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ТРЕНДИ ІННОВАЦІЙНОГО ВЕКТОРУ РОЗВИТКУ РЕГІОНІВ

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BASED ON SEPARATION OF COMPETENCIES

*Zabarnaya Eleanora N.
Doctor of Economics, professor
Odessa National Polytechnic University*

*Hristo Krachunov
PhD, Associate Professor
The Technical University of Varna*

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, 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.

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. 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 [1]. 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.

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 [2, p. 135].

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 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 [2, p. 133] (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.

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 cannot 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 cannot 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" [3, p. 59]. At the same time, the following conditions must be observed:

- Users of economic and social benefits in the given territory themselves must bear the corresponding costs;
- between the functional authority and spending must be a match;
- 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 cannot be unequivocally divided between public authorities and local governments.

References

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ПРАВОВІ АСПЕКТИ ПЛАНУВАННЯ РЕГІОНАЛЬНИХ СТРАТЕГІЙ

*В.П. Марущак, д.держ.упр., професор
завідувач кафедри права і законотворчого процесу
Одеський регіональний університет державного управління Національної
академії Державного управління при Президентові України*

В державному управлінні економічні реформи пов'язані з механізмами її реалізації, які в змозі забезпечити досягнення поставлених цілей. Важливою складовою цього механізму є право. Воно охоплює всю площину економічних відносин і трансформує через себе вузлові проблеми розвитку соціально-економічних стосунків. Реалізація цих завдань потребує поширення правового