

**ЕКОНОМІЧНІ НАУКИ
ECONOMIC SCIENCES**

УДК 342.25:339.92(477:4)(045)

DOI 10.31339/2617-0833-2019-1(26)-206-209

**INFLUENCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE CARPATHIAN TRANSBOUNDARY REGION**

Hoblyk Volodymyr, Feier Anastasiia

**ВПЛИВ ІНСТИТУТІВ ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА НА РОЗВИТОК
КАРПАТСЬКОГО ТРАНСКОРДОННОГО РЕГІОНУ**

Гоблик В.В., Феєр А.Є.

The article is devoted to the study of the influence of the institutional and organizational component on the socio-economic development of the Carpathian region. In particular, it has been proved that the most important influence on the activation of cross-border cooperation in the border regions is by the local state administrations and chambers of commerce and industry, as well as business associations, regional development agencies and Euroregions. At the same time, the effectiveness of the work of local self-government bodies on the Ukrainian side is significantly less effective than that of neighbouring Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, cross-border region, institutions, socio-economic development.

Стаття присвячена дослідженню впливу інституційно-організаційної складової на соціально-економічний розвиток Карпатського регіону. Зокрема, доведено, що найбільш вагомий вплив на активізацію транскордонного співробітництва в прикордонних регіонах мають місцеві державні адміністрації й торгово-промислові палати, а також бізнес-асоціації, агенції регіонального розвитку та єврорегіони. Водночас ефективність роботи органів місцевого самоврядування з українського боку є значно менш дієвим, ніж з боку сусідніх Польщі, Словаччини, Угорщини та Румунії.

Ключові слова: транскордонне співробітництво, транскордонний регіон, інституції, соціально-економічний розвиток.

An important role in the institutional provision of cross-border cooperation is played by the existing institutions on both sides of the border that form the institutional and organizational basis for the socio-economic development of the border regions of neighbouring states.

The system of institutional and organizational support for border links in transboundary regions includes all those institutions and organizations that have an organizational and managerial influence on their activation. In the context of the functioning of the transboundary regions between Ukraine and the EU, first of all, they should include: regional self-government bodies, Euroregions, agencies of regional development and European integration, bilateral and multilateral chambers of commerce and industry, business associations, business associations, as well other institutes of civil society and public organizations.

The inadequate use of the existing potential of the transboundary regions formed between Ukraine and the EU is due not to the full development of the system of local self-government in our country and its non-compliance with EU standards, which has a negative impact on the sustainability and stability of bilateral and multilateral cross-border cooperation. After all, the majority of administrative and managerial functions performed in the EU member states by local self-government bodies are delegated to local state administrations (oblast and rayon) in Ukraine. Unlike self-governing institutions, management positions in these administrations are not elective.

This leads to regular staff rotation of the heads of regional and district state administrations, which in the border regions of Ukraine change considerably more than once every four years (as opposed to the leaders of the local governments of the neighboring regions of Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania, as well as Ukraine itself) . In such a situation, the development of a common policy on development of cooperation in transboundary regions formed between Ukraine and the EU is considerably complicated, as a regular change of leaders from the Ukrainian side forces each time to re-establish bilateral (multilateral) relations in a new way, negotiating common principles and priorities for action.

Studying existing Ukrainian and foreign experience in mobilizing community internal resources for sustainable development should combine the positive aspects of institutional reform with the individual capabilities of community resources and the intellectual potential that will enable rethinking the community's most active goals, means and opportunities for the development of the settlement. These issues are not new in Ukraine today. European experience shows that the creation and participation in the work of Euroregions is one of the key objectives for coordinating the actors and participants in the co-operation on combining efforts to solve common and identical problems [1].

Participants in the Euroregion may be local authorities, legal and natural persons, public organizations, associations, regional development agencies, consulting structures, scientific institutions, etc. The formation of the Euroregion allows its participants to create common economic structures, to develop border trade, to carry out various projects in the field of tourism, as well as ecology, sports and culture. The activities of the existing Euroregions have a significant impact on the enhancement of ties in transboundary regions, which include the border areas of Ukraine, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania. At the same time, the mechanisms of their functioning need to be substantially improved in view of the need to intensify trade and economic and investment cooperation between the border areas of Ukraine and the EU member states.

First of all, this concerns the localization of institutional and organizational activities within the Euroregions "Bug" and "Karpaty" with the diversification of management efforts in certain transborder regions. This approach is especially important for the Carpathian Euroregion, the operation of which covers all four cross-border regions formed on the border between Ukraine and the EU. That is, for each transborder region, the Carpathian Euroregion should propose its own strategy for cross-border cooperation, focused on the effective use of available resource potential and features of the intensification of foreign economic relations [2].

In addition, there is an increasing influence on the activation of solving common problems in the transboundary regions formed on the border between Ukraine and the EU, regional and local development agencies operating in all the border areas of our state.

These institutions, based on the example of the EU member states, are formed in the border regions in order to more fully realize their internal potential in economic development and the importance of their participation in cross-border cooperation. The main mission of such agencies is the generalization of "collective interest" to the development of the respective territory, including through its involvement in the implementation of projects within the framework of the transboundary regions. The activities of the agencies of regional development in Europe are coordinated by the international public organization EURADA. To fulfill this role, each agency must meet the following criteria: perceived as an institutional mechanism of regional development by state authorities, local and regional self-government, and political structures; coordinate its activities with state and self-governing structures and, at the same time, maintain autonomy in decision-making, in particular, to have its own strategy of local or regional development; own financial resources for realization of regional development projects coordinated with local authorities; have skilled staff [3].

The regional development agencies operating in the border regions of Ukraine are often created in the form of non-governmental organizations in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Citizens' Associations", and their founders are individuals. Such an approach sometimes limits the

possibility of attracting the necessary financial and material support for the effective operation of these agencies. Other cases of creation of regional development agencies are based on the norms of the Law of Ukraine "On Charity and Charitable Organizations", which reduces all such institutions' activities to charitable activities and does not meet the modern needs of social and economic development of both border and cross-border regions. Thus, agencies of regional development in Ukraine operate in different organizational and legal forms, while retaining the status of non-profit organizations. Thus, the goals of the Ukrainian regional development agencies differ considerably.

Often, regional development agencies overlap the powers of business associations and associations of entrepreneurs operating in the border regions of Ukraine. However, this duplication of powers is accompanied by the emergence of unhealthy competition between regional development agencies, on the one hand, and associations of entrepreneurs, on the other. As a result, the ineffective use of information and organizational resources, the escalation of conflicts, which affects the image of both separate border areas and entire transboundary regions, is taking place.

At the same time, chambers of commerce and industry take an active part in the development of entrepreneurship and foreign economic relations in the transboundary regions formed on the border between Ukraine and the EU. And despite the fact that their activity is not as active in the border regions of Ukraine as in the territory of neighbouring administrative units of Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania, the functioning of these institutions has a significant positive impact on the deepening of business contacts between Ukrainian, Polish, Slovak, Hungarian and Romanian entrepreneurs in the relevant transboundary regions.

First of all, it concerns the informational and promotional and exhibition-fair activity related to the development of foreign economic cooperation within the borders of the trans-border regions. In particular, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Transcarpathia has been actively developing contacts with a number of regional foreign chambers in the cities of Krosno and Rzeszow (Poland), Kosice, Lucheneč and Zilina (Slovakia), Budapest, Beikeshba, Debrecen, Miskolc, Nyiregyhaza (Hungary), Baia Mare, Satu-Mare and Oradea (Romania). In addition, it signed the Treaty on the Establishment of the Union of Carpathian Chambers in order to establish regional cooperation with Slovak enterprises in the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a joint Slovak-Ukrainian section was established. The Ukrainian-Hungarian section of the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Uzhgorod, whose members expressed the desire to become 46 enterprises, was created in July 2002. A Ukrainian-Polish section of the Transcarpathian Chamber of Commerce was established in July 2002. Its purpose was to create 18 enterprises countries about the possibilities of cooperation in all sectors of the national economy. The basis of cooperation is the organization of joint activities and work on contracts, the search for reliable partners for cooperation [4].

As the research showed, institutional and organizational provision of cross-border cooperation between neighbouring border areas of Ukraine and EU member states, today local state administrations and chambers of commerce and industry, as well as business associations, regional development agencies and Euroregions play a key role. At the same time, the influence of local self-government bodies remains insufficient, which creates a number of barriers to the activation and influence on the socio-economic development of these transborder regions.

References

1. Hoblyk, V. V. 2015. Instytutsiino-orhanizatsiini formy spivpratsi v mezhakh transkordonnykh rehioniv Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu [Institutional and organizational forms of cooperation within the transboundary regions of the European Union] *Economy and state: international scientific and practical journal* 3: 11-14.
2. Hoblyk, V. V. 2015. Rol yevrorehioniv u rozvytku ekonomichnoho spivrobitnytstva prykordonnykh rehioniv Ukrainy ta krain-chleniv YeS [The role of Euroregions in the development of economic cooperation of the border regions of Ukraine and the EU member states]. *Economics and the state: a scientific journal*. Kiev. 7: 14-17.

3. Ahentsiia rehionalnoho rozvytku [Regional Development Agency] Application date May 7, 2019. http://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regional_Development_Agency.
4. Zakarpatska torhovo-promyslova palata [Zakarpattia Chamber of Commerce and Industry]. Application date May 7, 2019. <http://www.tpp.uzhgorod.ua/ukr/page-124.html>.

УДК 336.743.22(045)

DOI 10.31339/2617-0833-2019-1(26)-209-212

ЕФЕКТИВНИЙ ШЛЯХ ПОПОВНЕННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО ЗОЛОВОВАЛЮТНОГО РЕЗЕРВУ

Гоблик В. В., Щербан Т. Д., Феєр А.Є.

AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO REPLENISH THE NATIONAL GOLD AND EXCHANGE RESERVES

Hoblyk Volodymyr, Shcherban Tetiana, Feier Anastasiia

У статті розглянуто роль золота в запасах країни, характерні риси ринків золота та їх зміни за останні десятиліття, розглянута структура золотовалютних резервів Національного банку. Досліджуються родовища золота в Україні, визначається найбільш перспективна для експлуатації. Пропонується відновити видобуток золота та інших металів з Мужієвського родовища з залученням приватного капіталу та іноземних інвестицій.

Ключові слова: золотовалютні резерви, золото, інвестиції, Національний банк, депозити.

The article examines the role of gold and foreign exchange reserves in the development of the economy, the necessity of increasing the share of gold in the reserve structure of the National Bank of Ukraine. The urgency of the topic is that the period of economic and political instability in the state underestimates the role of gold as currency liquidity, the stabilization of the national currency and inflationary risks. The purpose of the study is to substantiate the role of gold reserves in ensuring the growth of the economy and the prospect of recovery of gold mining in Ukraine. The advantages of gold-mining countries investing in exploration, extraction and processing of gold are determined, as they automatically become the producer of currency, which is recognized by all states without exception. Considered the need to restore the production of industrial gold, which will increase the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the state by increasing the share of monetary gold in it. The perspectives of restoration and development of the gold mining industry of Ukraine are considered in view of the negative experience of the past.

Keywords: gold and foreign exchange reserves, gold, investments, National Bank, deposits.

Золото завжди відіграло особливу роль в розвитку будь-якої держави світу. Особливо в унікальному положенні перебували країни, що мають власні родовища для виробництва золота. Фактично держава, яка видобуває золото має «друкарський верстат» для друку паперових грошей різних країн світу. В економічно розвинених країнах значна частина золотовалютних резерву становить монетарне золото. Для створення золотого запасу, золото або добувають, або купують на світових ринках. Актуальність запропонованого дослідження полягає в тому, що подолання економічної кризи значною мірою залежить від величини золотовалютного резерву держави. Даний науковий напрямок отримав своє відображення в працях О. Дзюблюка, М. Савлука, А. Мороза, М. Пуховкіної, А. Наговіцина, С. Циганова, В. Власенко А. Мазуренко, О. Базилинська, С. Боринця, Ф. Журавки, В. Міщенко та інші. Метою дослідження є обґрунтування ролі золотого запасу в забезпеченні зростання



МУКАЧІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

89600, м. Мукачево, вул. Ужгородська, 26

тел./факс +380-3131-21109

Веб-сайт університету: www.msu.edu.ua

E-mail: info@msu.edu.ua, pr@mail.msu.edu.ua

Веб-сайт Інституційного репозитарію Наукової бібліотеки МДУ: <http://dspace.msu.edu.ua:8080>

Веб-сайт Наукової бібліотеки МДУ: <http://msu.edu.ua/library/>