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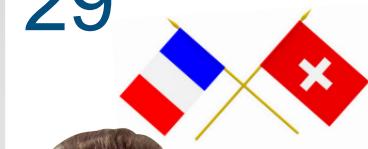
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About InterRegioNovation

InterRegioNovation is the International Association devoted to the transfer and exchange of knowledge and innovations at all regional levels (country, region, city, community etc.) between knowledge transfer professionals (business, research institutions, policy makers, government agencies, individuals, others) in all countries of the enlarged Europe, CIS countries and from other continents for stimulating and enhancing economic and social growth in the regions.

This is a policy and research association that brings together all knowledge transfer professionals who are interested in delivering efficient, flexible, innovative and cost-effective services across the private and public sectors. We work closely with business, research and educational institutions, government agencies, policy makers, NGOs, media, individuals and other stakeholders to promote the interests of their industries.

Our members understand the changing needs of the transfer and exchange of knowledge and innovations and through continuous professional development, marketing and networking opportunities offered in this association, we keep current with the latest knowledge trends and issues that challenge people in their work and life journey. We also offer expansive opportunities for partner connection through our networks.

Journal “Regional Innovations” is one of the Association’s tools for innovators and everybody who is interested in any aspects of innovation development.



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About journal

On behalf of the Editorial Board, it gives us a great pleasure to welcome you to the forth and the last issue of 2016 of the Regional Innovations Journal. This is a thematic special issue dedicated to broad aspects of demarcation, border management and cross-border cooperation.

The Regional Innovations publishes original research papers, policy analyses, review papers and book reviews in order to establish an effective channel of communication between business, research institutions, policy makers, government agencies, and individuals relative to the analysis of various aspects of knowledge and innovations transfer and exchange within regional dimensions.

This is an independent, peer-reviewed, Internet-based international journal devoted to publishing original research papers of highest quality, sharing ideas and discussing innovation sector within regional dimensions. Normally, four issues are prepared each year. The journal welcomes to submit research papers by exceptional innovators, leading universities, globally recognized business, government agencies, policy makers and political leaders.

We intend that our readers will be exposed to the most central and significant issues in innovations development. We wish to publish papers that exemplify the highest standards of clarity, and that promise to have significant impact on existing front-line debates or to lead to new ones. The journal explores key priorities of the knowledge and innovations transfer and exchange in terms of critical aspects of human life (economy, law, science, business, health, education, culture etc.). We therefore welcome submissions not only from established areas of research, but also from new and emerging fields and those which are less well represented in existing publications, e.g. engineering studies, biomedical research etc.

We also strive to ensure that being under expert evaluation, each submission will receive developmental and supportive comments to enhance the article. Our refereeing process will involve that each submission will be reviewed by one or more specialists in the relevant field. Articles will be added to the volumes and the journal audience will receive e-mails updates to encourage them to the new articles.

We are delighted with, and immensely grateful to the large numbers of colleagues, both members of the Associations InterRegioNovation and FranceXP (France), representatives from many universities in France, Latvia, UK, Azerbaijan, China, Belarus, Ukraine and other institutions, who have supported the editorial process. And we are very proud of the expertise that they collectively bring, which we believe is unsurpassed by any contemporary innovative journal.

We are immensely grateful to our colleagues for their support and advice through the process of setting the journal up, and for the confidence they have placed in us in supporting this initiative at a time of economic uncertainty.

In the development of the Regional Innovations to date, we would like to enlist the support of a number of organisations who wish to promote this online journal to their experts. To ensure its sustainability, we would also like to invite other organisations, networks, conferences and meetings to associate themselves with the Regional Innovations. We therefore aim for the Regional Innovations to become the leading online forum to globally disseminate outstanding research papers on innovation sector in regional dimensions. Being an online periodical, the Regional Innovations is also a forum for exchange of imaginative ideas readers wish to share. Contributions of articles on innovations sector and your comments about this issue are very welcome.

To this end, if you lead, represent, or are a member of any such organisation, please contact us to offer your support and commit to promoting the Regional Innovations as a publication outlet for research undertaken by your experts.

We do hope you enjoy and benefit from the Regional Innovations! And many thanks for staying with us in 2017!

**Jean-François Devemy
Publishing Director**

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THE REFORM OF DECENTRALIZATION AND STRATEGIC BUDGET PLANNING: PROSPECTS FOR UKRAINE

Abstract

The article is devoted to prospects of conducting the reform of decentralization and its relationship with reforming of the administrative division of Ukraine and introduction of medium-term budgetary planning. Also the article presents the relationship between state and local budgets within the decentralization reform in Ukraine, new revenue structure of local budgets and renewed functionality of local governments according to changes in Ukrainians legislation connected with the decentralization reform. More obligations of local governments directed on development both the decentralization and strategic budget planning are suggested.

Implementation of the decentralization reform is the strategic priority for Ukraine. Together with the alteration of Ukrainian administrative division, which is made within administrative reform, the reforming of budget management caused by decentralization must stay in the spotlight.

The reform of decentralization aims to the increase in powers of local communities to legislatively measured level of independence. This independence, first of all refers to the capacity of local budgets, in meaning of transition to self-financing. Such activities require significant reforming of budget management, because the development of each region is a strategic goal not only for this region, but also for the State in the context of the national strategy. That's why the necessity of strategic planning extends its measures from the government commitment to the liability of each community.

Key words: decentralization, administrative reform, strategic budget planning, state and local budgets.

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**CITIES, STATES AND EMPIRES*****Abstract***

Five years before leading the unexpectedly successful campaign for the UK to leave the EU, the then Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, had been referenced in an article in the Economist which presented the implicit ideology of both the mayor and the city: “Londonism calls for state spending on infrastructure and a liberal line on immigration. Essentially, it is a commitment to relentless growth and openness. The city long ago made the transition from mere capital to global hub. Now it has a political philosophy to match...” (Londonism and its adherents. The creed of the capital. The Economist, 3 February, 2011. <http://www.economist.com/node/18073240>).

The city’s ideology, with its emphasis on the global rather than the national, and which reached its apogee at the London Olympics of 2012, was, and is, the polar opposite of the Brexiteers’ preoccupation with national identity and stricter border controls. Already at the time of the Economist article, in 2011, a tension could be discerned between the global orientation of London’s ‘city state’ and the rest of Britain which had, following the financial crisis of 2008, begun to move in the opposite direction, culminating in the Brexit vote of 2016.

The idea of London becoming increasingly detached from the rest of the UK was not a new one, but dated back to the de-regulation of the financial sector in the 1980s. King (1990) had referred to London becoming ‘unhooked’ from the country of which it was the capital – the idea being that it had been an imperial capital and had retained a global role which now no longer depended on its being capital of the United Kingdom. Friedmann (1995), a leading proponent of ‘world cities theory’, saw networks of cities becoming more important as a result of changes in the international economy, such that national states would lose their significance. Whereas previously globalization had been seen as giving power to multi-national companies, it was increasingly the cities where those companies and organizations were concentrated that were now seen as powerful (see Sassen, 1995). Brenner (1998) argued, however, that there was no zero-sum relationship between cities and nation-states, but that their respective roles were changing as the transnational division of labour in the global economy shifted. The process could be described as de-territorialisation and re-territorialisation – in effect a loosening of the notion of national economy and the rise of cities as nodes of international networks.

“Global cities, whether major or minor, are the key nodes articulating these new or strengthened cross-border networks. We can see here the formation, at least incipient, of a transnational urban system. These cities are not simply in a relation of competition to each other, they are part of emergent global divisions of labor” (Sassen, 2010).

Key words: global cities, networks, neoliberalism, globalism, self-government, neo-medievalism, empire.



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REASONS FOR THE DECREASE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN CHINA: AN OVERVIEW OF INDIA'S PROSPECTS FOR BECOMING THE WORLD'S LEADING MANUFACTURER OF GOODS

Abstract

The article provides an overview on the key reasons for the decline of growth dynamics in China and examines the limitations and flaws of the Chinese growth model that caused a lot of foreign manufacturers and investments to leave China and move their business to other countries, particularly to India. The research also defines economic growth models for China and India and studies the innovations that played a significant role in the implementation of the economic reforms in these countries.

Countries with emerging economies, especially China and India, have recently developed political and economic power. In the modern world, China is a country with the greatest history of development. The Chinese economy has grown at a phenomenal rate and, according to most economists, it was mostly due to the unique government reforms of the 1990s. Nearly 40 years of reforms and innovations have transformed China into one of the fastest-growing countries with impressive political influence on the international scene. At the same time, the growth of such traditional mechanisms, such as protection of property rights, reforming of political institutions, and legal protection of private businesses, were not the main components of these reforms.

Due to an early start and the support of government programs, income levels in China have overtaken its main rival India. The role of foreign investment in China was very significant, and the main growth in exported goods and innovative products were due to the foreign investment sector. In terms of high economic growth, government support and reforms had a big influence.

The highest influx of investments into China was in 2006 with \$69 billion, exceeding the total investments of 2004, which reached \$60 billion. When comparing the second-world giant India to China, despite India's development beginning a few decades later than that of China and having a lower rate of growth, it has become China's main competitor in economic development, particularly in the areas of foreign direct investment (FDI) and production export. Although the FDI amount in India is still about 6 times lower than in China, in the last 4 years, net FDI inflow into India has increased by almost 2 times from \$ 23.9 billion in 2012 to \$ 44.2 billion in 2015 [1]. India's GDP after the crisis of 2008, when it stood at 3.8%, has risen to 7.57% in 2015, while China's GDP has decreased from 7.1% in 2014 to 6.9% in 2015 [2]. By 2040, China GDP is expected to fall to 4%, while that of India is expected to stay at 7% till mid 2030s and remain at 6% by 2050.

Keywords: *economic growth model, manufacturing, foreign investments.*

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MODERN MEDICINE IN UKRAINE: REALITIES, PROBLEMS AND WAYS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT

Abstract

Population health is one of the social indicators of public progress, economic growth potential and security of the state, and occupies a leading position in the value system of any civilized country. One of the important components of the strategic planning of the state policy in healthcare is the tendency of morbidity and prevalence of the diseases among the population. In Ukraine health of the population is getting worse every year, it requires the development of a new medical paradigm providing right approaches to the health support and treatment. The authors note that in order to change from the current situation to better it is necessary, firstly, that the modern medical community should accept as an axiom of its activities predictive, preventive, personalized, participatory, precision medicine.

The most important moment in the addressing of this issue is the radical transformation of the existing medical education system, training of highly qualified scientific and pedagogical staff because a functioning today conservative and insufficiently mobile system of higher medical education does not completely meet today's challenges and requirements in its ideology, form, content and final results and so can not provide proper training of a new generation of specialists. The departments and later the faculties on the basis of the state leading medical universities can implement and develop this strategy. Secondary, the development of health insurance is an important step in the establishment and improvement of medical aid to the population of Ukraine. These ways out of existing situation will require serious efforts from the state, but they will be rewarded by the decrease of morbidity, improvement of the life quality and increase of duration of the healthy life of the Ukraine population.

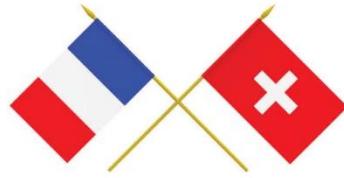
Population health is one of the social indicators of public progress, economic growth potential and security of the state, and occupies a leading position in the value system of any civilized country. The state of population health is influenced by a number of socio-economic, environmental, biological and other factors.

One of the important components of the strategic planning of the state policy in healthcare is the tendency of morbidity and prevalence of the diseases among the population [3]. An analysis of the official statistics in Ukraine (table 1) showed that in 2015 year as compared with 2014 year there was an increase of the diseases prevalence index among the population, and the population morbidity index in 2015 year remained almost at the level of 2014 year. There was a tendency to decrease the indexes of the diseases prevalence and the morbidity of the population of Ukraine during the 2011-2014 years.

Key words: Ukraine, 5 P medicine, insurance medicine.

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**THE GENEVAN FUNDS: A CROSS BORDER OPPORTUNITY?*****Abstract***

More and more French and Swiss citizens who live in France, work in Switzerland, and so, cross the border every day. If they work in the canton of Geneva, they pay taxes on wages to the canton administration due to the "withholding taxes system" implemented in this canton. Due to the fact, they benefit from the French public services such as schools, hospitals, infrastructures and security, the canton of Geneva pays a grant every year to the French Government as a compensation.

Today some voices say that the system is not adapted. First because the French Government transfers all the grants to the local governments when the taxes on wages are targeted to the State, in France and when also the border workers pay local taxes to the French local Government. But today some Swiss politicians estimate that the compensation is disseminated to all the cities having a border worker, even when the city (or village) is situated 150 km from Geneva and so it may be qualified as sprinkling. In addition, criticisms are made on the use of these funds, for local fantasies, often far from the initial idea which was to strengthen cross border infrastructures.

On the other hand, some analysts say that this system is much cheaper for Switzerland than it is in other regions, when the tax is paid where you live. In addition, the grants are used more and more for structural cross border projects, mainly in the field of transport, which represent a benefit for the both countries. The debate is far to be ended...

Key words: cross border cooperation, local investments, financing local infrastructures, withholding tax.



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INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM: CHALLENGES AND REFORMS

Abstract

Education is one of the most powerful instruments for reducing poverty and inequality and lays a foundation for sustained economic growth. Education is equally key to enhance India's competitiveness in the global economy. Therefore, ensuring access to quality education for all, in particular for the poor and rural population, is central to the economic and social development of India. Having improved access, India is now seeking to upgrade the quality of education provided and improve levels of learning. It is also seeking to bring the remaining 8 million or so out-of-school children into school. Most of these children belong to marginalized communities or live in far flung rural communities. The country is also seeking to ensure that all those enrolled are retained in school till they complete their elementary education.

India faces many challenges that could be tackled through the education system. For one gender issues have come to the fore. Changing gender mindsets seems to be imperative and gender studies education is one way of doing so. Also India, along with most countries, is concerned with the future of the labor market and employability. Many of India's concerns about education are ensuring quality, improving teacher capabilities, effective use of technology, and improving management systems. Building upon the existing capacities and recognizing the immense contribution to nation building that the large network of educational institutions has made in the post independent India; the country has embarked upon a second phase of expansion and establishment of centres of excellence in higher education. It is envisioned that strengthening the two ends of the spectrum, namely, elementary education and higher/technical education would help in meeting the objectives of expansion, inclusion and excellence in education.

The main objective of this article is to present a glimpse of Indian education, various programs and schemes for nationalization and universalization of education. The article also depicts the importance of child education and the different challenges and issues faced by Indian education, following the essential steps to reform modern education for internationalization.

The modern school system was brought to India, including the English language, originally by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in the 1830s. The curriculum was confined to "modern" subjects such as science and mathematics, and subjects like metaphysics and philosophy were considered unnecessary. Teaching was confined to classrooms and the link with nature was broken, as also the close relationship between the teacher and the student.

Key words: education, public institutions, technology, progress, reforms.

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Requirements for articles

- Articles are accepted in English and French. Good English and French spelling and punctuation are preferred. Papers should be written in a third person, impersonal style and any use of 'I/we' should be avoided.
- Articles should not normally exceed 10,000 words. All articles are refereed by acknowledged experts in the subject.
- Abstracts of approximately 100 words are required for all articles (abstract in English and French is required for articles written in French).
- Article should include no more than 7 keywords.
- Articles should be compiled in the following order: title page; abstract; keywords; main text; acknowledgments; appendixes; references.
- The introduction should clearly define the nature of the problem being considered. The new contribution the paper makes should be identified and situated in relation to the relevant scientific literature and, wherever possible, the practical relevance of its results should be indicated. The "Regional Innovations" journal will publish papers that evaluate important topics relevant to new areas of emerging research and policy.
- All the authors of an article should include their full names, affiliations, postal addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses on the cover page of the article. One author should be identified as the corresponding author.
- For all articles non-discriminatory language is mandatory.
- Tables should be prepared on separate sheets; they should not be embedded within the text. Each table should have an appropriate caption.
- All photographs, maps, charts and diagrams should be referred to as "Figures", and should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are referred to in the text. They should be prepared on separate sheets.
- Endnotes should be marked clearly in the text at a point of punctuation, and listed consecutively at the end of the paper. They should not be listed at the bottom of each relevant page.
- The full references should be listed at the end of the paper. They must include the names and initials of all the authors, the year of publication in parentheses, the full title of the article (or book), the full name of the journal, the volume number and pages and, for books, the publisher's name and city of publication. The references in the text should be done in square brackets (for example, [2; 4; 15]).

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Call for papers

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE (distance format)

“Investment Policies: New Models, New Mindsets, New Markets, New Practical Strategies”

15-16 November 2017

The aim of the conference is to involve a wide range of experts in discussing important trends and challenges of investment policies nowadays. Organizations around the world are contemplating alternative approaches to international investment. The focus of the conference will be how to attract the right kind of international investment that can help enhance skills and education, transfer competencies and strengthen manpower as well as build infrastructure, innovation systems and contribute effectively to the competitiveness of the host nation.

Conference participants: managers, analysts, experts, business, scientists, PhD students are invited to take part in the conference.

Main conference topics for discussion:

- International investment and competitiveness;
- The role of international investment in building various types of infrastructure: technological, scientific, health, environment and education, key components for increased competitiveness;
- Innovations, knowledge transfer and education in investment policies;
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) in growing markets;
- The role of governments (and other stakeholders) in shaping a competitive business environment to attract investment, facilitate entrepreneurship and innovation;
- Impact of the global and national crisis on the implementation of investment strategies;
- Networking in investment strategies;
- Investment risk management;
- Fund flows in the investment process;
- Ongoing shifts in client demand, market environments, and industry dynamics;
- Financial sector reforms and better allocation of capital;
- World's economic opportunities and diversification potential.

The topics of the Conference will discuss how to attract the right kind of international investment that contribute to the competitiveness of national economies. It will shed light on the special role of foreign firms in enhancing a country's competitiveness which in turn help them attract more investment.

Conference publication: the conference materials will be collected and published in a special volume of the Regional Innovations Journal.

The conference is organized by the InterRegioNovation Association and supported by the International Business Institute (Paris, France), the International Forum of the Territories (France), FRANCeXP Association (France), Association “Baltic InterRegional Development hub” (Latvia), Department of Economic Cybernetics, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (Ukraine), Eastern-European Institute for Cross-Border Studies (Kharkiv, Ukraine).

The conference fee is 20 euro.

Please submit the application with your thesis (2500 words maximum) before **November 06, 2017** to the Conference Committee at info@irn.center

Application form should include the names of authors, position, institution, post address, phone, e-mail.

The conference language is English but theses will be accepted in English and French.

The Organizing Committee is entitled to selecting papers to be presented at the conference.



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