

Chuchka Ivan

PhD, Corresponding Member of Ukrainian Academy of Informatics,
Associate Professor of Management and economic management Department,
Mukachevo State University, Ukraine

Moldavchuk Roman

Master of Public Administration
Carpathian University named after Augustin Voloshin

Rubish Marina

Lecturer of Management and economic
management Department, Mukachevo State University, Ukraine

THE ROLE OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN UKRAINE - EU COUNTRIES NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY

Enlargement of the European Union in 2004, 2007 and 2013 changed the quality system of interregional and cross-border cooperation in Europe. Pan-governing bodies of the EU consistently introduced new principles of regional policy. Between the main areas of EU regional policy for the period 2007-2013, with the improvement of competitiveness and convergence regions became the priority and cross-border cooperation.

In the basic documents of the European Union's new neighborhood policy after enlargement European Community lays down the principles of inter-regional and cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and Central European countries. First of all, The Message of the European Commission "Wider Europe Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours" of March 11, 2003 . (hereinafter - the message "Wider Europe") and the Communication from the European Commission's "Paving the Way for a New Neighbourhood Instrument relations with neighbouring countries" from July 1, 2003. Documents in particular, provide for the formation of new at the new external borders of the enlarged EU friendly neighborhood bars and prosperity, security, peace and cooperation, as well as identify the key problem of cross-border cooperation with new EU neighbors, including Ukraine, and two stages of implementation of financial and other tools to supporting tools. it.

As stress researchers emphasize that , extension contacts and cooperation at the regional border level with neighbouring countries - new EU members using the opportunities and challenges arising from EU enlargement, involves the special item "Cross-border and regional cooperation" Action Plan of the Ukraine - EU on February 20, 2005. To achieve this goal, both sides feel the need "to provide support regions support and participate in the preparation and implementation of the " Neighbourhood Programmes" with Ukraine, to ensure the development and implementation of current legislation on cross-border and regional cooperation, improve the effectiveness of projects and programs in the field of cross-border and regional cooperation through the active support and involvement of the local and regional levels". [1]

For Ukraine Interregional cooperation with neighbouring countries - new EU members is one of the effective channels of participation in European integration, as it is fully consistent with the concept of "Europe of regions" and the latest theories of inter-regional integration. Therefore, investigation of the role of cross-border cooperation in the implementation of Ukraine "Neighbourhood policy" with the European Union is of particular relevance in theoretical and in practical terms. Researchers forecast said that, cross-border Euroregions on the new eastern borders of the EU will gradually enter both before Central and Eastern Europe that will express East and West civilization touch of. Upgraded Euroregions may be an important tool of state regional policy and integrated platform for the formation of international cross-border regions and regional civic communities while maintaining the sovereignty and the nation-state jurisdiction in each of the border areas.

In the neighbourhood policy the major role according to the EU played such factors as the mode of the border, readmission, cross-border cooperation - cooperation of communities and territorial-administrative bodies, intergovernmental cooperation on the border areas, efforts to organization sustainable development of borderlands. All this will have a direct impact on border security regime.

Priorities and directions of the new EU policy announced in the Communication "Wider Europe". Commission proposed that «The European Union has set a goal: to create a zone of prosperity and a friendly neighbourhood ... with whom the EU enjoys close linking of peace and cooperation.» "... Over the coming decade and beyond, the Union's capacity to provide security, stability and sustainable development to its citizens will not be considered separately from its interest in close cooperation with neighbouring countries". Formation of such policy is a logical consequence of the enlargement proces, which as stated in Communication, "gives new impulse to the effort of the population over 385 million people that will have on the external land and sea border - Russia, the Western NIS and the Southern Mediterranean - closer to the EU" [2].

This Neighbourhood Programs acted only in border regions on both sides of the border. In Ukraine it covered Volyn, Lviv, Transcarpathian, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi and Odessa region. The Cooperation Council EU - Ukraine recognized the cross-border and interregional cooperation among the main priorities for further cooperation between the EU and Ukraine (March 11, 2002).

The European Commission has identified the following general priorities for the Neighbourhood Programmes:

- to promote economic and social development in the border regions;
- the implementation of joint actions to address common challenges, in fields such as environmental protection and health and the fight against organized crime;
- Assistance in organizing and conducting local cultural and educational activities.

Working groups within each individual Neighbourhood Programme jointly defined a specific general and specific objectives, priorities, activities and tasks.

In our opinion In the context of the characteristics of the role of cross-border cooperation in realization Ukraine "neighbourhood policy" with the European Union, , should distinguish the actual concept of the EU neighbourhood policy, the concept of wider Europe, one of the arguments which is the desire to create a "circle of friendly states" along the enlarged European Union . The declared objective of the European Neighbourhood Policy was to create more powerful, privileged relationships in the context of strengthening stability, security and economic development in the European Union and in its neighbouring area.

In fact, the European Neighbourhood Policy (European Neighbourhood Policy ENP) - is not only a new initiative, but also a strategic document of the new policy, that also serves as part of a comprehensive security strategy conceptual ideas of the European Union, according to which military, political, social and economic , environmental and cultural dimensions are interrelated and stability in the broader dimension of time can be achieved only holding regular talks implementation of multilateral cooperation, exchange of information, knowledge and experience. ENP was identified in 2003 and conceptually developed in 2004 to prevent the emergence of new borders between the enlarged EU to the east and countries that is its new neighbours, as a means of strengthening the prosperity, stability and security of all stakeholders.

With the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy solve the problems that arose after the eastern enlargement of the EU in 2004, better organization of financing cross-border cooperation, realised between regions of the EU and Ukraine. Today, formed new financial and institutional instruments through which the EU is able to more effectively influence to the formation of a direct neighbour, especially with regard to dissemination of effective forms of management, increasing competitive market economy in border areas, distribution of direct cross-border European values associated with welfare and stability. Ultimately, the implementation of ENP contribute to further stabilization in the geopolitical environment «new eastern» border EU.

Directly goals of the European Neighbourhood Policy are implemented through Action Plans (this is a three-year or five-year plans, which are financed from EU structural funds), which are developed, agreed and implemented in cooperation with partner countries.

Summarizing programmatic goals and objectives that are formulated in the Action Plan will define the main ones offered by the EU and Ukraine, including, in particular: a perspective of moving from cooperation to a higher level of integration, including access to the EU common market and the expansion of Ukraine's participation in key aspects EU policies and programs, expanding the framework and deepening of political cooperation, the possibility of approximation of economic legislation, more open economies and further reduction of trade barriers, deepening trade and economic cooperation, increasing financial support (European instruments Neighbourhood, operating since 2007), the possibility of a gradual opening of Ukraine for certain Community programs to support cultural, educational, environmental, scientific and technical ties, support for legislative approximation to EU norms and standards (including through technical assistance, exchange of experience between public employees and the possibility of new connections through the concluding new agreements).

February 21, 2005 in Brussels, Ukraine with the European Union signed the related Action Plan, which implementation will also support realization of the provisions of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) as a valid basis for cooperation between Ukraine and the EU. From a strategic point of view, in the context of the preparation of Ukraine's accession to the EU and the cooperation of the parties in the fields of foreign policy, security policy, energy and humanitarian contacts, it is important to have a list of priorities for both sides.

The Action Plan Ukraine - EU contained a separate item "Cross-border and regional cooperation", which is determined by the importance of increasing contacts and cooperation on transboundary and regional level with neighbouring new EU Member States through the opportunities and challenges that arise in connection with the extension EU: "The parties consider necessary to support regions and participate in the preparation and implementation of the" Neighbourhood Programmes "with Ukraine, to ensure the development and implementation of current legislation on cross-border and regional cooperation, improve the effectiveness of projects and programs in the field of cross-border and regional

cooperation by providing active support and local and regional levels” [3].

Among the priorities enhance of cross-border cooperation in Ukraine regions and the European Union through the using of neighbourhood policy, its mechanisms, should be determined foreign trade and investment cooperation, legal registration of employment for Ukraine in the EU, the introduction of simplified procedures for obtaining visas to residents of border regions of Ukraine and simplification of cross Schengen boundaries in terms of “local travel in the border regions”. The introduction of the local border traffic regime was implemented in 2006-2007 between Ukraine, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia.

Another important dimension of cross-border cooperation of Ukraine in the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy - is the ability of local government, local authorities and NGOs to use the financial resources of EU structural funds, which are directed at solely cross-border cooperation. In this regard, we already present both positive and negative experiences of the European Neighbourhood Policy in Ukraine.

Among the major problems of the ENP in Ukraine we can distinguish: imperfect mechanism for transferring information about events, initiatives ENP from the central to local governments, respectively, and access to information on specific programs, terms and principles of preparing documents for assistance is not open to general public, which ultimately determines the weak awareness of potential beneficiaries of the opportunities ENP from the Ukrainian side.

Another important point - staffing problems: Ukrainian ENP managers have poor knowledge of foreign language, that making impossible to exchange of experience and information. It also has a negative impact on the search for partners, because the projects must be common, so it prevents to study the existing positive European experience in managing international projects.

A major reform of EU external assistance programs of cross-border orientation was conducted using the message from the Commission to the European Parliament and of the Council EU “Paving the way for a new Neighbourhood Instrument”, published July 1, 2003. First was introducing the neighbourhood program that combines the tools for using EU structural funds (INTERREG) and Pre-Accession Assistance programs in the European Union (PHARE) on the one hand, and foreign assistance programs (TACIS, CARDS) on the other hand. Strategy and Indicative Programme of the TACIS CBC approved in November 21, 2003 by the European Commission, was provided the implementation of the ten neighbourhood programs, including the programs that are expanded for Ukraine – “Ukraine-Poland-Belarus”, “Ukraine-Hungary-Slovakia”, “Ukraine-Romania”, CADSES.

Co-ordinating body above the neighbourhood programs from the Ukrainian side was The Ministry of Economy of Ukraine. Were established controls within each neighbourhood programs, such as the Joint Monitoring Committee, which monitors implementation of financial policies and terms of projects, Qualifying Committee is responsible for selecting projects and the Joint Technical Secretariat, providing for administrative measures.

New Program Neighbourhood since 2007 “Space prosperity of stability and security” includes not only financial, but also tutorial help for the development of a democratic society and actually extends the range of cooperation within the European free trade zone and visa facilitation. For effective implementation of ENP created two special funds, financial balance which is one billion euros, of which 300 million will be countries that are most fruitful cooperation with the EU, including the Ukraine.

For Ukraine in this context it is important to solve reversible problems – are the Ukrainian subjects CBC ready to “accept” this international technical and financial assistance under the European Neighbourhood Policy, to use the available opportunities, that attract new interaction mechanisms and financial resources of the EU to deepen cross-border cooperation of Ukraine regions and the European Union serves as the new European Neighbourhood and Partnership in terms of the first program, “Poland - Ukraine - Belarus 2007-2013” (Volynska, Zakarpatska, Lvivska oblast are the major regions, Rivenska, Ternopil'ska oblast- additional regions), the financing of which is 186.201 million [1]. The innovation is in increasing the economic component in joint programs which the Ukrainian side does not use today. The total budget of CBC segment is 1.1 billion euros.

The European Neighbourhood Policy in Ukraine is concentrated on particular implementation of Ukraine – EU Action Plan that is governed by a number of regulations in the field of cross-border cooperation. However, the involvement of foreign financial means ENP needs considerable improvement and fixing it by law. From a strategic point of view of the European Neighbourhood Policy is not an alternative to European integration of Ukraine into the EU. Today in Ukraine imperative is to increase the powers of local authorities by giving them greater autonomy in common relations with the neighbouring regions of the objectives of interregional and cross-border cooperation and the need for legal regulation of these matters.

REFERENCES

1. Berdanova O. Practical Guide “Strategic Planning for Regional Development” - Kyiv - 2011, 921.
2. Action Plan «Ukraine - EU» on 12.02.2005.
3. European Union's Eastern Policy in the process of EU enlargement by accession Central and Eastern Europe countries - <http://www.Lviv.ua/22texts/Spid-por.ntm>