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ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

В работе анализируется зарубежный опыт стратегического планирования регионального экономического развития. Выявляются общие черты и различия в подходах к организации этого процесса в некоторых развитых странах мира.

Ключевые слова: стратегическое планирование, региональное экономическое развитие, зарубежный опыт.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The paper analyzes the foreign experience of strategic planning of regional economic development. The common features and differences in the approaches to the organization of this process in some developed countries of the world are revealed.

Keywords: strategic planning, regional economic development, international experience

«Planning strategic socio-economic development of cities is a special type of management activity consisting in the development of strategic decisions involving the nomination of such goals and strategies, the implementation of which ensures their effective functioning in the long term, rapid adaptation to changing environmental conditions» [3, p.7] . Almost all developed countries have a well-established system of developing strategies for regional economic development, under the common vector «smart city», which is necessary for «... a new standard of living of the population with the preservation and organization of proper management of cultural heritage» [7, p.31]. The scale of planning, the main tasks and functions of strategic plans determine differences in the practice of the mechanism of operation and the approaches.

Local planning is the lowest level in the system of territorial planning of Germany, which is within the competence of local government [5]. The main components of local strategic planning of economic development are the planning of the development of municipalities and the prospective development of urban planning. At the municipal level, a comprehensive plan for the economic development of the community is being drawn up, as well as a strategy for building on its territory, which takes the form of a law in the Federal Code of Constructions for the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. At this level, a framework of authority is established for the implementation of strategic measures, and coordination and control over the activities of the main actors in the development of the economy is carried out in accordance with the strategic objectives set. At the same time, all economic actors, including regional and local authorities, are directly involved in the planning process. On the basis of such agreements, the structure of the strategy is specified by including private investment projects that correspond to the strategic guidelines for the development of the national economy.

Strategic planning of economic development in Japan is based on a coherent system of government bodies involved in the development and monitoring of the implementation of regional programs. The main ones are the Economic Advisory Council and the Consultative Council for Integrated Development Planning of the Territory under the Cabinet of Ministers of Japan. The first one develops the main directions of development of the country's economy, taking into account the regions, the second - specifically regional aspects [8]. The placement of enterprises and the definition of regional economic policy is the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Construction. Significant work on the development of programs and plans for the orders of state bodies is carried out by private research and other organizations. The focus of the regional economic development strategies of Japan on the integrated development of the country determines the important role of economic regionalization, which is the basis of the economic analysis and development planning of the country as a whole. The division of Japan into economic areas and prefectures is used by the overwhelming majority of organizations. The process of strategic planning of economic development and the implementation of strategies is quite clearly defined by law. However, national plans for socio-economic development are not laws [2]. Expressed as separate state programs, they formally acquire the character of guidelines, in accordance with which the activities of economic entities are built.

In China, state strategic planning for economic development has a comprehensive regulatory framework. Defining the procedures for developing plans, as well as the mechanisms for their implementation, it affects the underlying algorithms of the informational interconnection between the subjects of economic development. A comprehensive strategic planning system covers all levels of government in China. The mechanism of formation and implementation of economic development strategies literally «permeates» all elements of society. The strategic directions of the complex economic development of China are determined by the State Planning Committee. Any adjustments to strategic plans at the provincial level and national regional autonomies are coordinated with higher authorities. The

mechanism for implementing regional economic development strategies relies on the dominance of the public sector and its combination with the private sector [1]. A number of indicators of the state strategic plan are mandatory for implementation, its individual parameters serve as indicators of the desired development.

The use of indicative planning is a characteristic feature of economies that over the past 60 years have succeeded in developing developing countries. Among them are the East Asian «tigers»: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, who managed to reduce the lag behind the US in per capita GDP.

So, the conducted study allows us to conclude that the methods and algorithm for making planning decisions by economic development actors in the formation of regional economic development strategies can vary significantly. Approaches to the organization of strategic planning for regional economic development can vary according to the degree of compliance with the needs of economic development, the number and composition of entities involved in this process, the level of aggregation of planning and analytical information, the degree of coordination of its structural components and a number of other parameters. «The more effectively the organization is managed, the more profit, the more reliable, more stable and stronger will be its economy» [6, p.170]. «The strategy should contain realistic guidelines for the effective allocation of municipal resources, regardless of their type – human, social or financial» [4, p. 25]. Improvement of these mechanisms will inevitably be based on the creative understanding of domestic and foreign experience, taking into account Russian specifics.

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