UKRAINIAN-POLISH COLLABORATION IN CREATION OF GENERAL CONTROL SYSTEM OF STEADY DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES IN THE CONTEXT OF PROCESSES OF GLOBALIZATION

Abstract

The paper presents the state of Ukrainian-polish collaboration in creation of general control system of steady development of territories in the context of processes of globalization.

The political and economic constituents of collaboration are examined from position of the attained results and potential of possibilities of development.

The methodological approaches of construction of competitive complexes in the conditions of steady development are offered. The construction of general points of growth is examined on the basis of methodology of assets of future period’s management.

Key words: collaboration steady development globalization, infrastructure, transport, assets of future period’s.

Introduction

Moving of NATO and European Union toward the East appeared to be the main factors in forming of Ukrainian-polish relations during 90th of XX ct. and at the beginning of the XXI ct.

From one side, the processes of expansion of NATO and EU determine a foreign-policy of Ukraine and Poland, however from the other side – from the level of the mutual understanding between two states in relation to the questions of Northatlantic and European integration the speed of expansion of the NATO is depended on and prospect of advancement of European Union to East.

Thus strategic relations between Ukraine and Poland were mostly taken to the observance of general position in the European policy and developed under act of two basic phenomena – subsequent expansion of NATO and EU.

The Polish east policy consists of the system of foreign-policy relationships with the countries of East and Central Europe, in which it comes forward as a regional leader and mediator between these countries with the West. Ukraine belongs to those states of region, with which Republic Poland actively reconstructs relations foremost in a political plane, coming forward in the role of mediator.

The present state

Poland, while entering the European Union, undertook an obligation to accept the terms of the Shengen agreement (signed on June, 14, 1985) and acts directed on its implementation (Executive convention is from June, 19, 1990). An agreement foresees the gradual removal of internal custom control between countries the members of EU. It should be noted
that on May, 27, 2005 seven European Union countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Spain, Luxemburg, Netherlands and Germany) signed PRUM Convention which touches deepening of transfrontal collaboration, especially in industry of fight against terrorism, transfrontal criminality and illegal migration. Participation of Ukrainian and Polish boundary territories in the European projects, to which the European regions "Carpathians" and "Bug" belong, enables to attract facilities of EU through the programs of INTERREG, TACIS, PHARE on their development, however analysis of the real projects that are realized and developed allows to draw a conclusion, that all of them are directed foremost on boundary infrastructure of a buffer area.

Implementation of requirements of the Shengen agreement by Poland caused elimination of the non-visa mode with Ukraine and transformation of Ukrainian-polish border at the beginning of 2008 year in the „ stabilizing area” (buffer area) between European Union and countries of East.

It should be mentioned that the Ukrainian-polish relations develop in different spheres, however humanitarian and political constituents obviously prevail over economic.

In commodity turnover between Ukraine and Poland the Polish export exceeds an import considerably. Complication of custom procedures and geopolitical problems of beginning of 2008 are the real risks of loss for Poland of large Ukrainian products market. Today almost 600 Ukrainian-polish enterprises work, but the general amount of their capital is about 37 million dollars of the USA, that it is mainly shallow point-of-sale enterprises which are unconnected with the Ukrainian contractors by productive and co-operative connections.

Examining strategic partnership between Ukraine and Poland, must be determined, what exact maintenance is laid in to this determination, in what and which are general national interests, what exact short and long-term prospects of collaboration exist, what threats and risks exist, and what are the ways of their minimization.

**Diagnosis of the problems**

In the modern world countries carry out the search of effective model of economic development, which would provide permanent growth of national competitiveness and oriented a national economy on long-term growth.

Conception of national competitiveness is based on the effective use in the international division of labor of comparative advantages of national economies for the export of products to the countries, where such advantages are missing, and to the import of products from countries which have such advantages compared to the national economy of country-importer.

At the market present and competes not only the separate product, it is the combined commodity, services and information, that is why the competitiveness of products depends not only on its concrete producer, but also from possibility of national and global environment and its participants in advancement and the usage of this product.

A requirement to integrity of this environment, skillness, discipline, solvency of his participants grows sharply.

Disparity in this requirement determines the uncompetitiveness of economies of transitiional countries in a global economy.

Growth of degree of integration of economies conduces to development of decentralizing intercommunications between the subjects of menage, by civil and market institutes on national and above national levels, which sharpens the importance of acceptance of skilled and effective administrative decisions of subjects which must provide competitiveness in a modern globalizing economy.
It should be noted that the especially boundary regions of Ukraine and Poland have approximately an alike resource base for getting of competitive edges after global criteria in the world division of labor, so they are in competition with each other, the potential of collaboration on the field of comparative competition advantages almost is absent. In addition, these regions are the least economic developed and fall into the category of depressed.

In a world economy high-quality changes are taken place, related to globalization, unevenness of development, sharpening of competitive activity between countries, regions and firms. Providing of competitiveness has the main value in basis of development of strategy of development of country or separate region. Development of country and its regions depends on all elements of market, forming of competitiveness is a key element in national and regional priorities in any country, major function of government control of economy.

Competitiveness of region is the productivity of the use of regional resources, and above all - labor force and capital, compared to other regions, as a result of volume of gross regional product per capita, and also in its dynamics. The competitiveness of region can be determined by the level of life-support of population on the basis of international and other standards, and also on the basis of other indexes and indicators. In general it is possible to examine competitiveness like ability of region to produce goods and services in the conditions of competition with other regions and the ability of region to satisfy the necessities of population.

Development of competitiveness of region, as well as the whole country (by M.Porter), is carried out on the following four stages (levels): a competition on the base of factors of production - a competition on the base of investments - a competition on the base of innovations - a competition on the base of riches.

Scientific knowledge, education, has an important value in creation of competitive advantage of region — and as factors of development of production, and as factors of forming of innovative potential of region.

For forming of competitiveness of region it is expedient to use the programming-purpose approach (PPA).

The mechanisms of PPA cause integration and co-ordination of all of levels and branches of management, commercial and noncommercial organizations, their resources, create abilities for receiving measurable results of management, they increase efficiency of management of creation of competitiveness of region.

A region is natural-economical-administrative territorial unit and must have the system of economic, administrative, informative and intellectual activity.

The modern circumstances of development of open economies require the detailed and complex estimation of possibilities of national integration to world economic space.

Actuality of such integration, and also practical requirements in it are predetermined by potential of point-of-sale-investment partnership, development of the specialized production, thus the processes of realization of the noted potential are predetermined the factors of global economic environment, in general tendencies of civilization processes.

By a mighty shove for a comprehension and realization of steady development, as a major question in an international order-paper, was Conference of UN on the protection of environment in Rio de Janeiro (1992) and World summit on steady development in Johannesburg (2002). Steady development is such development which satisfies the necessities of present generation and at the same time does not harm necessities and possibilities of coming generations, at the same time is a combination, co-operation, integration of three constituents – economic development, social progress and the protection of environment.

World experience of determination of priorities of development of the states certifies the necessity of concentration of resources and capital on that of them, which are provided with own possibilities and able to attain the level of global competitiveness. Scarce of natural
resources, critical exceeding of existent money aggregates; in relation to the real assets determine the future model of providing of competitiveness in which the main factor is the assured availability of the resources and ability to manage the assets of future periods.

In the conditions of globalization and growth of deficit of the limited types of natural resources a concentration of functions of management in the supposed system of management of assets of future periods takes place.

In the conditions of passing to the biosphere compatible method of production in obedience to Conception of steady development of humanity it is suggested to diagrammatize the motion of resources and private capital after such constituents: exposure and estimation of resources; receiving rights on resources; converting of rights on resources in the financial equivalent – amount of money; investing of production; innovative activity of enterprises in receipt of additional cost; proceeding in resources and determination of future rights on resources.

A modern network economy is an economy which is built on interests and by the support of the states – the world leaders in their own interests on the planned basis, foremost, through the mechanisms of creation of favorable environment, protectionism and state orders.

Remedies

Actually both for Poland and for Ukraine exist almost identical problems, because in these circumstances providing of competitiveness of national economies is problematic, as the effects of globalization have a positive influence only on competitive, geared-up to the own production of hi-tech charts political-economical systems.

All our neighbors at the same time are competitors. Thus extremely actual is the search, development and advancement of general economic-integrated programs. The points of regional growth, which have the goal of providing the creation of competitive productions and services after global criteria, and state administration must be directed on development of the realization of the medium-term and long-term programs, directed on providing of current and perspective competitiveness of region in the whole.

The point of growth for a region is such type of activity or sector of economy or concrete project, development of which provides the development of the socio-economic system of region in the whole.

Growth can be carried out on the basis of different factors or competitive advantages: on the basis of growth of technological potential, by the way of increasing the resource potential, on the basis of increasing the efficiency of management and informative providing, due to upgrading human potential, transport infrastructure and others like that.

Thus, the points of growth must provide a high multiplicative effect, which provides growth of the system in the whole and high middle norm of additional cost, which is generated on all of aggregate of enterprises, which enter in the complement of point of growth and connected productions, creation of new workplaces and proof demand on the products of base production.

It should be noted that in the context of Ukrainian-polish collaboration competitive advantages are formulated in a very general view, grounded not enough, declared and look very alike: natural resources, recreation potential, geographical advantages and locations of transport corridors.

The clear understanding of self-reactance models of the existent and desired state of the systems is absent. In addition, system of project management and organization of the project financing for achievement of certain project results on composition and volume of works, cost, time, quality and satisfaction of participants of project is not created.
Ukraine and Poland is located on crossing of important transport ways, connecting Europe with Asia, thus, alteration and reconstruction of a transport infrastructure as a constituent of an intercontinental transport corridor must have the greatest priority in the relations of countries, because is able to provide deepening of regional collaboration, and has the expressed general interests of achievement of monopolistic competitive advantages, and also considerable capacity and enormous multiplication effect.

Unfortunately, the projects of local level are examined with the comparatively wretched financing, such as an increase of amount of motor-car transitions and their carrying capacity, improvement of work of customs, service on them.

For example, within the limits of project of "Creation of international motor-car point of admission of "Yagodin - Dorogusk" (carried out at mediation of the program of boundary collaboration - TACIS) an entrance road is built in the district of Ukrainian-polish border, 2.75 million euro are spend on building of the proper infrastructure in Yagodin; a new bridge is built also across the river the Western Bug. The project of building of the Rava-Ruska custom is developed by a cost 9 million euro.

At intergovernmental level is marked, that for Ukraine and Poland economic initiatives have a large value in the region. The special interest is caused by projects in industry of transport and energy. One of such ponderable undertaking is a prosecution of a transport network the Baltic sea - the Black sea (Gdynia/Gdansk - Odessa/Illichivsk), the purpose of which is an increasing of cargo transportation, and also adaptation of railway, motor-car and port infrastructures of this transport corridor to the international standards. Practically it touches a Crete corridor, however counteraction competition projects from the side of Poland and Ukraine appeared insufficient, as a result intensively the project of the South corridor moves up through territory of Romania and Turkey in the round of Ukraine and Poland, which results in the loss of transit streams and status of both countries.

From 1997 year Ukrainian-polish negotiations in relation to the project of oil pipeline of Odessa- Brody, as the way of transporting of Caspian oil, with a renewal of it on territory of Poland. However today the pipeline works in reversible direction, that appeared not counted and in unsuccessful.

General strategy of EU is declared in relation to Ukraine, foresees a collaboration with Ukraine in relation of creation of general power infrastructure, building of transport connections, including energy transmitting, in the conditions of sharpening of sectional opposition and creation of buffer area did not bring the desired results – but the proprietors of power assets began realization of infrastructure projects of supply by energy transmitters in the round of territories of Ukraine and Poland.

Thus, the claiming of regions of Ukraine and Poland in the system of today's and future division of labor in a world economy is the most actual task.

**Recapitulation**

For forming of competitiveness of region it is expedient to use the programming- purpose approach (PPA).

World experience of determination of priorities of development of the states certifies the necessity of concentration of resources and capital on that of them, which are provided with own possibilities and able to attain the level of global competitiveness.

Scarce of natural resources, critical exceeding of existent money aggregates; in relation to the real assets determine the future model of providing of competitiveness in which the main factor is the assured availability of the resources and ability to manage the assets of future periods.
In the conditions of passing to the biosphere compatible method of production in obedience to Conception of steady development of humanity it is suggested to diagrammatize the motion of resources and private capital after such constituents: exposure and estimation of resources; receiving rights on resources; converting of rights on resources in the financial equivalent – amount of money; investing of production; innovative activity of enterprises in receipt of additional cost; proceeding in resources and determination of future rights on resources.

An analysis of competitive advantages in interregional and external markets is the major element of determination of potential points of growth. So appears the task of creation of the economic model of recreation of resources of territory and forming vertical-integrated scientific-productive financial structure, which will be able to generate projects, inculcate them in life, and compete, using the comparative and monopolistic advantages. Also a super important value has the ability to create the optimal mechanism of convergence of assets of future periods in a financial capital. World experience proves that without the construction of such structure on principles of recurrent model with a management from the unique center the achievement of criteria of global competitiveness is impossible on principle.

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