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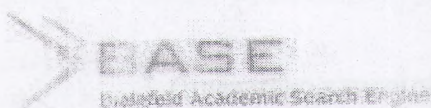
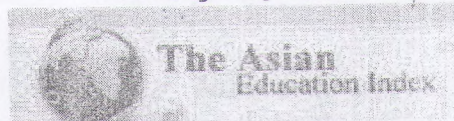
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РЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА

Гоблик В. В.¹, Феер А. Е.²

**РОЛЬ ЕВРОРЕГИОНОВ В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА
ПРИГРАНИЧНЫХ РЕГИОНОВ УКРАИНЫ И СТРАН-ЧЛЕНОВ ЕС**

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**ROLE OF EUROREGIONS IN DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BORDER REGIONS OF
UKRAINE AND EU MEMBER STATES**

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Научная статья посвящена исследованию актуальных проблем, связанных с выявлением роли евро регионов в становлении и развитии приграничных регионов, предпосылками их создания, спецификой становления и развития.

Определено, что важной составляющей развития социально-экономического сотрудничества и эффективного функционирования трансграничных регионов является их институциональная среда, где основными его элементами выступают: нормативно-правовое регулирование трансграничного сотрудничества и экономических взаимоотношений в трансграничном пространстве, действующие формальные правила, стандарты и процедуры, а также обычные нормы, связанные с пересечением границы, ведением приграничной торговли и осуществлением инвестиционной деятельности на территории приграничных регионов. Определены, какую важную роль в институциональном обеспечении трансграничного сотрудничества играют имеющиеся по обе стороны границы институты, формирующие институционально-организационную основу для развития внешнеэкономических связей между субъектами предпринимательства приграничных регионов соседних государств.

Исследованы особенности формирования и развития институционально-организационной составляющей активизации внешнеэкономических связей в пределах приграничных регионов, которые объединяют соседние приграничные территории Украины и стран-членов ЕС, можно констатировать, что ее влияние ощутимо.

Научной новизной является обоснование институциональной функции евро регионов в процессе формирования и развития трансграничных регионов.

Полученные результаты имеют практическое значение для развития трансграничного сотрудничества Украины в контексте функционирования социально-экономического пространства в Европе, повышение роли евро регионов после подписания Украиной Соглашения об ассоциации с ЕС.

Все это ставит на повестку дня необходимость всестороннего исследования проблематики формирования и развития трансграничных регионов, в частности, внешнеэкономических связей в них в контексте европейской интеграции Украины и роли евро регионов, созданных на границе с Европейским Союзом.

ABSTRACT

Article is dedicated to topical problems related to euro role in pinpointing the regions in formation and development of the cross-border regions, the preconditions for their creation, the specifics of formation and development.

Determined that an important component of the development of socio-economic cooperation and the effective functioning of cross-border regions is their institutional environment where its main elements are: normative-legal regulation of cross-border cooperation and economic relations in the cross-border space, current formal rules, standards and procedures, as well as customary norms related to the section of the border, keeping the border trade and implementation of investment activity on the territory of the cross-border regions. Determined that an important role in institutional support cross-border cooperation are available on both sides of the border institutions that form the basis for the institutional development of the organizational-economic relations between the subjects of entrepreneurship, the border regions of neighboring states.

Peculiarities of formation and development of institutional-organizational component of revitalizing foreign economic relations within the framework of cross-border regions, which unite the neighboring border territory of Ukraine and EU Member States, we can state that its impact is tangible.

The scientific novelty of the study of the institutional functions of euro regions in the process of formation and development of cross-border regions.

The obtained results have practical significance for the development of cross-border cooperation of Ukraine in the context of socio-economic space in Europe; enhance the role of the euro-regions after the signing by Ukraine of the association agreement with the EU.

All this puts on the agenda the need for comprehensive investigation of problems of formation and development of cross-border regions, including external links in them, in the context of European integration and the role of euro regions on the border with the European Union.

Ключевые слова: трансграничное сотрудничество, евро регион, трансграничный регион, европейская интеграция, Европейский Союз, внешнеэкономические связи.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, the euro region, the trans-border region, European integration, European Union, foreign economic ties.

EU gained experience of organizational and institutional support cross-border regions can actively be used at this stage of European integration of Ukraine. This primarily refers to adapt to the domestic ground for new forms and methods of cross-border cooperation for the diversification of foreign trade activities within cross-border regions, created with the participation of our country.

During the period of independence of Ukraine within the cross-border regions, formed at the EU border, there was the constant formation and development of structure-specific elements, including - aimed at increasing foreign trade. This primarily refers to the elements of the institutional environment, improve infrastructure, and improve the quality of human capital and laying the foundations of cross-border business.

However, euro regions, considered as the highest institutional cross-border cooperation and having many advantages, often bulky and too little dynamic in solving specific economic and social problems.

However, many problems related to the full functioning of cross-border regions to the western border of Ukraine, are still unresolved. This primarily concerns the development of cross-border markets, establishing modern methods of cross-border business, impact on cross-border activities of local communities, establishing information support cross-border activities and more. In addition, there are frankly inadequate level of use in Ukraine of new forms of cross-border cooperation, particularly cross-border clusters, cross-border partnerships and cross-border industrial zones.

Most of these problems related to the nature of formation and functioning of trans-border regions on the border of Ukraine with the EU and specific evolution in their foreign trade activities within in the last twenty years.

Theoretical and methodological and practical aspects of the issues studied in the works of local scientists: Borshchevskyi, V. Budkin, I. Vahovych, O. Vyshnyakova, S. Hakmana, V. Yevdokimenko, Ye. Kish, M. Lengyel, Yu. Makogon, Malskyy M., I. Mikhasyuk, Miklovdy V., N. Mikula, S. Mitryayevoyi, A. Mokiya, V. Lyashenka Pyrozhekov, S. Pisarenko, S. Romaniuk, V. Tolkovanova, V. Chuzhykova, I. Shkoly, M. Yankiva etc.

However, despite the great interest of scientists to this problem, some aspects of the work and role of European regions in formation foreign economic relations require in-depth research in terms of European integration of Ukraine.

The article aims to explore the role of European regions in enhancing foreign trade, reveal the specifics of creating a divide in Ukraine, the impact on the establishment and development of trans-border regions and to identify issues that impede their further development.

Euro regions - is one of the organizational forms of cross-border relations, where within its competence and with the consent of the central government - on the basis of special powers extended to international collaboration - the local authority border regions have the opportunity to develop special comprehensive program of economic, cultural and humanitarian cooperation, to realize specific cross-border economic projects, solve problems, employment, infrastructure and ecology. Euro regions can be established as a legal entity or not, have the organizational structure and identified sources of funding. Formation of European regions also provides the ability to create an organizational structure and financing system in the form of international inter-regional associations, associations, consortiums and others. 1

Formation of the institutional framework of cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and promoting foreign economic activity of regions of our country in the context of European integration is from the very beginning Ukraine gained independence in 1991.

Thus, in the early 90s of the last century in the western regions of the country there were first initiatives to forming European regions. They were caused by the desire of local authorities and regional elites to transfer trans-border cooperation, which had carried out mainly in episodic mode sporadically and mostly in systemic plane. The key rationale for enhancing cross-border cooperation through the European regions should be considered:

- Conscious desire of the regional authorities and local governments of border areas Ukraine institutionalized bilateral cooperation with its partners from Central and Eastern Europe to better use - Conscious desire of the regional authorities and local governments of border areas Ukraine institutionalized bilateral cooperation with its partners from Central and Eastern Europe to better use the potential benefits of spatial location of the Territories;
- Representatives of public interest organizations, academia and other contact audiences in accessing financial resources allocated for the technical assistance programs of the EU for the implementation of infrastructure projects;
- Attempts to transfer the bulk of cross-border initiatives on the humanitarian plane, which dominated the socialist period in the mainstream economic relationships associated with the growth of exports and imports of goods and services, foreign investment, development of transport infrastructure, and other areas of activation cross-border business, which entails the growth of the economic potential of border areas and increase financial revenues to budgets of different levels.
- The desire of residents of border areas to get a better and more complete access to the frontier markets of neighboring countries, including through the development of backbone infrastructure and other elements of cross-border markets, in order to solve their own social and economic problems due to the intensification of border trade, increasing migration, expansion cross-border business activities, etc.).

In addition, euro-regional cooperation, which is a key element of the European integration strategy the EU provides attitude to the regions of the EU, as a particular form of their involvement in the structures of a united Europe. Therefore, euro regional initiatives have their support at the highest state level in Ukraine, served as a kind of political leverage in the implementation of European integration aspirations. 2

The first euro region involving border areas of Ukraine - Carpathian - was created with the active participation of the central government. In particular, it is the foreign ministers of three countries: Ukraine, Hungary and Poland, in February 1993 in the Hungarian city of Debrecen signed an agreement on its establishment. The structure of this European region includes the border territories of Ukraine, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania. Total area of the euro region is about 154 thousand. km², and instead it dwells almost 16 mln. people. The main tasks of the Carpathian euro region was defined to facilitate association of people living in the area of the Car-

pathians, their cooperation in the fields of science, culture, education, trade, tourism and the economy.³

Thus, the first euro region created with the participation of border territories of Ukraine, was typical euro-regional in character formation as its foundation, and with the further and specific formation and development. This gives reason to believe that the level of influence of European regions for cross-border cooperation between administrative-territorial units of Ukraine and adjacent territories of neighboring European countries that are part of their composition is somewhat different from European practice, especially in comparison with European regions, operating on the internal borders of the EU.

First of all, it concerns the main directions and forms of cross-border activity within European regions, much of which is aimed at overcoming differences in levels of life of the inhabitants of border regions of Ukraine and neighboring European countries. In addition, after the entry of Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania to the EU euro region "Carpathians" and "Bug" also took the role of a regional political buffer, based on leveling a number of negative consequences associated with the complexity of the regime of crossing our western border state.

Secondly, organizational and managerial specifics functioning European regions, created with the participation of border territories of Ukraine, to some extent different from the European practice. In particular, domestic scientists noted that the meetings of the governing bodies of the European regions involved are generally higher regional leadership, and the level of community activity almost never drops, there is lack of professional management training, frequent change of leadership, significant subjective factor in decision-making, etc.⁴ As a result, euro regions operating on the border between Ukraine and current EU states are much more unconcentrated organizationally and functionally more complex than their Western counterparts.

Thirdly, efficiency and scale salable in our country euro regional programs inferior to most indicators the same parameters of those European regions which are the internal borders of the EU, as well as those who formed his time at the external borders of the EU with the inclusion of the border area countries - candidates membership (Austria, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, etc.).

Fourthly, the role of European regions in the system of structure-forming elements of Ukrainian-Polish and Ukrainian-Slovak, Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Hungarian-Romanian cross-border regions is much more significant from the role that usually do euro regions on internal EU borders. First, with respect to their impact on cross-border business and cooperation in the socio-economic and political planes.

Fifth, Euro regions created with the participation of border areas on the western border of Ukraine, due to the specifics of its operation and features of geopolitical and geo-economic situation in the relevant cross-border regions contribute significantly enhance foreign economic activity of individuals. This is especially true stimulating trade exchange between Ukrainian and foreign businesses that operate within those cross-border regions in the territory which are listed Euro regional associations. After all, through greater dialogue local authorities in terms of the functioning of the European regions is diversification of business contacts and increase mutual trust between economic elite's adjacent border regions of Ukraine and its neighboring countries. In addition, on various local events (forums, conferences, exhibitions), held under the auspices of the European regions, throughout the period of their

existence was an exchange of ideas and proposals for possible directions and priorities for the implementation of joint investment projects. These functioning European regions actively contributed to the development of investment and economic cooperation in the relevant cross-border regions.

Based on the foregoing, we can state that the Carpathian euro region, as well as the euro region "Bug", which was established in September 1995 and includes border territories of Ukraine, Poland and Belarus should not be seen as mere cross-border euro regional type. The role of the European regions is much wider than commonly assumed. In particular, they also perform administrative and management functions of coordination, institutional and organizational spatial integration identify individual elements of the cross-border regions against a background of significant differentiation in existing economic structure Ukraine and neighboring states whose territories are part of these European regions. In addition, each of them at different stages of its existence provides a consistent flow of cross-border regions corresponding stages model their formation:⁵ 1) spatial and financial structuring of the region; 2) development of regional consciousness; 3) institutional development of the region; 4) stabilization of the region.

It should also pay attention to the fact that the methodological aspect euro region "Carpathians" and "Bug" took the implementation of a number of features that are not typical for classical European regions. In particular, domestic researchers believe that a necessary condition for the effective functioning of European regions is the existence of clearly defined common interests of their members particularly in addressing issues such as the strengthening of mutual trust and security; develop a common strategy environment protection, the use of common water resources; develop a joint strategy for spatial development of cross-border region; sharing energy resources; coordination of border infrastructure; development of common business and information infrastructure; efficient use of human resources through mutual recognition of professional qualifications, creating a single labor market and so on.⁶

However, euro regions created with the participation of border areas in west border of Ukraine, because of the nature of its formation and functioning, a significant number of participants and the range of their interests, as well as a number of factors influence political not always answered the above criteria.

First, their activities only occasionally directed at achieving clear and unambiguous objectives agreed to meet the interests of the regions involved. However, quite often there was competition between them, which is manifested in the struggle for financial and other resources, not only at international level but also among border regions of a state.

Second, within these European regions have not managed to achieve the formation of joint strategies for spatial development of appropriate cross-border regions.

Third, this time the Ukrainian-Polish and Ukrainian-Hungarian, Ukrainian-Slovak and Ukrainian-Romanian border observed striking differences in the levels of development of border infrastructure, which the logic operation of European regions, would have long ago erased. The same applies to business and information infrastructure.

Fourth, the effective use of human resources through mutual recognition of professional qualifications within the existing euro-regions impossible because of a number of objective and subjective reasons, and the creation of a single labor market appears frankly impossible task given the lack of

unambiguous existing organizational and European regions institutional leverage.

So euro regions formed on the border between Ukraine and the EU play a special role in the development of the cross-border regions. On the one hand, the nature of their operation cannot enforce all of the tasks assigned to euro regions in the Member States. But on the other euro regions, which include the border territories of Ukraine, assume the functions of deepening foreign economic activity in the relevant cross-border regions, which allows us to consider them as an important element of foreign economic relations of institutionalization in these cross-border regions in terms of European integration of Ukraine.

For example, the priority areas of cross-border cooperation in the Carpathian region for 2011 resulting from the activities of the euro region "Karpaty" have been identified: the economy, infrastructure, nature and rural development, tourism, and social and cultural integration.⁷ From this list only the last point is not directly related with direct impact on foreign trade intensification of cross-border activities in the Carpathian region, although indirectly, by increasing the quality of life and growth in consumer demand for goods and services, social and cultural integration and stimulating foreign trade exchange of goods and services.

All this suggests the presence of euro-regional mechanism for the formation of foreign economic relations in cross-border regions of Ukraine, as well as outline the scope of the mechanism in terms of European integration (Fig. 1.)

Of particular note is the institutional role of European regions in the context of socio-economic cooperation of border regions of our state with the neighboring territories of EU countries. In particular, the researchers note: "It must be emphasized that the opportunities provided under the EU programs and initiatives aimed directly at the development of direct cooperation between territorial communities or authorities on both sides of the border, regardless of whether these are the territory of the European regions, or not.

But we must add one caveat: although formal membership border regions in euro regions has no advantages for cross-border cooperation projects selection for further funding from these funds programs and initiatives, but previous experience shows that joint projects to be implemented within European regions have better chances for grants from the European Commission".⁸ In this sense, euro-regional mechanism for the formation and development of foreign economic relations in cross-border regions, which include the border territories of Ukraine, noted some special features not typical for other similar arrangements.

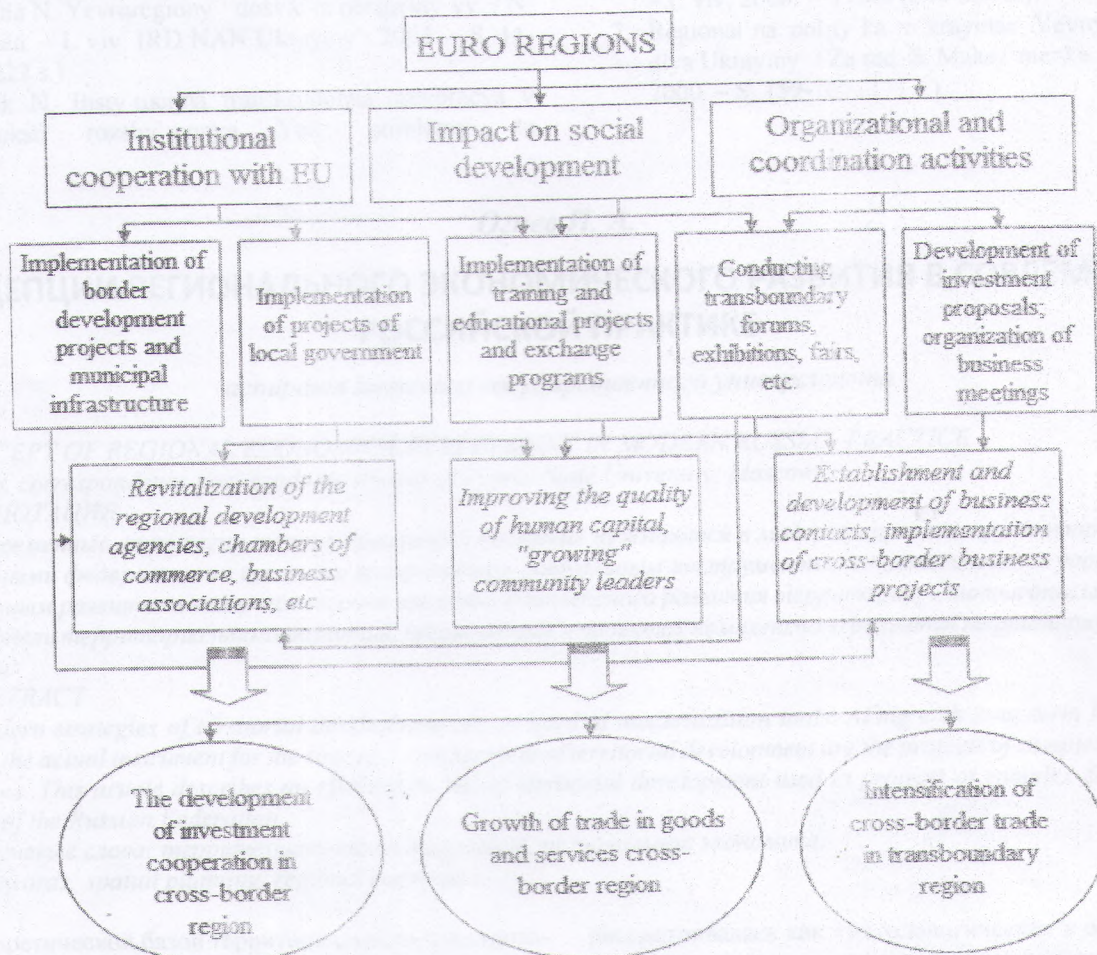


Fig.1. The mechanism of formation and development of foreign economic relations in cross-border regions caused by the operation euro regions*.

**Authoring*

Furthermore, euro regions act neighboring effective lever to strengthen relations and implementation of joint efforts towards the development of cross-border investment regions. For example, one feature of the euro region "Bug" is

directing the joint efforts of the local authorities in Volyn' region Ukraine, Lublin province of Poland and the Brest region of Belarus to increase investments in priority areas of activity and an increase in export-import operations between states.⁹

The development of cross-border cooperation border areas of neighboring states is a modern world trend and the objective necessity directed accelerate socio-economic development and improve the lives of the inhabitants of these regions. At the same time territorial cooperation within the framework of European regions today realized only in bilateral format at the "point projects" and concretized in the framework of cross-border programs, ecological, humanitarian and cultural spheres.

However, the potential use of a single Carpathian space through the mechanism of formation of balanced regional development and implementation of Ukraine's European integration strategy due to the operation of European regions remained largely unused, requiring action as state and local self-government. Using the potential of European regions, as well as improve their functioning in conditions of deepening economic relations between Ukraine and the EU serves an important stimulus for the development of foreign economic relations within the cross-border regions, which include the border territories of Ukraine, as well as an effective lever for improving the quality of life and social protection of residents of these areas.

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КОНЦЕПЦИИ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ РОССИЙСКОЙ ПРАКТИКЕ

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THE CONCEPT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN RUSSIAN PRACTICE
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АННОТАЦИЯ

Современные стратегии территориального развития нуждаются в модернизации инструментария. Наряду с долгосрочными федеральными целевыми программами, актуальным инструментом стратегического управления территориальным развитием являются сегодня проекты комплексного развития территорий. Статья описывает эффективные модели территориального развития, применяемые в проектах комплексного развития территорий Российской Федерации.

ABSTRACT

Modern strategies of territorial development are in need of modernization tools. Along with long-term Federal target programs, the actual instrument for the strategic management of territorial development are the projects of complex development of territories. This article describes an effective model of territorial development used in projects of complex development of territories of the Russian Federation.

Ключевые слова: территориальное планирование, региональная экономика.
Keywords: spatial planning, regional economics.

Теоретической базой территориального планирования и изучения региональных проблем является экономическая география. Развивавшие ее крупные ученые – экономисты и географы, плановики и проектанты (И.Г. Александров, Н.Н. Баранский, В.Ф. Васютин, Н. А. Ковалевский, Н.Н. Колосовский, Л.Л. Никитин, С.Г. Струмилин, Я.Г. Фейгин и др.) – стремились внедрить в нее конструктивные, плано-аналитические методы. Она официально

рассматривалась как «методологическая и организационная основа территориального и «размещенческого планирования» [1, с.34]. Ряд ученых (Н.Т. Агафонов, П.М. Алампиев, А.Д. Данилов, А.Н. Лаврищев и др.) подчеркивали активную роль экономической географии в территориальном планировании вплоть до последних десятилетий.