

## **THE PROCESS OF DEEPENING AND EXPANDING INTEGRATION IN THE MODERN CONDITIONAL**

**Bulatova O.**, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, first vice-Rector  
Mariupol State University

The development of international economic integration is practically implemented through the complex of certain forms of cooperation not only between countries but also between regions. All these forms of cooperation will vary and have defined institutional framework and, therefore, react in a different way on the impact of globalization as they are different in terms of the scale and socio-economic level; on the other hand they will directly influence the development of global integration. Therefore, regionalization can be classified as the empirical process, which requires a multidisciplinary approach that will allow a research on the topic of regionalization obtain new results in terms of regional diversification and competitiveness in the context of global transformations occurring in the world economy.

Dynamic development of integration processes at the regional and global levels causes the need to study the regionalization process in two aspects, related to the development of internal regions (within a certain country) and the perspective of regional development which results from the integrative basis and brings together several countries (or their territories). Thus, the nature of modern development of the world economy within the scope of the analysis of the region essence allows not only to define a territorial (or geographical) and a reproductive approach but also an integrative one which is based on the sustainable economic ties, and the high level of complementarity<sup>1,2</sup>.

The expansion of different integration processes within the main triad regions of the world economy (European, North American and Asia-Pacific ones) embraces the formation of sub-regional, continental, and transcontinental associations based on the principles of open regionalism. With this in mind, one cannot but notice that the strategy of integration development of the countries has two components which are focused on:

1. the features and ways of deepening integrative interaction right within the integration association created (intra-regional component)

---

<sup>1</sup> Management of international competitiveness under the conditions of globalization of economic development: Monograph: In 2 volumes/ D. Lukianenko, A. Poruchnik, L. Antoniuk and others – Kyiv: Kyiv National Economic University, 2006. – Vol. 1. – 592p., Vol.2. – 592p.

<sup>2</sup> Chizhikov V. Global regional studies: history and modern methodology: monograph / V. Chizhikov. – Kyiv: Kyiv National Economic University, 2008. – 272p.

2. identifying the directions of integration policy focused on other countries engaged in the integrative interaction within the framework of continental and transcontinental model (internal component).

The process of deepening and expanding integration will depend on balanced use of the development of potential of the integration process, which differs considerably in the basic models of regional integration used. The need for a comprehensive consideration of the ways and intensity of the impact of many factors (both internal and external) determine the advisability of the integrated indices use for the assessment of development potential for the integration process; as these indices provide a generalizing, comprehensive and quantitative characteristics of regional economic integration process occurring in the world economy at a time.

Now it is safe to say that there is no unified general model of regional trade agreement in the world, because each country or integration association applies, in most cases, an integrated approach to the use of integration agreements in terms of the access to new markets, the increase of the number of investment opportunities, the reduction of transaction expenses, to creation of uniform technical standards and requirements, the protection of intellectual property rights, the creation of common competition policy and transparency of state regulation mechanism. Such a complex approach will contribute to the deepening integrative cooperation with partner countries and the establishment of predictable political conditions that influence the development of trade and economic cooperation with all regions within a certain interstate economic area, as well the expansion of continental and transcontinental integrative cooperation.

The deepening and the expansion of the most advanced models of regional integration existing in the world economy (European, North American and Asia-Pacific) will have the greatest influence on the regionalization of the world economy with further formation of the world global space. The engagement of other countries on a regional, continental or transcontinental basis and the establishment of free trade zones and other forms of "soft" integration will promote the "new regionalism" development and the emergence of fundamentally new integration entities which not of the regional but of the transcontinental nature that fall under the level of international meta-regions in the world economy. With this in mind, development, deepening and expansion of continental and transcontinental lines of regional integration are complementary lines of the world economy regionalization development. Countries choose their own strategy of participation in the processes of regional integration depending on the tasks that are defined by their level of social and economic development, real potential, nature of foreign relations and so on. Considering the integration component of further development of the world

countries strategy one should pay attention to two aspects. First one - the features and areas of deepening the integrative interaction right inside the existing integration associations; Second one - determining the directions of integration policy focused on other countries involved in interaction within the continental and transcontinental models.