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THE DECENTRALIZATION ECONOMY REGULATION PROCESS IN EUROPE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The paper studied the process of decentralization of economic regulation in Europe and the reasonableness of its implications for individual regions. Found that additional financial and institutional support for the less developed regions, the process of transformation in the first place should accompany the decentralization of power. It is proved that the positive effects are common for an average of 5-7 years.

Today, almost all EU countries created a sufficient number of institutions and facilities for the implementation and maintenance of effective regulatory policies. Like other government (monetary or fiscal) policy is a comprehensive regulatory activities of the state, implemented on an ongoing basis. Several recent years clearly indicate that Europe has become a crossroads between a continuation of the decentralization in tasks and public resources for local governments and reverse direction. Centralization of the necessity of overcoming the current economic crisis.

From the beginning of the financial, economic and social crisis that the full force manifested itself in 2008, local and regional authorities in Europe had to adapt to the new political and economic situation. In this regard made territorial reforms that were designed to limit the impact of the economic crisis.

They have become quite common and widespread, and most were limited to associations or commune's regionalization terri-

tory. Their main goal was to adapt the functioning units of local government to budgetary constraints, implementation mechanisms to help stabilize or reduce public expenditure.

Those changes are usually preceded by a discussion about the direction of choice: whether the economic crisis lucky decrease because of decentralized structures, tasks and public finance, is quite the opposite.

Many countries have pondered whether decentralization, understood as a discharge of state intervention is the right decision? Most inclined to think that contrary to the extremely difficult situation effective to increase the political involvement of the state in order to achieve greater benefits in terms of climate thrift and reducing public spending.

The movement of decentralization has acquired distribution in 80-90 years of last century, was threatened by the trend towards centralization of the state. It was believed that this could be a good excuse to effectively regain control of powers that have been transferred in the past to the level of local governments.

Decentralization of power you must be accompanied by additional financial and institutional support for less developed regions are beginning the process of transformation. As strongly positive results outweigh the negative effects of decentralization, with general positive effects manifest themselves in the medium term of 5-7 years.