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ROLE OF INTEGRATION PROCESSES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONAL ECONOMIES

Ukraine's aspiration for integration into the European community requires a detailed analysis of the economic development of European countries in the context of current transformation processes. The aggravation of global competition for natural, technological and human resources, the growing interdependence of the countries of the world, the clash of interests of various subjects of international economic relations in a certain way destabilize the state of the national European economies. But at the same time, these problems force governments to continuously search for new and update existing models of economic development of European countries.

For Ukraine an appeal to the European experience in the strengthening and development of economic policy in the context of an integrative model of the EU, is relevant and the optimal solution. Because in recent years the Ukrainian economy has faced a number of challenges (decrease in the level of investment, high unemployment, inflation) that cannot be overcome, not taking into account the experience of European concepts of economic development, business and market environment. One of the main problems of the Ukrainian state on the way to economic prosperity is also a large variation in socio – economic development between individual regions of the country. The decentralization process is slow and gradual, making it difficult to predict the effectiveness of a new economic model of the country.

At the present stage the European direction of Ukraine opens the possibility of cooperation with the developed countries of the continent, offers the prospect of economic development, strengthening the country's positions in the world system of international relations. Therefore, the analysis and evaluation of actual results of economic development of EU countries in the context of integration processes is a prerequisite for solving socio – economic problems of Ukraine. It is important to note that integration processes are one of the most important factors of survival in conditions of competition, strengthening of the economic power of countries on different continents.

The process of European integration started in the mid-twentieth century in connection with the formation in Western Europe inter-state industrial, political, currency and other associations. Historically, European civilization consisted of a large number of people. The formation of the integration economic system led to the development of the European countries, and enhancing their global expansion. At the same time as the most effective way to ensure national self-sufficiency of European economies was the chosen path of European regional integration, which can be considered as the mechanism of realization of competitive advantages of European countries.

Thanks to the integration processes in Europe, the dissolution of internal economic borders, and the proximity of distances has led to the possibility of active development of regional growth centers. The actions of European officials primarily focused on the implementation of the development model of Europe through the mechanisms of convergence (the convergence of economic systems, their comparison). Modern internal economic dynamics of the European regional unity allows you to define EU integration as a holistic field that corresponds to the action of antipreneurial motion vectors (centre - periphery).

At the present stage of formation of European integration unity characterized by the following features:

- sharp contours are formed of a common economic border of the internal economic borders is minimized;
- dominated by links between the centre and the periphery, the links between the countries of the periphery are unstable and insignificant nature;
- expansion of economic borders and economic power of European countries leads to the expansion of economic cooperation, primarily, with the most powerful countries.
- convergence of levels of development at the expense of supranational redistribution total funding.

Thus, the engine of European integration processes is the desire of the national European economies to strengthen their economic self-sufficiency. In recent years there has been a dramatic increase in the role of the European Union in the global economy. The role of integration groups in the formation of the global economy is difficult to underestimate. It is proved that the role of international alliances and groupings at the present time increases significantly, and the groups begin to exert the opposite effect on the development trends of the global economy. All this fully applies to the European Union. Today it is one of the most dynamic and influential regional socio-economic groupings in the world, whose development affects the global disposition of forces and the historical fate of many peoples.

The accession of the European Union at the beginning of the XXI century. a new phase of unprecedented integration and expansion significantly increases its role and place in the global economy.

Integration processes in Western Europe have an impact not only on EU countries but also other countries in the European region and the world in General and qualitative nature and dynamics of integration processes in Western Europe are direct indicators regarding the prospects of the formation of the open economies of Central and Eastern Europe as it contains information on opportunities of EU enlargement on their account. And indeed, despite some difficulties, the integration is becoming a reality for many countries of the region. This applies to Ukraine, as the probability of membership in the EU is quite high, although is associated with numerous economic and political and legal in nature consequences. This situation occurs as a result of territorial proximity, historical traditions, and due to the growth of the role of the EU in the global economy.

Note that for entry into the system of the new global economy Ukraine requires solving the basic problems. Further development of Ukraine's relations with the EU requires efficient work in the following areas:

- achievement of the relevant quality characteristics, macroeconomic stabilization and increase of efficiency of economy of Ukraine;
- compliance with the conditions necessary for accession to the EU;
- the implementation of European norms and standards in the economy, social policy, education, science and technology;
- adaptation management legislation to the EU legislation;
- development and deepening of regional integration, the establishment and deepening of direct contacts with member States and candidates for EU membership.

Therefore, a full entry of Ukraine into the European economic space it is necessary to develop a clear strategy for increasing the competitiveness of Ukraine taking into account peculiarities and structure of economic system, development and priority sectors, directions of export and import policy. At the same time in the "competitiveness of Ukraine — European integration" there is a certain feedback. Not only improving the competitiveness of the Ukrainian economy will contribute to more successful integration into European and world community, but also the integration of Ukraine to europastrasse will improve the efficiency of the Ukrainian economy. This is due, primarily, with obtaining Ukraine real advantages such as the avoidance of discrimination and exclusion on the international markets, the possibility of accession of new,

more effective forms of international cooperation, participation in pan-European intellectual space, and the like.

It is important that the integration of Ukraine into the world economic space should not be limited to Europe. The main directions of effective integration of Ukraine into the international competitive space is:

- integration through participation in pan-European economic space;
- integration through the definition of specific areas of cooperation with countries of other continents that will constitute mutual interest;
- integration through connection to global cooperation on sectoral basis, especially in scientific-technical, energy, food and environmental sectors.

Note that the European economic integration of Ukraine does not provide for mandatory membership of our country in the EU institutions and beyond, and possible membership in this organization.

So, European integration is the main direction of development of the continent, which determines both the situation in Europe and its place in the world. From its inception the EU has gradually has become one of the most powerful financial and political centers of the world, a key component of the new architecture of European security, the core system of the European values and standards. For the EU is characterized by the constant strengthening of the role on the world stage, as well as the process of expansion. The Association attracts all the new States in Eastern Europe. The EU enlargement process is due to several reasons, but it is believed that the dominant economic and geopolitical reasons. Note that the process of enlargement of the European Union has certain difficulties associated with the transformation of almost all aspects of its activities, but, above all, with changes in internal resource allocation the EU.

Ukraine and the European Union today are at a critical juncture in defining and shaping the Foundation for further cooperation in the future. The basis of this Ukraine sees the transition to a qualitatively new contractual relation with the EU. This will be, in our opinion, the best response to the challenges of EU enlargement.

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