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LOGISTICS OF MODERN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BASED ON SEPARATION OF COMPETENCIES

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Забарна Е.М. Логістика сучасного регіонального розвитку, заснованого на поділі компетенцій.

В статті досліджені сучасні підходи до розвитку регіональної логістичної системи. Проаналізовано існуючі види логістики в регіональному управлінні. Запропоновано форми розподілу компетенцій в логістичних потоках між центром і регіонами в рамках адміністративно-територіальної реформи в Україні.

Ключові слова: регіон, регіональна логістика, компетенції, центр-регіон, адміністративно-територіальна реформа

Zabarna E.M., Logistics of modern regional development based on separation of competencies.

The article explores modern approaches to the development of a regional logistics system. Analyzed the existing types of logistics in regional governance. Proposed form of the division of competences in the logistics flows between the center and the regions in the framework of the administrative-territorial reform in Ukraine.

Keywords: region, regional logistics, competences, center-region, administrative-territorial reform

The logistics of modern development of the region is based on an assessment of their current situation. This equally applies to both the development of territories and the development of the regional economic system. One of the main directions of the modern development of the regions today is the optimization of the logistics of delineation of powers between the center and the regions themselves, which implies the development of a compromise between national and regional interests. From the economic point of view, such a compromise presupposes the desire of both the state and the regions to minimize their costs and maximize the possible benefits from joint action. It is the logistics of authority and their differentiation between the various levels of power that is the basis of modern regional development.

Analysis of recent researches and publications

Scientific researches of essence and specificity of regional economic development in Ukraine are devoted to the works of such domestic scientists: O. Amosha, P. Borshchevsky, I. Vahovich, V. Heyets, B. Danilishin, M. Dolishnyogo, S. Doroguntsov, V. Vvdokimova, V. Kutsenko, I. Lukinov, O. Palamarchuk, V. Pili, O. Sologub, V. Stolyarova, L. Chernyuk, M. Chumachenka and others. Problems of application of logistics concepts in the management of various business processes work considering L. Mirotina, B. Plotkina, O. Protsenko, A. Semenenko, V. Sergeev, Uvarov, Chornopysky N., N. Chukhrai and that other disciple, which reveals the general theoretical contents logistics; some researchers – I. Bayev, A. Butrin, I. Omelchenko and others – analyzed LOGISTICS; quite a lot of work considering the formation and transport logistics transport logistics systems (V. Zyryanov, Yu. Nerush, A. Smekhova).

Regarding the use of logistics in regional labor management should be noted L. Kovalskoyi, L. Larinoyi, A. Nosov, T. Prokofiev, J. Rabadanovoyi, O. Hramtsovoyi, S. Usmanovoyi; individual research papers consider the formation and operation of transport and logistics infrastructure in Ukraine and formation of transport and logistics centers, clusters V. Alkema, M. Grigorak, M. Dovbakh, E. Krykavsky, L. Mikula, L. Ponomarenko. However, the current problems of the administrative-territorial reform in Ukraine pose researchers increasingly complex challenges the division of powers in the "center-region".

The novelty of logistic approach is the integration of production, the marketing, transport, information and other activities to achieve the best results with minimal cost time and resources through the through optimal management of the respective streams. Basic principles of logistics (synchronization, optimization and integration) is the basic methodological approaches to improve organization and efficiency of production systems [1].

According to current circumstances, depending on the scope distinguish several kinds of logistics. Procurement logistics associated with ensuring the production of necessary materials. Its main aim is to meet the needs of the materials with the highest possible economic efficiency. Industrial Logistics manages the inventory of work in progress, so the process of enterprise flexible adaptation to changing market conditions in the post-crisis period. Because stocks are objects that require large investments, they are one of the factors that influence policy and enterprise level logistics services in general. In the post-crisis conditions using logistic stocks can provide rationalize production and improve its technology by reducing the time for the passage of goods and supplies in shops and warehouses. Distribution logistics, logistics or distribution – an essential part of the logistics system, which provides the most efficient distribution organization of production. The functional areas of sales or distribution logistics includes order processing and placement of industrial warehouses. Moving the material flows in the logistics chain is impossible without concentration in specific locations required reserves. The development of logistics impact on transport policy and structural changes in the nature of enterprises of this

industry. In order to synchronize the work of transport and production business enterprise used transport logistics, including widely used system "Kanban" and "just in time" [2]. Significant progress in improving the economic efficiency of production and sales can be achieved through maximum coordination of material and information flows provided combination that, in fact, is one of the main tasks of logistics. To resolve this problem using information logistics, which is responsible for collecting data on material flow, processing and systematization.

Regional Logistics combines the logistics methods as the territory of the region; regional economy in terms of analysis and planning of traffic flows; Planning and design of logistics infrastructure in the region [3]. The subject of research is the regional logistics of material and related information and service flows within the region with a view to optimization and concordance of national needs. On the development of regional logistics systems significantly affect territorial characteristics: a set of socio-economic and climatic factors. The main elements are regional logistics infrastructure, industrial capacity, population and administration area. Analysis of these indicators, and the ability to improve their functioning should be taken into account at the stage of strategic planning and regional logistics infrastructure elements.

Thus, we can conclude that in order to improve the socio-economic development should create a mechanism of optimal materials management application of logistic approach. Thus, the effective management of the region in modern conditions of administrative-territorial system in Ukraine should be based on logistical grounds and requires comprehensive investigation and evaluation of the distribution of competences between the center and the regions. In this regard, it should be the lack of a single methodological approach to the formation of certain logistics flow management powers based on consideration of the logistics potential of the region. Thus, according to L. Kowalski and B.R. Savka, logistic potential of the region defined by its specialization, natural resources, infrastructure and geopolitical factors can be evaluated according to respective indicators: coefficient of specialization; endowments per capita and unit area; indices close to the capital, borders, ports and transport corridors; indicators of the development of the transport, storage and trade infrastructure, mobile communications and data links, etc. [4]. In work O.A. Freydmann components for logistics potential of the region is the most extensive of these approaches. The author identifies the transport, storage, transit, personnel and spatial component [5]. The general approach is presented for evaluation of logistic preconditions potential specific territory defined spatial dimensions of the region (geographical location, natural resources potential, etc.) and the level of its economic development *sotsilno* (specialization, availability and use of human resources, etc.). Consequently, based on system integration capabilities that provide optimum material flow passage (namely a minimum total cost of management) and determine the logistics potential of the region. These features are determined by the development of the institutional environment. The institutional component describes the development of the business environment, the activity flow of business processes and provides system integration materialoprovodnyh areas of the region on the basis of logistic approach.

Thus, the multivector nature of modern approaches to the formation of logistical flows of regional development must take into account the diversity of forms of activity and the specifics of the territories for the division of competences in the "center-region" system.

The aim of the article is to identify the main logistical flows of regional development on an innovative basis in the context of administrative and territorial reform in Ukraine.

The main part

The process of decentralization plays a decisive role in Ukraine's domestic policy, which implies a new development of identity in the regions. The modern state is compelled to work out a certain compromise of national and regional interests, i.e. look for new approaches to the settlement center of interests and regions. In this regard, it should be noted that such a thesis is enshrined in the European Charter of Local Self-Government [6], which directly notes that the main powers and functions of local government are determined by the constitution or law. The bodies of local self-government within the law have the right to freely decide any question that is not removed from the scope of their competences and the decision of which is not entrusted to any other authority. The powers vested in local self-government bodies should, as a rule, be complete and exclusive.

Establish effective interaction between the center and the regions can be based on an optimal interaction of centrifugal and centripetal processes (fig. 1). Centrifugal processes are determined by the level of development of regional interests, needs and the level of development of local self-government in a particular territory. The main factor of such processes is the level of development of the territory itself, the history of the region, its cultural and political traditions, which are formed on the basis of certain economic and demographic parameters. Centripetal processes are provided by the political stability of the center, its readiness for reforms and compromises, the level of economic development of the state and the rates of economic growth.

The political development of the regions leads to the fact that the area receives from the state a higher level of autonomy, but in exchange for the release of his refusal, to preserve the national unity and the common rules of the political "game". The minimum requirement for a modern democratic state in ensuring the balance of its relations with the regions is the development of local self-government.

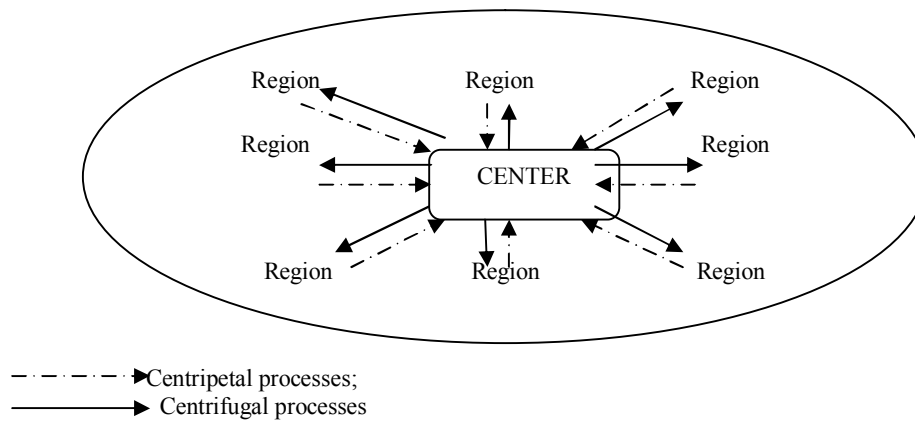


Fig. 1. Logistics balance in the relations "center-regions"

Source: Own elaboration

Therefore, the modern model of a unitary state assumes that centralized control (as the main function of public administration) is combined with the development of local self-government [7]. For states with deep regionalization, seeks territories for the establishment and operation at the regional level of government institutions, typical of Independent states. But autonomy also involves concessions to the center, which involve the region's refusal to acquire full state status. Therefore, the institution of the regional authorities and central control over them, providing the necessary subordination and subordination – one of the main functions of the center in a decentralized state.

Logistics involves the formation of local self-flow management decisions based on the right and the possibility of local authorities within the law to regulate and manage a substantial power of public affairs that fall within their jurisdiction in the interests of the local population. At the same time, decentralization is understood as a developed regional authority with more or less broad competence. From the extent to which the powers of local governments in resolving socio-economic issues are wide, the possibilities of satisfying the needs of the population organized into territorial communities depend. That is why, particularly relevant for Ukraine is a question of constructing a logistics reference and delineation of competencies between levels of government.

Today, Ukraine still uses a three-level management structure for an administrative-territorial unit (region-district-populated area). Such a system is characterized by complex interrelations, cumbersome, lack of promptness in decision-making and flexibility in a changing market situation. This is due to the fact that the number of administrative-territorial units within each administrative territorial level is large – the number of regions in Ukraine is 24 units, the number of administrative districts in rural areas is 476, the number of settlements is about 29000. The ratio between the units of the first and second level is 1:20, taking into account cities of state and regional importance 1:26 [8].

Each level of the system is characterized by the presence of state, regional and local interests, and, at each of these levels, certain interest groups are formed (Figure 2). From what interrelation and combination at each level of management are these interests, the balance of relations between central and local authorities, the ability of the state to resist external and internal factors of development depends, among which a special place is occupied by the processes of globalization, regionalization of the world space, asymmetry in Social relations, etc.

It seems advisable to propose the following approaches to the logistics delimitation of competences between levels of power (fig. 3).

It should be specially noted that in the process of separation of competences between different levels of power, the following principles of logistic construction of management information flows should be observed.

1. The principle of the hierarchy of levels of government, etc., subordination of normative legal documents of the adopted hierarchy of power, the Constitution and the current legislation. This will make it possible to clearly define such logistics of competencies, in which the state level of power becomes higher than the regional one, which ensures the unity and territorial integrity of the state.

2. An organic combination of state and regional interests, which presupposes such flows of managerial decisions, in which both the state and individual territorial communities have to be respected in the process of legislative and contractual regulation. However, the delineation of powers is a very complex process. Therefore, introduce some intermediate level (competing competence) within which decisions can be made by both the center and the regions [8].

(Because it is quite difficult to draw a clear boundary between the competence of the center and the regions directly). This gives an intermediate level creates the conditions for the formation of sphere of joint competence centers and territories, while there is no further explanation of office as the center and the region. Most of their powers are reflected in legislation, current treaties and agreements concluded between regional and central authorities.

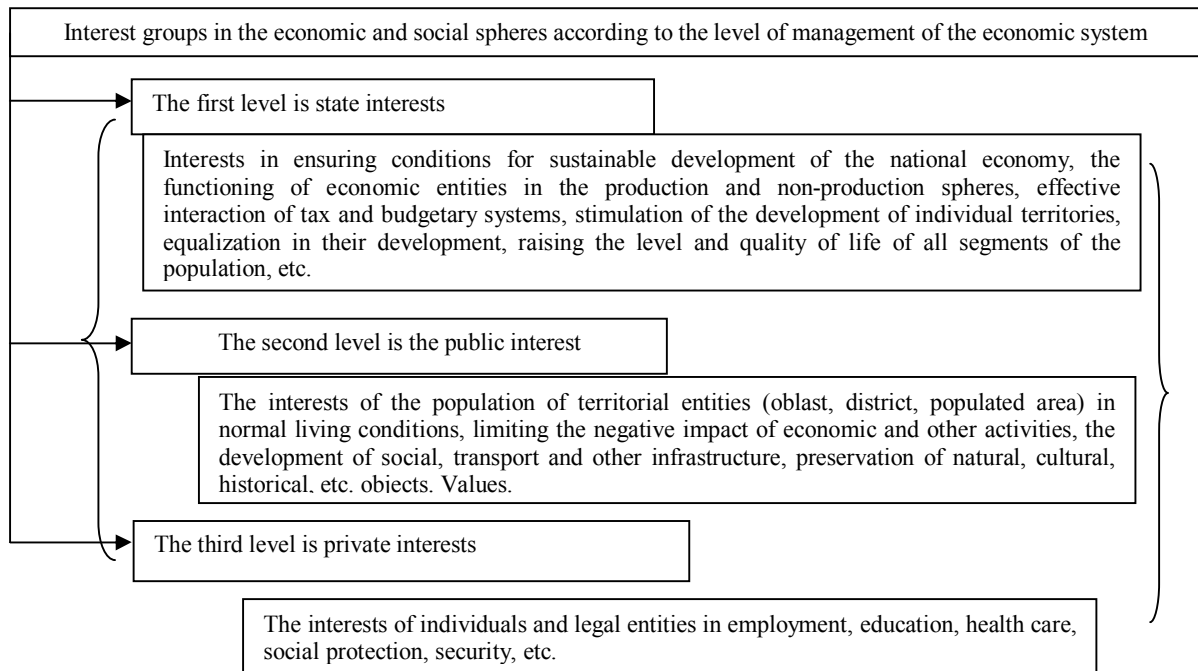


Fig. 2. Three-tier system of interest groups

Source: Own elaboration

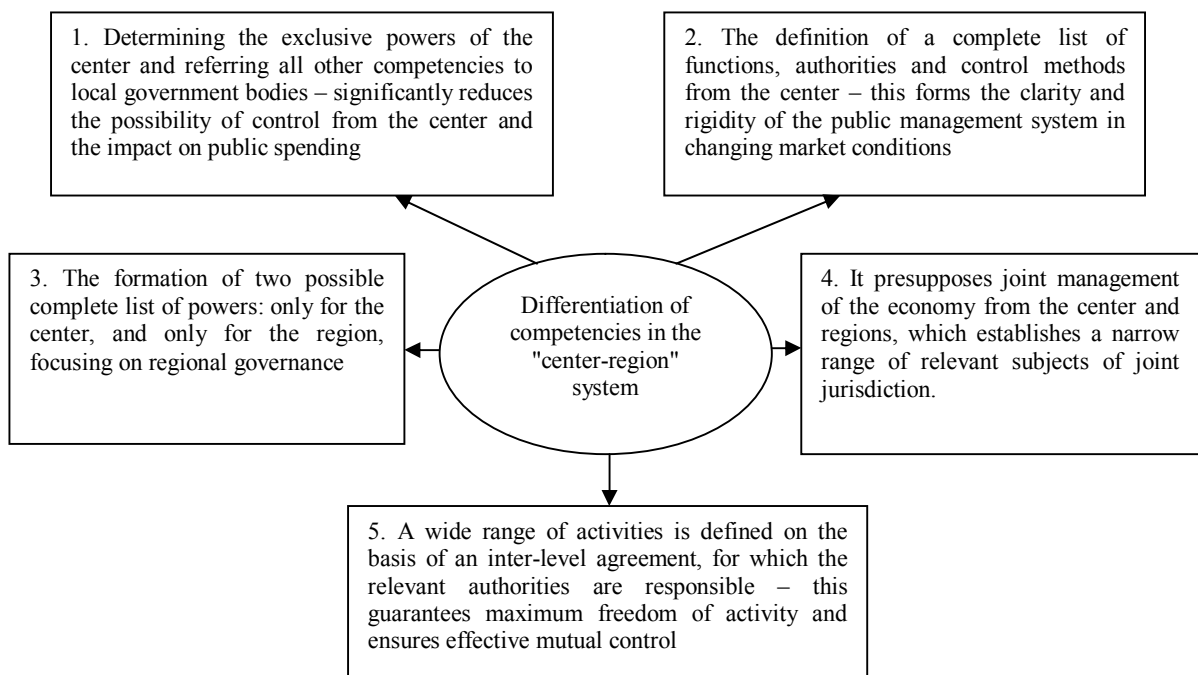


Fig. 3. Logistical approaches to the delineation of competencies between levels of government

Source: Own elaboration

3. The installation principle – the state legislatively regulates all spheres, including the regional level. Here the spheres of public activity are clearly defined and prescribed, where the limits (boundaries) of the competences of the regions are set, for which they can not go. This provides an equal approach to the management of territorial communities, where individual differences in the objectives, scope and specificity of their specific powers are not excluded. To reduce such differences, there are opportunities to delegate powers of public authorities (the upper level of the hierarchy) to regional government bodies that can be implemented on the basis of relevant treaties or agreements. Non-compliance with this principle can lead to imbalances both vertical and horizontal. The economic basis for both vertical and horizontal imbalances is the lack of sufficient

financial resources and an inefficient mechanism for allocating available funds between different levels of government. In turn, the financial allocation mechanism should ensure the correction of imbalances discrepancies between regional functions and their financial possibilities (vertical imbalance), as well as the alignment of the level of consumption of social goods and services in a variety of administrative and territorial units through the promotion of certain economic activities (elimination horizontal disproportions).

We can not ignore this problem as the distribution of resources, which are necessary for each level of government for the implementation of the respective functions. The lack of regional and local levels set out on a long term basis for the authority and budget financing does not create incentives for the expansion of the revenue base of the respective budgets. For example, in recent years, the dynamics of income distribution between state and local budgets in Ukraine shows that the share of tax revenues in the state budget has constantly increased, while the share of tax revenues to local budgets has been decreasing. In this case, only the VAT and taxes on individuals have stable distribution regulations, while for other types of taxes there are constant changes in such regulations. This situation demonstrates the strengthening of central authorities to concentrate in their hands as much as possible levers of economic management. The main objective of intergovernmental fiscal relations is "to ensure the functioning of the budgetary sphere throughout the region at the highest possible level in existing and expected conditions" [9]. At the same time, the following conditions must be observed:

1. users of economic and social benefits in the given territory themselves must bear the corresponding costs;
2. between the functional authority and spending must be a match;
3. independence of decision-making by local government bodies should concern both incomes and expenditures of corresponding budgets.

In general, the problem of rationalizing competences between the center and the regions is not only related to the formation of an optimal model of socio-economic distribution, but also to the fact that there are a huge number of management functions that can not be unequivocally divided between public authorities and local governments.

Conclusions

Thus, based on the study of the formation of optimal logistical flows of management information in order to find a compromise of interests in the "center-region" system in the economic and social spheres, it is possible to propose a certain sequence of actions aimed at optimization. Competencies between the center and the regions.

First, the subjects are determined by the relationship management hierarchy levels, which are involved in public relations (determined in specific organs corresponding control level power). For example, at the top level of management of such subjects are the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, ministries and departments that coordinate and manage the development of certain issues of socio-economic direction. At the average level (regional), such subjects are regional councils (commissions), executive bodies (for example, state administrations, executive committees, etc.). At the lower level – local government (local councils and their executive committees, communities).

After that, the limits (boundaries) of the interests of subjects of social relations are established with the specification of them in relation to certain groups of interests and levels of the management system. The restriction of such interests should be clear and definite, without ambiguity in the formulations. Select the method of distribution and specification of the relevant rights, duties and responsibilities of the state as defined in law a specific activity or management. Further, determine the basic managerial functions or the list of competences in accordance with each level of the hierarchy of authority (the terms of reference are formed). It is necessary to specify the authority regarding the established spheres of influence (in the economic and social spheres).

It is necessary to determine the framework for the autonomy of subjects of social relations at management levels; To establish a scheme for interbudgetary relations, taking into account sources of replenishment of budgets of various levels, establishing types of taxes and payments fixed between budgets of different levels, forming standards for the separation of joint taxes and payments, and in the distribution of revenues and expenditures of the corresponding budgetary funds. Obligatory is the legal support of all these actions and fixing them in the relevant regulatory and legal acts.

As a whole, logistics concept for the specific characteristics and can be an effective mechanism for regional research issues and thus contribute to sustainable socio-economic development.

Abstract

One of the main directions of the modern development of the regions today is the optimization of the logistics of delineation of powers between the center and the regions themselves, which implies the development of a compromise between national and regional interests. The novelty of logistic approach is the integration of production, the marketing, transport, information and other activities to achieve the best results with minimal cost time and resources through the through optimal management of the respective streams. Basic principles of logistics (synchronization, optimization and integration) is the basic methodological approaches to improve organization and efficiency of production systems. The purpose of this article is to identify the main logistical flows of regional development on an innovative basis in the context of administrative and territorial reform in

Ukraine. Proposed approaches to the logistic distribution of powers between power levels based on the principles of construction of the logistic flow of management information (software hierarchy of power levels, organic combination of national and regional interests that involves such flow management decisions, the installation). Presented flaws in the allocation of resources, which are necessary for each level of government for the implementation of the respective functions. Analyzed the dynamics of income distribution between state and local budgets in Ukraine. Proven commitment of the central authorities to concentrate in their hands as much as possible over the economic levers. It is shown that the main objective of interbudgetary relations should be to ensure the functioning of the budgetary sphere throughout the region at the highest possible level in existing and expected conditions. It proposed a series of actions aimed at the optimization of competences between the center and regions.

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