

### III СЕКЦІЯ: ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ

**Tetiana Krasnopolska, Associate professor, PhD in Political science**

National University "Odesa Law Academy",

**Eddy Orinda, PhD candidate**

Lawyer, Kenia

#### WAYS USED BY UKRAINE TO BORROW EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN THE FORMATION OF THE MECHANISM OF REGIONAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Regional policy has existed for many years in all developed countries. Its main task is to equalize spatial disproportions in the level of socio-economic development. The experience of West European countries and regional policy of the European Union is of particular interest to Ukraine, as Western Europe is characterized by greater spatial disproportions than North America, and the belief in the regulatory powers of a state is traditional here.

At present, the regional policy of the European Union is a relatively independent area of activity of the EU institutions. It is founded on such principles as: subsidiarity, decentralization, and partnership [3, p. 109].

In the structure of the mechanism of regional policy implementation of the EU, the following components can be distinguished:

- political-legal – it includes the Treaty of Rome, the Maastricht Treaty, framework regulations, the Single European Act, etc. The latter determines the priorities of structural funds: to promote the development and correction of the structure of the backward regions; conversion of regions and their parts affected by industrial decline; struggle with stagnant unemployment; promotion of the inclusion

of youth in professional activities; reform of agrarian policy; development and correction of regions with a low population. At the level of EU member states, laws on regional policy are adopted, regional development, etc;

- institutional – at the EU level it is represented by the European Commission. At the level of the EU member states, it includes the government, the ministry of economy and other central executive bodies or specialized institutions: the Ministry of regional policy or of planning and regional development, etc. The experience of Germany, which formed an information institute to collect and process information about the regions and their problems, is interesting;

- organizational and economic – is represented by regional policy instruments, which include four Structural Funds: European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Fund (ESF), European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF); Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG), each one solves specific tasks and operates in its field of economy. In 1994, the distribution of resources among structural funds was presented in the following ratio: 49.5% of all resources of structural funds were concentrated in the ERDF, 29.5% in the ESF, 11.7% in the EAGGF, and 2.9% in the FIFG [1].

The EU regional development policy aims to promote economic growth and job creation in the EU's regions and cities. At the same time, in 2007-2013 it was supposed to ensure: convergence of countries on the level of socio-economic development (more than 80% of the total budget was allocated to 307.6 billion euros); competitiveness and employment (16% of the budget); European territorial cooperation (2.5%) [2, p. 58].

It should be noted that regional policy in the developed European countries and hence targeted state intervention in the processes of regional development begins when spatial socio-economic disproportions become excessive.

If we talk about the realities of Ukraine, the spatial disproportions existing in our state are excessive and require state intervention. The very presence of such significant spatial disproportions is a national problem that can not be solved without the help of the center.

It should be noted that the regional policy of developed countries, in the first place solves rather social than economic problems. However, it works because of the economy. The state interferes in the course of regional development for reasons of social justice, taking care of the real unity of the country, because the state can not be integral in the presence of significant disproportions in the regions in the level of development and quality of life of the population. Such an approach to regional policy seems to be a useful experience for the development of this policy in Ukraine at the present stage. Therefore, state intervention should solve social and political problems (social justice, integration of the country, etc.). Economic problems are effectively solved by the market, which at the same time enhances the identified imbalances. At the same time, the state acts through the economy, under the condition of which the level of quality of life is equalized. Thus, the economy becomes an instrument for achieving social and political objectives of regional policy. Useful in this situation is the experience of France, which involves the choice of territorial or branch "growth poles", which leads to a concentration of funds and increases social and economic efficiency of regional policy.

The experience of European countries can be used to create a scientific base of regional policy of Ukraine, it is possible to apply a system of quantitative criteria for the allocation of crisis areas (gross domestic product per capita, unemployment rate, wages, and per capita income).

Interesting in terms of possible borrowing is the experience of defining the object of regional policy in European countries. So, unlike in previous years, when such a role was played by rather large territories (quite comparable with the regions of Ukraine), now it is a much smaller area (for example, part of the city). This is due to the desire to save money, as well as the willingness to provide targeted assistance, including solving an acute problem concerning a small part of even the economically developed region. In our opinion, such an approach will contribute to a significant increase in the effectiveness of the implementation of regional policy.

The main types of assistance within the framework of the regional policy include grants, soft loans, infrastructure, tax incentives. The European experience of

combining these activities will be very useful both from the point of view of the theory and from the point of view of the practice of formation and implementation of the regional policy of Ukraine.

Thus, the use of European experience in the formation and implementation of the regional policy will make it possible to significantly increase the effectiveness of such a policy in Ukraine. However, borrowing should take place taking into account the peculiarities of the state policy of Ukraine and the differences of the regions of our state.

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**Завгородня Юлія Володимирівна,**

кандидат політичних наук,

Національний університет «Одеська юридична академія»

### **ВПЛИВ ГЛОБАЛЬНИХ ПРОБЛЕМ СУЧАСНОСТІ НА ТРАНЗИТНЕ СУСПІЛЬСТВО**

Людство в сучасних політико-економічних відносинах виявило проблеми, які мають глобальний характер та приносять шкоду усім без винятку мешканцям планети Земля. Ці небезпеки є загально визначеними на