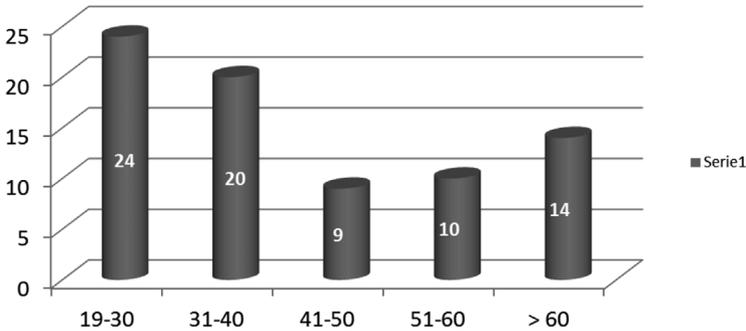
Figure 3.
Distribution of projects by authorship



Один автор – One author, Колектив – Composite authors
Source: own elaboration

Age distribution among the project authors has turned out to be uneven (Fig. 4). The most active attitude in this question has been displayed by young people aged between 19 and 40. However, the *persons over 60 years of age* have appeared to be quite active.

Figure 4.
Distribution of projects by author age

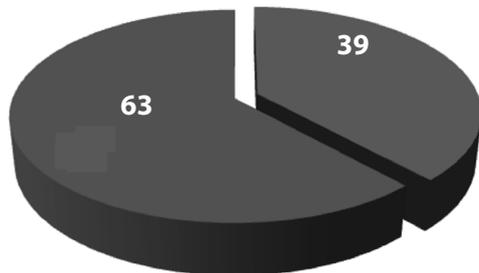


Series 1 – Ряд1

Source: own elaboration

The gender indicator of the activity in question is in favour of women (Fig. 5). Thus, 63% of the authors have appeared to be female.

Figure 5.
Distribution of projects by gender indicator



■ Чоловіки ■ Жінки

Чоловіки – Men, Жінки – Women

Source: own elaboration

After the consideration and analysis of the projects by the specialists in the structural division of the City Council jointly with the authors, 59 projects (among which 11 projects are city-wide and 48 projects are local) were submitted to the vote. One could vote at one of the 43 polling stations with the use of a paper ballot from October 24 to November 6, inclusively. Every citizen could choose two projects (one city-wide project and one local project), or one of these two categories. The voting was also on the website <http://initiativ.e-dem.in.ua/sumy>. The winners of the voting became the projects with the highest number of votes according to the rating system. The voting results shall be approved by the Sumy Public (Participatory) Budget Coordination Council. The projects supported by the city people shall be implemented by the city authorities in 2017. In parallel, a new cycle of the public budget (discussion of the rules and regulations, project submission, expert assessment, voting, winner determination) will be launched next year. This project implementation has become possible with the participation of the foreign investors, in particular, such as the East Europe Foundation, which is funded by the Swiss Confederation and operates under the program “E-governance for Government Accountability and Community Participation (EGAP)”.

The e-voting analysis has shown the following. Only 1110 votes have been found on the website. Unfortunately, 10 of the 59 projects have remained with a “0” in the line. In general, the Sumy community has chosen the projects related to the arrangement of recreational areas. The TOP-10 overall rating is as follows:

- 021. Dome of Visions – 151,
- 017. Healthy Nation-Strong Community, Wealthy Ukraine – 94,
- 024. Sports area – 92,
- 057. I love Lake Czech – 62,
- 010. Sport and recreation center “CROSSFIT- Open Sports Area” – 61,
- 035. Sports ground for children and adults “Zoriani” – 58,
- 031. Construction of public garden near the house 81B in Kovpaka Street in Sumy – 56,
- 049. Social (free) English language school – 55,
- 036. ECO PARK – 53,
- 038. A Healthy Nation is the Future of Ukraine – 44,

Concerning the leaders by the project types, the TOP-5 rating is as follows (among the citywide projects):

- 021. Dome of Visions – 151,
- 057. I love Lake Czech – 62,
- 049. Social (free) English language school – 55,
- 036. ECO PARK – 53,
- 062. Playgrounds for mini-football, badminton for children and young people in the Children’s Park “Skazka” – 25.

The TOP-5 rating among the local projects is as follows:

- 017. Healthy Nation-Strong Community, Wealthy Ukraine – 94,
- 024. Sports area – 92,
- 010. Sport and recreation center “CROSSFIT- Open Sports Area” – 61,
- 035. Sports ground for children and adults “Zoranyi” – 58,
- 031. Construction of public garden near the house 81B in Kovpaka Street in Sumy – 56 [On Public (Participatory) Budget in Sumy].

The analysis of the experience of implementing the participatory budgeting in Sumy has enabled to establish that the successful implementation of participatory budgeting depends on the careful execution of the stages of its introduction. For example, outreach campaign and evaluation should accompany the process as a whole and each of its separate stages. The places where the chart shows these actions and activities indicate the process stages on which there is a need for an increased focus on these actions and activities (for example, the most active educational and promotional activities should be carried out at the initial stage of the process, however, it is necessary to plan more actions and activities related to the evaluation after the procedure is completed in a given year).

The detailed implementation of compulsory stages (e.g., the length of each stage, the implementation tools, in particular the voting method or formula by which the project will be discussed) should be defined at the local level, taking into account the existing needs and possibilities (B. Martel, 2015). The range of the methods applied at different stages (e.g., the communication channel selection under the outreach campaign) may

be different – from standard to the most complex and innovative ones. However, without regard to the scale or local variant of the process, it should be always carried out following the general principles developed for participatory budget and described above.

Participatory budgeting has the nature of process – its separate stages are interrelated, and the results of each previous stage influence the shape of the next one and together form a coherent whole (the Foundation of the *Laboratory of Social Innovation and Research “Stocznia”*, 2015). Participatory budget should not be a one-time event, but have a cyclical nature. It should also be part of the normal cycle of the local self-government operation, starting from the identification of needs and the discussion of priorities for next year, the selection of projects for their implementation and consideration in the next year’s budget, and completing with the implementation of the projects selected under this procedure.

An important prerequisite for the successful introduction of the participatory budgeting process should be the discussion of the idea of using this mechanism at the local self-government level. It should be an attempt to answer the question regarding the need to implement participatory budget in this area, assessment of the community readiness for this process, as well as availability of the political will which would enable to introduce this process and consistently implement it, focusing on the long-term perspective. This stage has, primarily, “internal” nature and is implemented at the level of the Council and the community bodies which in practice will be, so to say, the owners of this process, and therefore, should prepare for it in the best possible manner (from the organizational and administrative point of view as well).

It is expected that the process of participatory budgeting will involve residents not only at the stage of the project proposal submission, but also for the whole period of its implementation – it will promote the residents’ sense of joint responsibility for the process in which they could directly affect the appearance of what surrounds them. Residents should be involved at the stage of the discussion of needs and until the completion of the actual implementation of the selected proposals. That is why, it is extremely important that the residents’ participation in this process should not come to an end with the delegation of tasks for their further implementation to the local authorities, but be

continued, and residents would be able to observe the process implementation in due course and, to some extent, “monitor” what happens with the results of their participation, that is to say, to monitor how the results of this procedure are becoming a reality, and affect the functioning of their community. It is also essential that the procedure process will be subject to monitoring, as in this case residents will be assured that they participate in the process with the clearly defined rules and regulations and know the reasons for the adoption of particular decisions at different stages of the process.

The monitoring of participatory budgeting shall be implemented at two levels:

- at the level of the participatory budgeting progress (in working order, in the process of implementing the next stages of the procedure),
- at the level of the implementation of the projects selected under the participatory budgeting procedure.

The monitoring of the participatory budgeting process should be performed by the public monitoring group, consisting of the residents and/or independent experts, selected under the transparent and clear procedure specifically developed for this purpose.

The assessment should be made step by step, that is, during the entire process (e.g., in the form of the accumulation of data on the implementation of the individual stages of the process).

The assessment of participatory budget should be carried out at two levels:

- at the level of the participatory budgeting progress – the assessment of the effectiveness of the solutions, techniques and tools used at various stages of the procedure (a special focus on these elements should be made during the first year of the process implementation),
- at the level of the process objectives (a special focus on these elements should be made in the subsequent years of the process implementation).

The activities and actions in the assessment should be conducted with the participation of the organizers and the persons involved in the process

(groups of government officials involved at different stages of the process) and stakeholders (residents), as this approach will enable to evaluate the process from different sides.

The assessment result should be the recommendations for any changes and corrections to be made before the procedure – the participatory budget organizers should be open and provide for the possibility of amending the rules and regulations regarding the process for future years.

An active role of residents should be considered in the assessment process. For example, it is worth creating a group that will carry out the assessment and include residents – “socialized body”, which will also be involved in this process, for example, to analyze the data collected under the process implementation.

Participatory budget is the process that requires a lot of time and efforts (in particular, the organizers at the level of the gmina local authorities), especially in the first years of its implementation. The procedure should be based on mutual trust of citizens and representatives of local authorities (gmina or city council). The successful process of participatory budgeting requires a responsible approach to the process in general and the participation of each party in it. The extremely important facts are the local authority’s fair and proper provision of the information about the gmina financial situation, which enables to allocate certain amount of funds for the implementation of this process, as well as a the residents’ understanding of the possible procedural limitations (provided that the authority and officials will make efforts to reduce such restrictions as much as possible, and will not use the procedures that exist in local self-government as a smear) (Martel, 2015).

The whole process of participatory budgeting should be accompanied by openness and transparency about the existence of “different views and opinions” and also a conscious provision of the residents as the real experts on local issues with the right to decide on the areas of focus, which the allocated funds will be spent on.

The main purpose of the activities and actions that take place under participatory budgeting is to establish connections between people, to unite them around the shared ideas and initiatives presented under participatory budget at the local level.

Ultimately, the participatory budget implementation should result in the greater resident involvement in the local community's affairs and creating the opportunities for collaborative decision-making regarding the community development through, for example, the participation in public consultations or public hearings, the use of the civil initiative mechanisms when making decisions or local initiatives.

Local self-government authorities should try to use the knowledge gained in the framework of the participatory budgeting process, in other processes or actions that are not associated with participatory budget (for example, such element as the analysis/diagnosis of local needs).

Thus, the obtained experience of implementing the participatory budgeting in Sumy, the analysis of the sequence of its introduction creates the necessary preconditions for sharing this experience with other communities.

Among the positive results of the participatory budget implemented in Sumy it bears mentioning its unusual but effective form of the involvement of individual citizens (which has occurred *hardly* for the *first time* in Sumy) in the solution of the city's problems. After all, partial transparency of the procedure has been achieved, and the residents' support has been obtained.

However, there remain a number of the issues regarding the procedure of participatory budgeting itself. The voting has taken place in two ways (electronic one used only by 1110 residents due to the procedure specificity, and voting at the polling stations). If the electronic voting was transparent, because almost all citizens had the opportunity to monitor the voting process, the results of voting at the polling stations made public only in a general way (by declaring the winners), without specifying the number of the received votes that could create atmosphere of distrust in such budgeting in the future.

Another point which should be taken in consideration is the community's ability to accept proposals and select the projects that are of strategic importance for the city. The first experience shows that the citizens have chosen entertainment facilities, and barely touched upon the important infrastructure problems of the city. However, in our opinion, in the long run the annual positive results will lead to the formation of strategic thinking among the residents of the community which should learn to initiate exactly what it needs and select the necessary projects.

Thus, participatory budget is an important tool for the “active” management of community and the directions of the native city/territory development. The city residents not only are involved in the process of the city governance, but also join the processes of discussing its problems and together find solutions to them. Participatory budgeting leads ultimately to the joint responsibility for publicly adopted decisions that corresponds to the philosophy of self-governing democratic thinking. The latter is particularly relevant, as for a long time the Ukrainian statehood has been formed on the background of ignoring the capacity of local communities, artificially creating any unnatural barriers to the existing initiatives. The events of recent years have proved that changes are possible with the availability of the real, properly planned and implemented projects, such as participatory budget. Participatory budget is intended to minimize the dissonance between the available options and the basic inability of the population to adapt to the environment of the community’s influence on the municipal administration.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The main idea of participatory budgeting is to involve community residents in the process of the city or region governance, and to use the element of the discussions at this point, that is, the discussions in a wide range of the community members who are “the experts in their field”, know their needs and join the conversation about the community priorities with a view to the public welfare. This openness and the desire to involve residents are not the goal in itself: all of this should lead to the efficient use of local budget funds and establishment of the relationships with the local community. The properly planned and implemented process of participatory budgeting has the potential to become the instrument through which residents could feel the actual joint responsibility for the life of their communities, as well as via which they will “practise” the cooperation for their benefit (developing projects, conducting debates/discussions and, as a consequence, mobilizing the efforts to make a responsible selection of the projects to be implemented in the future).
2. The success of participatory budgeting depends on the development of a clear procedure and its consistent implementation. The analysis of

the experience of the participatory budget implementation enables to emphasize the need to create the coordination group that will be responsible for the process directly in the self-governing authorities or to choose the person who will coordinate this process from among the employees of the local authority.

3. The implementation of participatory budgeting in the certain city may provide for a certain feature attractive to a particular community. In particular, the implementation of the participatory budgeting process could be a good opportunity to introduce the participation elements in the work of the council/government body, for example, the procedures for the application acceptance and verification could be developed with the participation of the council/government employees who will further participate in these processes. During the process presentation, both the representatives of the local authorities and offices, and “ordinary” residents should use the “language of benefits”, indicating, primarily, a variety of potential positive changes that could be achieved through this process. The awareness of the process stakeholders of the implications of potential changes to which this process could lead as in the form of increased activity of residents in the community’s life, and in the form of the additional responsibilities of the self-government authorities and administrations involved in this procedure is important for the successful implementation of participatory budgeting.
4. Participatory budget may be a great instrument of education and training in the self-government sphere – it encourages residents to become acquainted with the mechanisms of forming and spending local budgets, forces them to make decisions in relation to choice of priorities in spending funds and to think of the prospects and a shared vision of the development of the area. All this is reflected in the way of budget forming. Thus, participatory budget should be considered not only as the tool that may be applied in all circumstances, but also as a specific element of the philosophy of self-government communities, i.e. combination of power and residents of one territorial unit collaborating for the development of the latter.

References

- Abers, R. (1998). *From Clientelism to Cooperation: Local Government, Participatory Policy and Civic Organizing in Porto Alegre, Brazil*, „Politics and Society” No. 26(4), p. 511–537.
- Aitken, B.J., Harrison, A.E. (1999). *Do domestic firms benefit from foreign direct investment? Evidence from Venezuela*, „The American Economic Review”, vol. 89, Issue 3, p. 605–618.
- Avritzer, L. (2006). *New public spheres in Brazil: Local democracy and deliberative politics*, „International Journal of Urban and Regional Research”, vol. 30.3.
- Baiocchi, G. (2001). *Participation, Activism, and Politics: The Porto Alegre Experiment and Deliberative Democratic Theory*, „Politics and Society”, No. 29(1), p. 43–72.
- Bassoli, M. (2010). *Participatory Budgeting in Italy: An Analysis of (Almost Democratic) Participatory Governance Arrangements*. International Journal of Urban and Regional Research. DOI:10.1111/j.1468-2427.2011.01023.x.
- Bassoli, M. (2012). *Participatory budgeting in Italy: an Analysis of (Almost Democratic) Participatory Governance Arrangements*. International Journal of Urban and Regional Development.
- Hartz-Karp, J. (2012). *Laying the Groundwork for Participatory Budgeting – Developing a Deliberative Community and Collaborative Governance: Greater Geraldton, Western Australia*, „Journal of Public Deliberation”, vol. 8, Issue 2.
- Participatory Budgeting/Ed. A. Shah. – Washington: The World Bank (2007), p. 269.
- Polko, A. (2015). *Models of participatory budgeting – the case study of Polish city*, „Journal of Economics and Management”, vol. 19(1), p. 34–44.
- Sintomer, Y., Herzberg, C., Rocke, A. (2008). *Participatory budgeting in Europe: Potential and challenges*, „International Journal of Urban and Regional Research”, March, vol. 32.1.
- Белец, Ж.А. (2016). *Партиципаторне бюджетування як інноваційний демократичний інструмент участі громадян в управлінні справами територіальних громад. Теорія та практика державного управління і місцевого самоврядування*. № 1, p. 20–35.
- Енциклопедичний словник з державного управління*. (2010). уклад.: Ю.П. Сурмін, В.Д. Бакуменко, А.М. Михненко та ін.; за ред. Ю.В. Ковбасюка, В.П. Трощинського, Ю.П. Сурміна. Київ. НАДУ. – 820 с.

Internet source

- Participatory budgeting values, principles and standarts, The Participatory Budgeting Unit (2008). Available on <http://partycypacjaobywatelska.pl/publkacja/unpacking-the-values-principles-and-standarts-of-participatory-budgeting/>, p. 4.
- Wampler, B.A. (2000). *Guideto Participatory Budgeting*. Paper presented at the third conference of the International Budget Project. Available on: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/cdrom/papers/systems/ParticipatoryBudgets/Wampler.pdf>.
- Фундація Лабораторія суспільних досліджень та інновацій «Сточня» Стандарти процесів партиципаторного бюджетування в Польщі (2015). Available on: http://www.prostir.ua/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/standardy_budzetow_wydanie-II-3.pdf.
- Поняття «*партиципаторний бюджет*». Available on: https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9F%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%BF%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D0%B1%D1%8E%D0%B4%D0%B6%D0%B5%D1%82.
- Мартель, Б. (2015). *Громадянська активність на прикладі партиципаторного бюджету*. Асоціація “Торографіе” (м. Лодзь) Юстина Півко, Центр суспільних комунікацій” (Варшава), <http://www.rada.cherkasy.ua/upload/Gromada%20aktivna.pdf>.
- Про громадський (партиципаторний) бюджет м. Суми*. Положення Сумської міської ради від 30 березня 2016 року № 504-МР, <https://smr.gov.ua/uk/dokumenti/partitsipatornij-byudzhet.html>.

