

EXPERIENCE IN THE INTERREGIONAL STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTING OF CHINA'S PEOPLE REPUBLIC

Rohozian Y.S.

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Senior Research Scholar
Lugansk branch of the Institute of Economic and Legal Research of NAS of Ukraine

There are many actions in every country for developing intergovernmental relations involving common problems between budget provision of regions and incentives creation for local authorities to carry out effective social and economic policies. All these facts make researching of foreign experience implementing interregional strategies on the China example.

China has carried out phased regional policy, under which the various parts of the country are included in the system of economic relations in different pace and scale.

In terms of total Chinese law, interregional strategic goals set five-year plans, unlike the Ukrainian development strategies. Thus, the need to implement programs set 10th, 11th and 12th five-year plans for today, and specific actions indicated in the development regions program. Some auxiliary activities in financial, tax and other areas of law established regional or national level.

Thus, China actively pursued the policy of regional development, as opposed to inter-regional. Despite needing for the existence

and implementation of long-term contracts or strategies for the development of interregional relations, China doesn't pay enough attention to the process. In general, all interregional development programs written in the overall strategy of the China economic development and don't involve the promotion of inter-specific strategic sectors.

Around 2008 the government eased its control over the financing projects at the regional level. Regional authorities were granted the right to develop financial instruments to invest the construction of interregional projects and infrastructure.

Overall, the results of regional and inter-regional policy in China can be viewed as a positive experience, but for the further development of lagging regions have certain obstacles. Thus, in the regions there are no strategies for the development of interregional cooperation. That's why the commute programs and action plans are the last term in nature, and therefore cannot fully replace the strategic plans and actions.