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PROBLEMS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE UNDER GLOBALIATION PROCESS

Summary. The article addresses theoretical basis and practical recommendations on improvement of foreign economic activity of Ukraine's regions in a globalized economy, that is identifying the impact of globalization on the development of foreign trade activities in the region. It also considers the principles of formation of an effective foreign economic activity of the region in the context of globalization.

Keywords: globalization, foreign economic activity, regions of Ukraine, world economy relations, foreign policy, regional level.

Formulation of the problem. Market reforms are changing not only the economy of the state but also the minds of the people, are forming a growing need in today's advanced knowledge of theoretical bases of market economy. Lack of such knowledge makes impossible any active behavior in a dynamic market environment, either in scientific research or in business.

In the conditions of existence of Ukraine as an independent state, it became possible to overcome the ideology of the past, the approach to the world standards in the development of economic thought. However, the development of economic theory is very slow and contradictory, that firstly, is not conducive to the assimilation and development of economic theory as a modern system of modern knowledge; secondly, inhibits the development of domestic theoretical approach to the international level; thirdly, reduces the professionalism of students, their approach to the challenges of modern business.

Review of the problems of Ukraine in the world economy systems shows that its economy has significant integration potential, all base and significant opportunities for gradual integration into the world economy. Ukraine traditionally occupies one of the leading positions among the CIS countries on the development of foreign economic relations.

Therefore, one of the priorities of the government's economic policy is determined by the development of foreign economic activity of regions of Ukraine, which expands mutually beneficial relations with other countries and equitable entry of the national economy into the global economic space.

Region as a subject of foreign economic activity in terms of crossing the interests of appropriate levels' systems play a key role in improving social and economic impact of foreign policy of the state. The role of the region in the system of foreign economic relations of the state is determined by specific features of the socio-economic development of the region and therefore in the current conditions appears necessity to determine preconditions and output parameters of development of interaction mechanism of economic

subjects in the implementation of international interests of the state.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The problem of foreign trade and increasing export potential as a country and the region was studied by many domestic and foreign scholars, among them are V.M. Heyets, B.M. Danylyshyn, L.V. Deyneko, J.A. Zhalilo, M.V. Zhuk, A.P. Kireev, L. Klayt, A.I. Kredisov, S.R. Makkinon, A.I. Moki, A. Nicholas, O.M. Palyvoda, L.G. Chernjuk, Y.S. Shiryaev, D. Schneider and other economists. They examine foreign economic activity of the region through its international economic and trade relations, the sphere of which includes: the exchange of goods, specialization and cooperation of production, scientific and technical cooperation, provision of economic and technical assistance, setting up of joint ventures and other forms of economic cooperation. It should be noted that in the scientific literature it has not developed a unified point of view about forms of foreign economic activity. It should be noted that the forms of foreign economic activity coincide (more or less different authors) with forms of foreign economic relations.

In the scientific literature there are different interpretations of the concept of «globalization». As the understanding of this multifaceted phenomenon researchers offer variety of new interpretations, but to come to a common definition of globalization so far failed. The process of globalization is complex and multifaceted, and it is, of course, reflected in the author's definitions. The main ones are the following (which concern only the economic approach to the definition of the term). A. Volodin, G. Shirokov as globalization mean «the gradual transformation of the world space into a single area where can freely move capital, goods, services where freely spread ideas and move their media, encouraging the development of modern institutions and mechanisms of their interaction» [1, p. 84]. Another view on globalization he think that, in addition to the interdependence of markets and the increase in the movement of goods, capital and services, globalization is also international business development, unification of management practices, in disseminating the same living standards. Another researcher – Y. Jarov [2, p. 74] – in determining the globalization focuses only on the interdependence of national production and finance «as a result of increasing the number of external agreements,» but, as noted R. Kuchukov and A. Sawka, globalization – is not only «the process of gradual formation seamlessly integrated and interdependent world economy, but also the process of accumulation of structural changes» [3, p. 40]. V. Obolensky [4, p. 72] interprets globalization through interdependence of states and increasing economic relations and diversity, and V. Shcherbakov [5, p. 7] also say about the increasing in «industrial cooperation and specialization and multinational corporations as the dominant form of ownership» B. Myhyeyev [6, p. 50-53, 58-59]

suggests considering globalization in three dimensions: as an objective trend of world economic development, as a goal and as a methodology. A succinct definition offers Grzegorz Kolodko, which is formulated as follows: «Globalization – ... the process of liberalized and integrated world economic system» [7, p. 38]. It should be noted interesting and ambiguous interpretation of globalization proposed by Theodore Louyi that sees globalization as «the process of economic expansion, based on cheaper production as its concentration ... and depends on technology and ease of movement» [8, p. 109]. Note that many researchers [9-12] on the basis of statistics conclude that globalization has covered mainly developed countries, and others – and opinions are divided – or weakly involved in the process of globalization and play a marginal role in globalization or do not participate and act as an object of exploitation.

Setting still unsolved aspects of the problem. However, the problem of external economic assessment of administrative units is still in the field of scientific research. Further development requires justification of mechanism for implementing of foreign policy at the regional level in terms of increasing globalization of economic processes. This shows the relevance of the article that led to its selection for this study.

The purpose of the article. The main goal of this work is to study the theoretical foundations and practical recommendations on improvement of foreign economic activity of Ukraine's regions in a globalized economy, namely identifying the impact of globalization on the development of foreign trade activities in the region, grounding principles of formation of an effective foreign economic activity of the region in the context of globalization.

Presenting main material. All countries are involved in the process of globalization, but only some of them are active members, and others – passive, which in turn depends on many factors, both economic and institutional nature. Economic factors that determine the extent of the country's participation in the globalized economy:

Financial sphere:

- Developed stock markets and insurance, banking;
- Availability of financial institutions that have weight in the international financial market;
- The international status of the currency.

Foreign sphere:

- The prevalence in the country of export deliveries of high technology and technological products and services;

Sphere of industry and transport:

- The presence of multinationals, which are able to carry out international disintegration of production;
- The presence of multinationals, which are able to carry out technology transfer.
- Development and modern transport infrastructure.

Science and technology sphere:

- The ability of the country to develop and implement innovative projects (or access to such innovation);
- The development of modern information and communication technology (Internet, network technology and so on.).

Institutional factors that determine the extent of the country's participation in the globalized economy:

- The country's ability to influence the decisions of international organizations;
- The ability of countries to defend their interests in international affairs;
- Development of national market instruments;
- Carrying out market reforms, taking into account national interests;

- Compliance with national norms, standards, rules, etc. international;
- The presence of an adequate legal framework to regulate all spheres of public life.

According to the authors globalization – is multidimensional, multistructural, so we need to create institutions of governance whose functions would be implemented at different levels, in different directions and according to features of globalization's subjects. As notices the N. Zahladin, «... the current stage of world development is characterized, above all, by deepening of regional integration processes» [13, p. 6].

Summarizing the above, given the inherently ambiguous definition of globalization and recognizing the independent and objective process, we believe that globalization is a process of growing interconnection and interdependence of national economic systems, leading to the formation of a unified holistic world economic system with free movement of goods, services, capitals, technology, information, labor and provides a unified mechanism of regulation and control.

In a globalized economy the region is not just a participant of the world market, but it integrates into the world economy and the integration occurs through various forms of foreign economic activity. Let us note that we, like Alexander Kireev, believe that «the difference between the world economy and the world market is not only and not so much because of the international movement of goods, but because of the international movement of factors of production» [14, p. 36].

The process of globalization affects the development of technological exchange between countries. The reason is in that the modern technologies – are the most significant factor of competitiveness in the global economy that provides dominance in economic economic space and long-term growth. Therefore, developed countries which are carriers of modern technologies (the share of seven countries with 150 accounts for 46 of the 50 makrotechnologies that provide competitive advantages for the remaining countries – four, do not give them to one another even within the stipulated agreement exchange (US attitude towards technology transfer to Japan in the implementation of the regional program PROO [15, p. 42]). As regards the third countries, for them «open only achievements of technological waves that passed away,» exactly, it is – «disposal of waste industrial capital at their expense by full value» [15, p. 42].

We believe that in the transfer exchange of technologies is available participation of not all regions, and those which have a scientific, educational and technological potential. In addition, it is necessary to take into account technological production of the region of imported technologies.

Therefore subnational entities involved in the exchange of technologies is small and to engage in this process, it is need time for the establishment of appropriate scientific and industrial base.

Let us note that, if from the state is strong regulation of technology transfer, than from the international organizations – WTO (TRIPS), WIPO, UNDP – this is not [16, p. 295].

«Globalization of markets leads to the globalization of competition» [17, p. 40] and its aggravation, that many researchers point out [13,18,19]. Region, making the forms of foreign trade activities in different segments of the world economy suffers more or less from competitive influence of other subjects of globalization. The are such major competitors: other subnational movements, states, large cities, multinational corporations, individual companies (tab. 1).

Activity of organizations of global and supranational level, conducted to regulation of foreign economic activity for the region can

be seen as indirect and mediated through the state because subnational movements, unlike the states, are not the subjects of international law and, accordingly, are not in regulation of international organizations.

Globalisation changes the levels of the world economy, and accordingly structure of management. For the region the most significant level of regulation of its activity continues to be the state that determines the orientation of foreign policy, forms of operations, their legal regulation, etc., according to which regions are developing and defining their strategy. The question about the role of the state is controversial in the scientific community, and the main points of view are diametrically opposed. We believe that the role of the state is reduced because the main control functions are moving to international organizations.

During regional integration in the world economy there is a low degree of adjust ability in this process horizontally, through fragmented, and asymmetric multi-speed entry of sub-national entities in the world economical space. In the end, it does not allow the state to develop a single mechanism of synchronous integration of their subjects in the global economy. And in this case only defined targets can be set in national development strategies.

As notes the Nobel laureate Lawrence Klein [18, p. 47], advance toward globalization must be consistent and go through the liberalization of foreign trade, liberalization of services, free movement of capital and financial instruments, free movement of labor.

Thus, the implementation by the region forms of foreign economic activity may not coincide with the trend of globalization, characterized by positive and negative impact, have features of regulation.

In a globalizing of economy financial sector is the most dynamically developing. However, we consider that the participation of regions as active and independent entities in financial transactions in the global financial market is insignificant: the sphere of their activities is limited by certain segment and used tools. In order to determine in which segment of the world market operate sub-national movements, we need consider its structure.

In accordance with the state principles of the foreign trade activities in Ukraine foreign state strategy should be based on the following principles:

- preserve national sovereignty of Ukraine, guarantee its economic security;
- achieve effective management of foreign economic activity on the basis of a certain autonomy in this area and effective state regulation of foreign economic activity;

- limitation of trade liberalization and strengthening the state's role in this area;

- qualitative restructuring of the entire system of external relations as a prerequisite for further structural reforms in the economy and integration of the productive forces of Ukraine into the world economy.

State policy on foreign economic activities should be based on the following principles:

- legal equality of any subjects of this activity, the rule of law to regulate it, the protection of interests of the territory of Ukraine and abroad, equivalence of international exchange, the inadmissibility of dumping during the import and export of goods;

- systematic structural transformation with a focus on active exports, improving the competitiveness of Ukrainian products;

- variance of the approach to solving the problems of foreign trade, evolutionary development and shaping of this policy;

- priming on foreign policy generally recognized norms and principles, trade with all countries on an equal, non-discriminant basis.

These principles must be added by principles of the foreign economic activity of the region:

1. Regional utility, according to which foreign trade is carried out in accordance with the benefits that each participant will receive, as well as a region.

2. Tax incentives of foreign economic activity of the region, under which the regional tax incentives should be exclusively by economic methods within the foreign economic strategy of the state, taking into account the areas of international integration.

3. Dynamic activation of foreign trade, according to which in the region are implemented measures with increasing production and exports of certain products, increase local budget revenues and increase in foreign trade turnover of the region.

4. Fair obligations in foreign trade activity in the region, which is determined in accordance with regional responsibility for establishing and developing international relations.

5. Consistency and uniformity of foreign economic activity of the region, that is an integrated system development of foreign economic activity of the region, balanced development of all its interacting components and relationships.

Given the specificity of foreign economic relations and Ukraine's relations now and considering it in terms of internal and inter level cooperation of relevant institutions [20]: region, CIS countries, foreign countries, it is clear that «the strategy of sustainable development targets for higher self-organization, the study of

Table 1

Competitive interaction of regional with othersubjects of globalization in the world economy

Subjects of globalization	Foreign trade	Transfer of production factors			World financial market
		Capital	Work	Technologies	
International organizations (IMF, World Bank, etc.).	-	-	+	-	-
Supranational organizations (EU, CIS, etc.)	-	-	+	-	+
State	+	+	+	+	+
Subnational entity (region, state, etc.).	+	+	+	+	+
TNC (TNB)	+	-	+	+	-
NGOs	-	-	+	-	+
Big cities	+	+	+	+	+
Some(separate) enterprises	+	+	+	+	-
Individuals	-	-	+	-	-

Note: «+» – is competition; «-» – no competition.

domestic resources development. The transition to a new, environmentally oriented civilization depend not only on the image support a global strategy, but on the involvement of SMEs in the new business culture, the regions, local organizations and their voluntary initiatives» [21, p. 9], in our opinion, firstly, how much commercial and noncommercial appropriate level of market actors are integrated into the system of foreign economic relations and, secondly, that the degree of infrastructure development most markets benefits goods, services and capital. Moreover, to maintain the stability of economic entities should be interested in adapting to the environment. In this regard, we believe that the main causes of regions of interest in the development of foreign economic activity at the expense of its own (individually regulated) regional foreign policy in general and inter-regional cooperation in particular as conscious institutional direction, hence the impact of economic factors to meet their economic goals that are more or less adequate reflection of their social needs and potentially cause a transition region at the second and third levels of external economic relations include:

- involvement of all sectors of economy (government, business, households) in the development of foreign economic activity;
- ensuring the economic competitiveness of the region to the regional capital markets, human resources, production;
- regional expansion and diversification of funding sources by main sectors of cooperation;
- intersector development by strengthening inter-regional relations as potential regional international sales of goods (works, services);
- association of regional efforts in preselling stage of production and marketing services (regional diversification);
- deepening interregional intersectoral cooperation;
- development of non-profit institutions of financial intermediation;
- using of favorable sectoral conditions external or a neighboring market compared with interregional or within the territory;
- rapid (in time) integration into the world economy by expanding partnerships with neighboring territories between sectors of economic operators, or market-objects FEA.

A necessary condition for the sustainability of the economy remains the promotion and supporting of economic development of enterprises in the region by enhancing the use operations of foreign trade character. Consistent implementation of this task should change the nature of Ukraine's integration into the global economy make the process manageable, such that submit to long-term economic objectives, based on the calculation and maintenance of the regional interests of foreign operations.

In connection with this the study of organizational functioning and the creation of adequate conditions of the enterprise organizational structure of the foreign policy is crucial in implementing effective mechanisms of foreign economic activity at mezoekonomical systems.

At the same time, in modern conditions demonopolization of foreign economic activity, market transformation of property relations that contributed to the development of transformational processes at the macro and microlevels of economic system, the region is the main intermediary link for foreign trade complex of the country. In this sense, quite legitimate is the idea that any region (as mezoaggregate of regional businesses) can act as an exporter and importer, and has the right, within its jurisdiction, and own determine the forms, methods and workload on the outer market [22, p. 127].

In this regard deserve close attention the contradictions of Regional Development Ukraine, which are follows:

1. The presence of depressed areas with a high proportion of manufacturing industry: these regions today are less included in foreign economic relations due to critically low competitiveness of their products; depression is much less affected regions that have a powerful resource base and have a high proportion of the mining industry, production of which is the lion's share of national exports.

2. Some regions of Ukraine are not involved in replenishing the export base of the country.

However, we should recognize that non-participation of the regions operations in export or import can not indicative of the depth, extent and possible consequences, it is obvious that these regions have problems in foreign relations of the second and third order (Far and CIS) but, as part of system in management, they can still play a role of subsystems that provide both own and systemic stability, developing relations field of the first (regional) level.

3. Goods that form the basis of export, produce mainly in the areas of the country far from the state border.

4. The existing problems of state regulation of foreign trade, for example, businesses that are actually catalysts of internal processes, inter-regional and global integration have experiencing difficulties of macroeconomic character. Practically all enterprises, regardless of their industry sector, think that the most significant problem of macroeconomic nature (which, again, indicates a lack of competitiveness of domestic producers) are high prices for transport and energy, and the high level of taxation.

At the same time Ukrainian businessmen in almost equal proportions consider that the major threats to their business are increased competition, reduced orders and recession, and government regulation.

In developing and implementing of the state policy in the sphere of foreign economic activity and in the state regulation of subjects of the region we should take into account the phenomenon internally in the country, interregional competition for access to foreign markets, to seek forms of mitigation sharp contradictions that arise, and the differences in regional development.

In determining foreign economic independence of the region should be taken into account factors such as: industry specialization of the region that is associated with features of its natural resources and displays its export opportunities; «national mentality of the region»; state ownership in sectors of the economy of the region; geographical position that makes the difference in transportation and other costs; degree of development of institutional infrastructure of the region; the level and areas of potential increasing economic power; the degree of socio-economic inconsistencies of society; human resources; political stability.

Territorial features of dynamics of industrial, export production are defined by objectives and characterized by regional development pace and nature of change in output, and the degree of sustainability.

The authors believe that factors that cause differences in the state of socio-economic development of regions and their adaptation to market conditions, define the following features in regional development.

Using economic methods of management that are adequate to market relations between all interacting institutional subjects in the process of social reproduction, have necessitates of a fundamental change of the existing system of international management at the regional level, since it is absolutely obvious shortcomings.

Main among them – the individual elements disparity regional economy, their low competitiveness, chronic backlog in solving pressing social problems and inefficient use of regional resources.

Coordination of foreign economic activity means public policy choices based on regional cooperation reproduction subsystems, from which all will benefit. For best results over system of the first level as many sub-regions should be active in the field of promotion of regional interests.

At the same time the main priority of Ukraine's foreign policy in the sphere of international economic relations is promoting of the development of national economy, which in the conditions of globalization is impossible without broad inclusion of Ukraine in world economic relations [23]. But we should recognize that there is a large gap between the rights and responsibilities of regions, on the one hand, and the conditions of formation of financial base necessary for the implementation of the rights and duties of Regions Ukraine – on the other hand. The financial framework of regions forms under significant influence of decisions taken at national level. A government policy in the regulation of foreign trade and direct regulation of lobbying at various levels of government permits to include mechanisms that are legal or semilegal means – legal norms that arising from procedural regulations. This economic activity of the state apparatus in every level is subjected to legal regulation and control, which opens the possibility to objectively assess its effectiveness. The quality of foreign economic relations between the regions of Ukraine depends on:

1) the degree of interdependencies targeted items – institutional level of interconnections across sectors and markets subsystems regional economic activity;

2) the degree of interaction of targeted elements – the institutional inter assistance in sectoral and regional markets of FEA subsystem.

Conclusions and suggestions. Systemic effects of new reforms in Ukraine determined the priorities of territorial development, which strategically need to focus both on the national and regional levels. Question of effective of socio-economic assessment of potential led to the need to improve the methodology of his research.

Foreign trade of the region in the context of globalization is an activity of economic entities region and foreign business entities, taking place in the region as Ukraine and abroad, based on such principles as sovereignty of the people of Ukraine made foreign economic activity; free foreign trade business; legal equality and non-discrimination; rule of law; protect the interests of economic operators; Equivalence exchange inadmissibility dumping the importation and exportation of goods. Consequently, foreign trade activities of the region in the context of globalization is an activity of economic entities region and foreign business entities, taking place in the region as Ukraine and abroad. Foreign trade of the region based on the principles of the regional utility, tax incentives, dynamic activation, conscientious fulfillment of obligations, consistency and uniformity, and has its own forms and features of their regulation.

In the implementation of foreign policy the leading role is export, development of which creates conditions for economic, technological, financial and food security.

The article defines globalization as a process of interconnection and interdependence of national economic systems, that leads to the formation of a unified holistic world economic system of free movement of goods, services, capital, technology, information, labor, and provides a unified mechanism of regulation and control. Globalization is a new stage of internationalization of the world economic

system, about which allowed to speak changes in economic and institutional spheres.

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Гращенко І.С., Краснюк С.О. Проблеми регіонального розвитку України в умовах глобалізаційних процесів

Анотація. У статті обґрунтовано теоретичні основи та практичні рекомендації з удосконалення зовнішньоекономічної діяльності регіонів України в умовах глобалізації економіки, а саме виявлення впливу глобалізації на розвиток зовнішньоекономічної діяльності в регіоні. Обґрунтовано принципи формування ефективної зовнішньоекономічної діяльності регіону в умовах глобалізації.

Ключові слова: глобалізація, зовнішньоекономічна діяльність, регіони України, світогосподарські зв'язки, зовнішньоекономічна політика, регіональний рівень.

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Аннотация. В статье обоснованы теоретические основы и практические рекомендации по совершенствованию внешнеэкономической деятельности регионов Украины в условиях глобализации экономики, а именно выявление влияния глобализации на развитие внешнеэкономической деятельности в регионе. Обоснованы принципы формирования эффективной внешнеэкономической деятельности региона в условиях глобализации.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, внешнеэкономическая деятельность, регионы Украины, мирохозяйственные связи, внешнеэкономическая политика, региональный уровень.