

предшествуют Основы, а дополняют их Руководства. Все положения, содержащиеся в серии Стандартов безопасности, имеют вид предписаний: они стилистически выдержаны в настоящем времени, как это принято в отношении обязательств по международному и национальному праву. Это отвечает тому назначению, которое предусмотрено для стандартов в Уставе МАГАТЭ.

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LOCAL PARTNERSHIP AS A FORM OF INTEGRATION IN EUROREGION "UPPER PRUT"

The current realities of European integration processes strengthen the role of cross-border cooperation and open new opportunities for the development of rural areas. The convergence of the rural areas economy of the Euroregion "Upper Prut" simultaneously acts as a catalyst and an indicator of the development of European integration of Ukraine.

However, the current state of rural areas development of the Chernivtsi region is a process of uneven, asynchronous and disproportionate changes. The analysis of the development of rural areas showed an uneven development. The main disproportions in the development of rural areas of the Chernivtsi region are the following: monofunctional character of development; inefficient agriculture; negative impact on soil fertility, insufficient application of organic and mineral fertilizers; low income of the rural population; absence of conditions for the development of alternative business lines and their further diversification in rural areas; lack of an adequate mechanism for implementing financial support for the development of rural areas; Lack of economic interest to live and work in rural areas, motivation for work, unemployment, labor migration, poverty. Asymmetric development of rural areas of the Chernivtsi region makes it difficult to use the border as a stimulating rather than inhibiting factor of cross-border convergence.

Local partnership (first appeared in the mid-1980s, in the Anglo-Saxon

countries as the idea of the joint work of many actors, aimed at the development of local communities). The network of cooperation is created on the basis of the interests of stakeholders, clients, workers, rural population, partner institutions and local communities.

To choose the optimal form of local partnership, it is necessary to take into account political, economic, legal, financial, demographic, cultural, technical and organizational aspects. Institutions, various kinds of organizations, entrepreneurs and, of course, local government can represent participants of the local partnership for the development of rural areas.

The most known forms of functioning of local partnerships are the following: the model of local partnership, worked out by the US Department of Labor (local economic revitalization), the model of the program "Leader +" (local action groups). This model is probably the most relevant today, because its goal is to support joint projects in rural regions that initiate active participation at the local level (Engel J. 1994). The aim of the program is to support and orientate actors in rural areas for long-term use of the potential of the territories, as well as the introduction of integrated, high-quality and multiplier strategies for the sustainable development of rural areas. The priority areas for the implementation of the Leader + program include: support for territorially oriented integrated development strategies and the foundations of community involvement and integration (in particular, local producers); support for joint work between rural regions: regional, interregional and international cooperation, consolidation of all rural areas (Brussels, 2010).

At the same time, social partnership is the result of an active factor in the equalization of asymmetries in the development of rural areas in which different social groups, strata and classes with their own specific interests create their own organizations through which they form a stable social community and ensure the social and economic stability of rural areas. The subjects of social partnership, as well as subjects of social and labor relations, are the following: employees, labor collectives, trade unions; employers and their associations; state and local self-government bodies as well as their representatives and jointly established bodies for regulating social and labor relations.

Socio-economic partnership in the agrarian sphere is a form of interaction between agricultural producers, landowners and the rural community in order to realize the interests of the parties and support rural development on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit.

In modern conditions, a number of functions, which are often difficult to fulfill, fall on the state. The integration of state regulation with the opportunities of the private sector is the way out of this situation and can be considered as partnership between them. These relations manifest themselves in various models designed to satisfy the corresponding social needs. The system of the triune public-private partnership between the authorities, business and the rural community should be based on the use of international standards of social

responsibility, which provide for the observance of the principles of social responsibility and aimed at protecting the environment, saving resources economically. This will establish clear requirements for business, authority and society and thereby eliminate the existing disadvantages of today's so-called cooperation in the countryside.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЕВРОИНТЕГРАЦИИ

Уровень развития науки и техники является определяющим фактором прогресса общества, повышения благосостояния граждан, их духовного и интеллектуального роста. Этим обусловлена необходимость приоритетной государственной поддержки развития науки как источника экономического роста и неотъемлемой составляющей национальной культуры и образования, создание условий для реализации интеллектуального потенциала граждан в сфере научной и научно-технической деятельности, обеспечение использования достижений отечественной и мировой науки и техники для удовлетворения социальных, экономических, культурных и других потребностей.

В современных условиях трансформации украинского общества и государства с целью развития правовой науки была утверждена Стратегия развития Национальной академии правовых наук Украины на 2016 - 2020 годы. В документе были учтены особенности и положения соответствующих нормативно-правовых актов, в частности приоритетных направлений развития науки и техники на период до 2020 года, определенных Законом Украины «О приоритетных направлениях развития науки и техники» от 9 сентября 2010 г., № 2519-VI, Законом Украины «О научной и научно-технической деятельности», «Об