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EXPERIENCE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT REFORM IN THE UK

Today monarchy as a form of government still exists in many countries. Of course, nowadays there are few classical absolute monarchies, but there are many modern states of its more modern and corresponding to the political situation types.

Most revealing, “classical” example of a parliamentary monarchy is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The UK Parliament is the oldest in the world. It was formed in 1265 and was used as a model by many countries.

Britain has a complex system of administrative division and consists of four historical regions: England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. In England there are 9 regions that are divided into counties, six of which are endowed with the status of “metropolitan” counties (Greater Manchester, Merseyside, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West

Midland, Tyne and Weir). Greater London consists of 32 London boroughs and the City of London. The territory of Wales consists of 22 districts. In Scotland there are thirty-two territorial units of local self-government. The territory of Northern Ireland consists of twenty-six districts.

In each administrative unit (if it has more than 150 voters) local population elects a council for a term of 4 years. The basic form of its work is session, which deals with the most important local issues.

It is noteworthy that the UK, given the significant cultural, linguistic, religious dissimilarity of their regions, such as England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, managed to achieve decentralization of local government, which was necessary at this stage and continues to go through regionalization and democratization of its political institutions.