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МІЖНАРОДНА НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНА
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В УМОВАХ ІНТЕГРАЦІЙНИХ
ТА ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЙНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ»

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Актуальні проблеми зовнішньоекономічної та інноваційної діяльності в умовах інтеграційних та глобалізаційних процесів: матеріали міжнародної науково-практичної інтернет-конференції науковців і студентів (м. Маріуполь, 25 жовтня 2018 р.). Маріуполь: ДонДУУ, 2018. 269 с.

Розглядаються актуальні проблеми сталого розвитку світової економіки, зовнішньоекономічної та інноваційної діяльності в умовах світових глобалізаційних та інтеграційних процесів.

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Секція 1

**ПРОБЛЕМИ СВІТОВОГО І ГЕОЕКОНОМІЧНОГО
РОЗВИТКУ**

**SPECIFIC INSTRUMENTS FOR ECONOMIC REGULATION:
EU EXPERIENCE TO INTRODUCE IN UKRAINE**

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For any state at all times and economic conditions the development and management of the national economy is the most urgent. Particularly relevant these questions are for our country at the present time, when the effective restructuring of the economy was market under conditions of globalization and integration, it is necessary to use modern management tools. Internationally recognized tools that technical regulations are parts of the mechanism. With the accession of Ukraine to the WTO issue of state influence on entrepreneurship within the technical regulation has acquired special significance and requires an analysis of the experience.

Summary of experience with existing approaches to the institutional structure of the system of technical regulation addressed in the collective work of a national body of experts in the field of technical regulation [1]. On the basis of this work and suggestions provided by International Trade Centre UNCTAD / WTO (The Joint technical cooperation agency of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization) [2], found that countries use different approaches to shaping the institutional structure of the system of technical regulation (Table 1), which have varying degrees of centralization and functions of the state.

Table 1

Approaches to the formation of institutions of technical regulation

Approach	General characteristics of the system	National Authority	
		Status	Quantity
Integrated	Combine features of standardization, metrology, testing and certification	State	One
Half-integrated	Combine features of standardization, metrology and accreditation singles out – certification	State	Two
Trans-half-integrated	Combine features of standardization, metrology and accreditation singles out – testing and certification, market surveillance	State	Three
Traditional	Combine features of standardization, metrology and certification marks out – a voluntary certification and testing	State Private	Two or more
Trans-traditional	Delineating the basic functions in the public sector, singles out – a voluntary certification	Of State Private	Four or more
Market	Clearly delineating the functions of the state and private sectors	Of State Private	Four or more

The integrated approach where state agency heads all components of the technical regulation is the least complicated, while the functioning of this body is protected by law. It should be noted that this approach is used the countries, which transform the system of technical regulation, where the influence of the state in the period of economic reforms are necessary and reasonable.

In developed economies used more complex structural elements of the system: the national authorities are mostly non-demarcated and by feature, as there is a clear distribution of applications of state and market mechanisms, legislative strengthening component systems that are managed by public authorities. Detailed description of technical regulations allowed to state the following [3]: countries used different approaches; improvement of the system does not require a phased transition; separation of private body is possible in the conditions of the relevant service sector in the business environment.

For Ukraine, which transforms the system of technical regulations at the request of the WTO and the European Union, it is important to the experience of European countries regarding the organizational structure of the system. According to the data (Table 2), the European countries usually use a market approach: public administration is in the market surveillance and control, as well as consumer protection.

Table 2

**Characteristics of the governing authorities
of the system of technical regulations of the European countries**

Country	Authority of the system of technical regulation
Germany	<p>National authority – Institute standards, which coordinates the activities of the network of technical committees on standardization, reflecting their European structure, in the sphere of metrology – German Physics and Technology Institute.</p> <p>Conformity assessment by independent certification bodies engaged in private ownership.</p> <p>Accreditation body, which is quite a significant number, united in Accreditation Council (significant difference from European principles).</p> <p>Market control and consumer protection is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Labor. Market surveillance for products covered by technical regulations, conduct inspections of branch ministries</p>
France	<p>The overall coordination of activities in the field of technical regulations by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry.</p> <p>In the sphere of standardization has Standardization Association, which coordinates the activities of a network of technical committees on standardization, reflecting their European structure, in the sphere of metrology – National Metrology Laboratory, which coordinates the activities of independent calibration services.</p> <p>Conformity assessment bodies involved in the Association of Independent certification of quality management systems and environmental management.</p> <p>Operates National Accreditation Agency.</p> <p>Monitoring the market Directorate General combat contraband and counterfeit products through a network of nearly 100 regional centers.</p> <p>Consumer protection is engaged in a wide network of organizations and arbitration</p>
Austria	<p>The overall coordination by the Ministry of Economy.</p> <p>National Authority – Institute standards, which coordinates the activities of the network of technical committees on standardization, reflecting their European structure in the sphere of metrology – State Bureau of Metrology, which operates through a network of regional centers in the public interest (trade, communications, transport, environment , energy, security).</p> <p>Conformity assessment by independent certification bodies engaged in private ownership.</p> <p>In the sphere of consumer protection act public organizations.</p> <p>Market surveillance of the safety of industrial and food products demarcated, carry out inspections of relevant ministries</p>
Finland	<p>Coordinates the activities of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.</p> <p>In the sphere of standardization has Finnish Standards Association, which operates a network of technical committees in the field of metrology – Centre for metrology and accreditation for the calibration activities responsible management of security technology.</p> <p>Conformity assessment body is a technical research center.</p> <p>In the sphere of national accreditation body is the National Accreditation Service, which is part of the Centre for Metrology and Accreditation.</p> <p>Market surveillance carried out by public authority.</p> <p>In the sphere of the consumer protection, there are public organizations</p>
Czech Republic	<p>Coordination of work the Office of standardization and metrology, subordinated to the Ministry of Economy.</p> <p>National Authority – Institute standards in the field of metrology – National Metrology Centre and a network of regional centers.</p> <p>In the sphere of certification bodies are independent, privately-owned.</p> <p>In the sphere of market surveillance are relevant line ministries with the inspection.</p> <p>Separately functioning inspection control for food safety, hygiene and veterinary service</p>

Poland	The overall coordination by the Ministry of Economy. In the sphere standardization operates Polish Center of Standardization (as an association), in the field of metrology – Meteorological Institute. In the sphere certification are independent certification bodies in the field of accreditation – National Accreditation Body. In the sphere consumer protection under the Antimonopoly Committee established appropriate regional inspection. Control of food safety, veterinary and sanitary perform services under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health
Hungary	General coordination by the Ministry of Economy. In the field of standardization operates Hungarian Standards Institute., In the field of metrology - Meteorological Centre and a number of regional centers. In the area of accreditation – accreditation body. Certification bodies are independent. Protection of consumers through a network of public organizations
Latvia	The overall coordination by the Ministry of Economy. In the sphere of standardization acts Association standardization, in the sphere of metrology – National Metrology Centre and a network of regional centers that provide unity and accuracy of measurements. In the sphere of certification by an independent certification bodies, private ownership. In the sphere of accreditation established a National Accreditation Agency. In the sphere of the consumer protection acts Center Consumer Protection

Comparative analysis and synthesis of experience proved that applying the technical regulation, its different methods and mechanisms (Fig. 1), the government decides the issue of spheres of influence and intensity of the economy. Organizational impact of the government carried out either directly – are public bodies, or indirectly – through the participation of government representatives in the work of national organizations. A common approach is to influence through the laws. Also used than organizational, communication and financial mechanisms.

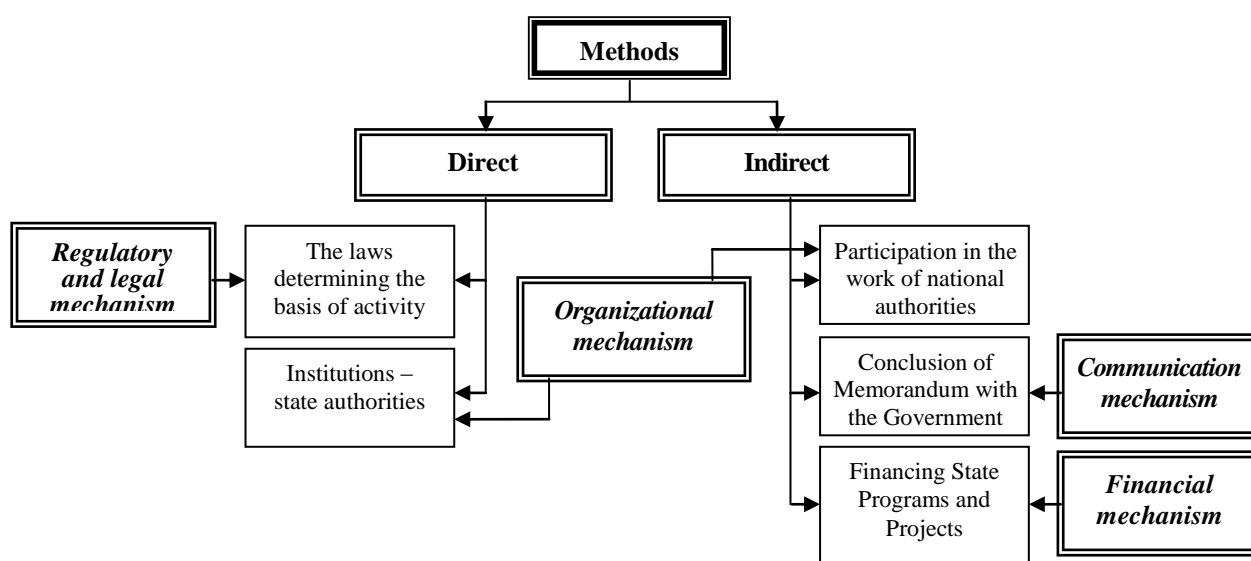


Fig. 1. Methods and mechanisms

of state intervention in the sphere of technical regulation of the economy

Applied in developed countries regulatory mechanisms include the use of such instruments as the valuation requirements in some aspects of product quality or environmental standards that are laid in, as well as many and varied constraints and rules associated with industrial activity. The experience legal provision indicates that fewer regulatory measures related to technical parameters, the more they will encourage innovative processes in the production.

Governments in developed countries are in the last decades of intensive legislative activity in the protection of state interests and rights of consumers, public safety, environmental protection, improving the competitiveness of national economies. In foreign practice Regulatory and regulatory function of the state in the field of technical regulations implemented in different ways, but the important role given to standardization, which gets more and more support from the state through its legislative and administrative bodies: the plans and strategies of standardization, at least, consistent with the relevant authorities. The influence of the state on standardized and carried out through the participation of the government in the management and working bodies (technical committees, subcommittees and working groups) national organizations, as well as the financing of projects in which it is interested.

In the financing of national standardization organizations abroad as a general rule: government subsidies should not exceed the criterion by which the state can crucially affect the independent status of the national organization. Overall funding for national organizations for standardization of public funds are usually limited: only 28% of the national authorities of the countries receive from the government budget full 13% – do not receive subsidies, others – in part.

In Ukraine, the transformation of the system of technical regulation is justified in terms of the significant impact of tools on the development of national economy, including foreign trade by removing technical barriers to overcome that countries with harmonized system spends 8% of export expenses from non-harmonized – 70%. The desire of developed countries to reduce state influence on the economy

emphasizes the importance of transforming the system of technical regulation and deregulation in terms of business environment.

Thus, the influence of the state in the sphere of technical regulation and standardization in particular, is how the bodies in this area if they are public, and through the participation of the government in the management and working bodies (technical committees, subcommittees and working groups) national standardization organizations, and by funding projects that interested government agencies. Ukraine should consider the experience of many developed economies in the process of transformation of the system of technical regulation. Conceptual is the following principles: the development of phased transitions are optional; transformed the structure of the system must be relevant to the economy, the isolation of private national body is possible in the conditions of the relevant service sector in the business environment. Done in a study of approaches to systematization of state intervention in the technical regulation of the economy will promote the use of foreign experience and development of mechanisms of state control in this sphere in Ukraine.

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