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СУЧАСНІ АСПЕКТИ ПРОФІЛАКТИКИ ЗЛОЧИННОСТІ

Анотація. Автор наголошує, що ми проходимо через проміжок часу, коли великі відомі соціальні напасті – корупція, бідність, безробіття, наркотики та алкоголізм – доповнюються тероризмом, організованою злочинністю, погіршенням міського середовища, а також незначними факторами, такими як зловживання, дискримінація, відсутність контролю, пропаганда насильства через засоби масової інформації. Усі ці фактори, природно, доповнюються окремими факторами для кожної країни або регіону, тим самим посилюючи соціальну вразливість та кримінальні витрати. Групи, які страждають найбільше через високий рівень злочинності, залишаються незмінними: молодь, люди похилого віку, жінки, самотні особи, люди, які проживають у передмістях. Незважаючи на те, що негайні ризики здаються нагальними, стійке зростання виникає лише тоді, коли наближаються непрямі фактори: бідність, безграмотність, безробіття, відсутність перспективи тощо. Тому запобігання злочинності стає обов'язковим для цього періоду часу, в якому основними цілями є соціальний порядок та консолідація механізмів, що використовуються для поваги та застосування закону, освіти та солідарності громадськості.

Отже, запобігання злочинності як соціальному та асоціальному явищу, яке супроводжує будь-яку форму організації людського існування, на сьогоднішній день є викликом для теоретиків та практиків кримінальних наук у всьому світі. Обмеження певною мірою наслідків цього прояву, характерних для поведінки людини, і зведення їх до певної міри витривалості, завжди представляло головну стурбованість держави, незалежно від її природи. Природно, що профілактика є частиною форм реакції суспільства на злочинність і, безумовно, не є остаточним, але оптимальним засобом відповіді, яке суспільство має дати цьому виду людської поведінки.

Ключові слова: злочинність, профілактика злочинності, сучасні моделі кримінальної превенції

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CONCEPTS AND PRECONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN REGIONAL POLICY

Abstract. The author analyzes different approaches to the definition of «regionalism», «regional policy», «Europe of the regions» and «European regional policy». The preconditions for the development of European regional policy as a component of general European integration are analyzed. The author emphasizes the necessity and importance of a common approach of EU countries to determine their own regional policy. Because no association can ensure its own existence and stability if there are different living standards within that association. Opinions of foreign and domestic scholars and practitioners on the interpretation of regional policy are studied. It has been shown that building a system based on supporting the economic growth and development of weak Member States and regions by channeling assistance from the EU central budget through investment funds is the best way for European integration.

Keywords: European regional policy, regionalism, European Union, Marshall Plan, Europe of the regions, cohesion policy, European integration

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Introduction. «A half-citizen of the world, a half-patriot – that's who is a regionalist (in the first and the second role is a complete bastard). As an experienced European, he is an internationalist, as a narrow-minded peasant – a xenophobe, but as a regionalist, he can be both at the same time: claustrophobic open to the world». This is how Karl-Marcus Gauss (2018, pp. 144-145), one of the well-known Eurosceptics and critics of European integration, describes regionalism in a contemptuous way.

However, in the modern sense, the concept of regionalism should be considered as an ideology, strategy and process aimed at meeting the aspirations and needs of the regions on a national scale. Today, regional policy is a component of public policy in all countries of the world, which regulates the relationship between the center and the regions. Its main tasks are to preserve the unity and integrity of the territory, to ensure the balance of regional and national interests, to reduce differences in the socio-economic development of the regions, to ensure the quality of life and sustainable development.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In a sense, the development of regional policy over time reflects repeated attempts to resolve the dual nature of its role. On the one hand, it was a mechanism of redistribution in support of the EU's poor areas, and on the other hand, regional policy became a mechanism of economic growth and development focused on resources in a limited number of investment areas. That is, there has been a change in the conceptual framework of regional policy, from an emphasis on the aspect of redistribution to aspects of economic growth and development. Thus, policy rationale has become one of the sources of investment to promote the implementation of a sequence of competitiveness strategies governing the European Union since 2000 (Lisbon Strategy 2000, Growth and Jobs Strategy 2005, Europe 2020 Strategy, etc.).

Among domestic and foreign scholars who have dealt with the problems of European regional policy, it is worth noting the following: M. Baimuratova, I. Balabanova, M. Brunnermeyer, V. Vitkova, K.-M. Gauss, M. Geffernen, M. Dolishny, M. Izha, R. Kolyshko, T. Krasnopolska, O. Kuzya, V. Kuybidu, M. Kurilyak, L. van Middelaara, O. Polikarpova, V. Popovkina, O. Prokopenko, D. de Ruzhmona, E. Tikhomirov, E. Topalov, R. Hall, O. Chemezhenko, I. Yakovyuk and others. But this issue remains relevant today.

The purpose of our article is to study the concept of regional policy and to find out the origins of European regional policy.

Formulation of the main material. In political and scientific contexts, the concept of «regional policy» of the EU is an idea developed on the basis of appropriately selected criteria and analysis of the consequences of the evolution of political processes in the EU. It is implemented at all levels of European governance and policy, from the local and regional level to the state and EU levels. At each level, they use their own tools and implementation mechanisms. At the supranational level, EU regional policy is considered to be thematically organized and based on centralized decisions, a set of measures aimed at addressing the imbalance of economic and social development of EU regions while preserving economic and social integrity through legal and financial instruments. The key principle of such a policy is presented as «a system of co-financing that connects the budget policies of different levels of government» (V. Kuybida, & L. Fedulova, 2019, p. 4).

Other scholars, studying the definition of state regional policy, also point to its multifaceted and complex nature. It should be noted that the doctrinal positions on the definitive definition of regional policy differ in different approaches, which are based on the author's priorities for the goals and objectives of such policy. According to M. Dolishny (2001), in the process of defining the term «regional policy», it must be interpreted in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense this means the policy pursued by the state in relation to the regions, and the regions themselves within the limits of their powers. In a narrow sense, such a policy

should be interpreted only as the actions of the state, and it is then that we should talk about the state regional policy. He believed that only through the mechanisms of regional policy as an important element of the national strategy, it is possible to activate the internal potential of the regions for socio-economic growth of territories and the state as a whole (pp. 11, 14). M. Baimuratov & I. Balabanova, (2020) define regional policy as a system of purposeful activity of the state, its public authorities, the purpose of which is to create conditions for improving the quality of human life regardless of its place of residence, ensuring territorially integrated and balanced development, integration of regions in a single political, legal, informational and cultural space, the fullest use of their potential, taking into account their natural, economic, historical, cultural, social and other features, increasing the competitiveness of regions and territorial communities (p. 12).

In turn, Europe of regions is a term that means a concept that opposes the centralistic concept of creating European institutions and provides for the active participation of European regions in the EU's power functions and is a fundamental concept of EU regional policy in the European integration process (V. Vitkova, 2019). Euroregion – a form of cooperation of adjacent border areas of different states in order to strengthen good neighborly relations, cultural and economic contacts, the use of joint investments, combating the effects of natural disasters, protection of historical and cultural heritage, etc.

The actualization of the concept of «European regionalism» is associated with Denis de Rougemont. Developing a regionalist approach, back in the 1960s he characterized state borders as flexible and mobile, the rigidity of which is gradually being overcome. At the same time, the source of strength of future «Euroregions» will not be their closed nature, but their ability to interact with each other. According to him, the transition from nation to region will be «the greatest phenomenon of the twentieth century».

According to O. Kuz (2019), the viability and stability of any federation is constantly maintained and fueled by two driving forces: differentiation and integration. They are perceived as binary oppositions of dialectical unity, have the opposite orientation, but do not have to be contradictory. The essence of «Europe of the Regions» is to create and maintain a dynamic balance between these major forces. One way or another, the model of regions is rather a hypothetical frame for the peoples of Europe, and the regionalist approach itself can lead the process of building a common European space to both success and defeat. He emphasizes that the issue is not to choose the path of economic integration by limiting or devaluing the role of politics, but to give political importance to the economy. It is likely that the crises of Europeanism will arise and be resolved in the context of the cyclical crises of the world economy, due to the delegitimization of national governments. The political myth of the nation-state overcomes the rationalized construct of the supranational superpower. The European Union has not provided, and perhaps could not provide a phenomenological presence to the body of the nation-state, nor has it established a logical link between its overall structure and the role of individual member states. Accordingly, there are concepts that imply a rethinking of the prospects of integration and the internal contradictions of the integration dialectic: «Europe-state», «Europe-space», «Europe of a solid core», «Europe of concentric circles», «unity in diversity», «Europe of different speeds», etc.

Therefore, to better understand this phenomenon, it is necessary to turn to the origins of the formation of regional policy of the European Union.

The foundations of European regional policy, as a component of general European integration, can be traced back to the post-World War II period, at the end of which numerous interstate conferences on the «European idea» and the place in it of citizens, states and institutions. The famous «Marshall Plan» became very important for the development of post-war Europe. The then US Secretary of State George K. Marshall, speaking at Harvard University on June 5, 1947, outlined the

main provisions of the plan of economic assistance to countries affected by the war. The idea was, on the one hand, to help the US economy get rid of capital market oversaturation and facilitate conversion, and on the other, to restore Europe's devastated economy, improve the region's economic life, carry out an economic boom, raise living standards and strengthen European democracy.

The countries of Eastern Europe and the USSR were invited to the Plan. The recipient states were required to provide information on the state of their economies, losses during the war, foreign exchange reserves, and plans to use the aid. Based on these data, the US Congress decided on the amount of payments. The distribution of aid was handled by the executive committee of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and Development, headed by the American administrator.

In July 1947, 16 European countries (Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Greece, Denmark, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, France, Switzerland, Sweden) signed a convention establishing the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and Development (due to differences in the positions of the parties USSR refused to participate). In April 1948, the United States signed agreements with each of them. According to the plan designed for 4 years the countries were to receive \$ 17 billion. The main condition for assistance was the refusal to nationalize industrial facilities and encourage private enterprises. The 60% of the funds were received by Great Britain, France, Italy, and West Germany (which joined the Plan in March 1948). As a result, the economies of these countries were rapidly restored, domestic policy was stabilized, and integration processes were intensified (I. Rozputenko, 2018).

On March 25, 1957, the so-called Treaties of Rome (Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) were signed in Rome, laying the foundations for a «closer» union of states and declaring a desire to a «closer» rapprochement to ensure the social and economic progress of their countries. The preamble to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community proclaimed the desire to ensure the harmonious development of the member states by reducing disparities between the various regions and to eliminate regional disparities. Given that declaring the idea of equalization did not could not do without the introduction of its real mechanisms and tools, in 1958 within the then integration formation was created European Social Fund (ESF), thanks to which millions of Europeans were retrained in new professions and got a new job with a higher salary. In the same year, 1958, a joint body for improving regional development was established – the European Investment Bank (EIB). The main purpose of the EIB is to provide financial resources to harmonize the economic and social development of the EU. Articles 266-267 (currently 308-309) of the EEC Treaty define the main directions of the EIB's financial activities: assistance to regions lagging behind; creation and modernization of enterprises; implementation of projects of common interest to several member states.

The emergence of new ideas for European regionalization, as well as the creation of concepts and foundations of European regional policy, current researchers usually date back to the early 1960s – just then, at the initiative of the European Commission (EC), were prepared special reports indicating the need for joint action and harmonization of European regional development, and on December 6, 1961, the European Commission organized the first conference on regional issues (R. Hall, 2014).

The next step in the development of the common regional policy of the Community was the Conference of Regional Economies held by the European Commission on 6 December 1961 in Brussels. It highlighted a number of regional issues, pointed up serious regional disparities, and decided on the need for a new regional policy. In 1962, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

(EAFRD) was established, which provided for the use of financial mechanisms for rural development and assistance to farmers in the least developed regions.

And already in 1964 regional policy was included in the First Medium-Term Economic Policy Program of the Community, which became the basis for the first notification of the Commission (or Memorandum) on regional policy in 1965. The document proposed the introduction of a comprehensive regional policy, which provides for the coordination of national initiatives based on regional development programs which based on a common methodology and formulated through a participatory approach (subnational and social partnership).

At that time, there was a general and optimistic feeling among the founders of the European Commission that integration would help reduce regional disparities by facilitating interregional trade. Thus, in 1969, it emphasized the need to coordinate national regional policy: «Even more than other areas of economic policy, regional policy is clearly a matter of concern to public authorities in the member states. The measures it envisages fall directly under the political, cultural, administrative, sociological and budgetary organization of states. Regional policy is an integral part of the system of internal balances on what the state is based» (The turning points of EU Cohesion policy, 2009, pp. 5-6). Such an optimistic statement was facilitated by the creation in 1968 of a separate Directorate-General of the European Commission responsible for regional policy.

Thus, the need to create a common regional policy has become obvious and necessary. And, until recently, the general direction of European integration was to ensure only the coordination of national regional policies, in order to stimulate their development and reduce disparities between regions. Now member states on common institutions have realized that the structural and regional imbalance of the Commonwealth can undermine the achievement of economic unity and the common market. As stated in the Commission's report on the regional problems of the enlarged Commonwealth in May 1973: «No association can ensure its own existence and stability if there are different standards of living within that association».

The study of the stages of formation and other aspects of regional policy of the European Union should be the subject of separate scientific research.

Conclusions. This study allowed to draw a number of conclusions.

The history of EU cohesion and regional policy is closely linked to the overall process of European integration, especially in connection with the development of economic and monetary union, which eventually led to the creation of a single currency – the euro. In the process of integration, the idea of fiscal federalism and the creation of a system of fiscal equalization was rejected, and a system based on supporting economic growth and development of weak member states and regions by directing assistance from the EU central budget through investment funds was created.

Jean Monnet, the intellectual father of the European Union, said that «Europe will be forged in crises, and it will be the sum of the decisions taken to overcome these crises». Such a guideline has become a common wisdom for Europeans, with a firm belief that bad news is always good, because in response to them will need even more Europe (Brunnermaier, M., James. G., & J.-P. Landau, 2019, p. 23).

Interpretation of the term «regional policy» is possible in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense this means the policy pursued by the state in relation to the regions, and the regions themselves within the limits of their powers. In a narrow sense such a policy should be interpreted only as the actions of the state, and it is then that we should talk about the state regional policy.

Regional policy itself should be understood as a system of purposeful activity of the state, its public authorities, the purpose of which is to create conditions for improving the quality of human life regardless of place of residence, ensuring territorially integrated and balanced development, integration of regions into a single

political, legal, informational and cultural space, the fullest use of their potential, taking into account their natural, economic, historical, cultural, social and other features, increasing the competitiveness of regions and territorial communities.

Therefore, today «Europe of the Regions» is a fundamental concept of EU regional policy in the framework of the European integration process. Its content has been enriched in accordance with the development of the community and changes in the global space.

The foundations of European regional policy, as a component of general European integration, can be traced back to the post-World War II period, at the end of which numerous interstate conferences on the «European idea» and the place in it of citizens, states and institutions. The famous «Marshall Plan» became very important for the development of post-war Europe. And the Treaties of Rome in 1957 laid the foundations for a «closer» union of states and declared the desire for «closer» rapprochement to ensure the social and economic progress of their countries. Today's Western researchers date the creation of concepts and foundations of pan-European regional policy to the early 1960s. Since then, the EU's next steps have been to regulate and develop its regional policy.

Therefore, regional policy and regional self-sufficiency need to be further explored, as balanced local development can be established globally through the development of regional linkages that can ensure resource complementarity.

Conflict of Interest and other Ethics Statements

The author declare no conflict of interest.

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Людмила Адашис

ПОНЯТТЯ ТА ПЕРЕДУМОВИ ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОЇ РЕГІОНАЛЬНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ

Анотація. Проаналізовано різні підходи до визначення понять: «регіоналізм», «регіональна політика», «Європа регіонів» та «європейська регіональна політика». Досліджено думки зарубіжних та вітчизняних вчених та практиків щодо трактування регіональної політики. З'ясовано, що трактування терміну «регіональна політика» можливе в широкому та вузькому розумінні, а концепція «Європа регіонів» – є, на сьогодні, основоположною концепцією регіональної політики ЄС у рамках процесу євроінтеграції. Визначено, що її зміст збагачувався відповідно до розвитку співтовариства та змін у глобальному просторі. Розглянуто основні події та проаналізовані передумови розбудови європейської регіональної політики як складової загальної європейської інтеграції. Тож, про закладення підвалин європейської регіональної політики, як складової загальної європейської інтеграції, можна говорити починаючи з часів після Другої світової війни, наприкінці якої вже відбувалися численні міждержавні конференції щодо «європейської ідеї» та місця в ній громадян, держав та інституцій. В роботі акцентується увага на необхідності та важливості спільного підходу країн ЄС для визначення власної регіональної політики, оскільки жодне об'єднання не може забезпечити власне існування і стабільність, якщо всередині цього об'єднання існують різні стандарти життя. Доведено, що створення системи, заснованої на підтримці економічного зростання та розвитку слабких держав-членів і регіонів шляхом спрямування до них допомоги з центрального бюджету ЄС через інвестиційні фонди, є найкращим шляхом для європейської інтеграції.

Ключові слова: європейська регіональна політика, регіональна політика, регіоналізм, Європейський Союз, план Маршала, Європа регіонів, політика згуртованості, європейська інтеграція

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