



Review and Bibliography

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GLOBAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION*

At the beginning of the third millennium the effect produced by globalization, internationalization, and integration processes throughout the world is extremely intensive. The development of world economy has been challenging national economies. Therefore, the leading role belongs to studying the urgent problems of international economic integration and globalization.

The monograph of the Dean of the International Economics and Management Faculty, the Head of the Chair of International Management at Vadym Hetman Kyiv National Economic University, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor D. Lukyanenko «Global Economic Integration» is devoted to meeting that task. The author reports in depth a series of items of international economic integration and of leading trends of the world economic development on the verge of the 20th–21st century globalization.

The monograph consists of four sections. The idea of necessity is reflected of traditional methodological approaches to internationalization and creation of global development paradigm in connection with qualitative changes of economic development effected by globalization. The peer-reviewed publication is the result of the author's much year research of international economic integration and globalization problems.

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* Лук'яненко Д. Г. Глобальна економічна інтеграція: Монографія. – К.: ТОВ «Національний підручник», 2008. – 220 с. (Lukyanenko, D.H. Global Economic Integration: Monograph. - K.: Corp. Limited «National Text book», 2008. – 220 p.)

The author shows the multidimensional nature of the «internationalization» notion and its understanding as a structural process leading to the creation of a global economic system. On the basis of the analysis of modern globalization paradigm the conclusion was made that in the nearest future no single paradigm would be developed. However, in these paradigms the attention is ever more accentuated on the regularities of global social development, as well as on nature and self of a man.

The first section of the monograph on the basis of the analysis of factors and structure of modern integration process shows the key role of integration for the effective development of modern enterprises (businesses). The advantages and disadvantages of the horizontal, vertical and combined international micro-integration has been profoundly analyzed, and noted that in the process of its development the bearers of recent decades globalization, i. e. transnational corporations has been emerging. The author allotted a special role to principal forms of international economic regionalism (preferential trade area, custom union, common market, economic and political union), advantages and disadvantages pertaining to those regional creations. In this author's opinion, the economic integration alliances of the countries are of regional specification, in particular, they can be created «bottom up», «top down», and through bilateral and multilateral negotiations, as well as due to the associated participation of certain countries in the functioning integration incorporations. Having supported the author's main conceptual viewpoints on the integration processes throughout the world, we will note, that the questions of polarization by the principle that the countries are integrating by their own wish, or they are forced by understanding of more effective integration format of development in the conditions of global challenges, did not have the unambiguous answer. In particular, it is good to note that the intensification of integration processes corresponds with the level of globalization development, which is corroborated by both the EU evolution, and the evolution of other formalized integration groupings.

The second monograph section is devoted to the imperatives of economic globalism. Accentuated are the key features of global problems which originate global conflicts, as well as underlined is negative and positive role the latter play in the economic development. The author details the main trends of economic globalization, which are the following: global business corporatization and global socio-cultural unification. The definition is corroborated of postindustrial society as one, where services make the leading branch, and investment flows are re-oriented to the development of «human capital». Those notions are substantiated with a series of theories, out of which a comparatively new, especially for Ukrainian economic literature theory of a «new economy» is of specific interest. The author made a detailed analysis of uneven and imbalance development of economic globalization, which greatly enhances the crisis phenomena and processes. Special attention is paid to financial crises producing a major effect on the world economic development. Nevertheless, while accentuating the depth of stresses in the area of global development, it is worth noting that most of them are related to serious errors in macroeconomic policy, as well as to certain non-

adaptive character of modern macroeconomic theory to operate economy and macro-policies in complicated systems of emerging processes. Lack of understanding of endogenous features of modern instability can encourage too irresponsible policy, while exclusive reliance on the factor of global shocks will deprive the institutions making the economic policy their responsibility.

The third section is an important compound of the monograph. It studies the modern criteria and methodological approaches of national competitive capacity that are substantially corrected under conditions of effective open economy and globalization. The evolution of corporation management structure on the global stage of its development is worth paying great attention. Thus, the author specifies such phenomena of business global integration as meta corporations, network corporate structures, and veil corporations. Among the advantages of this section is generalization of available interstate ratings and indices that indicate the development of national potential in the conditions of globalization, thus rating Ukraine against those indicators.

The importance of the problem of competition and competitiveness does not arise any doubt at the moment from the view of the choice of adequate methodological frames of analysis. The mobility of capital, diffusion of Internet and net technologies prove that in the global conditions of information society any system element becomes a subject of competition, while the expansion of the countries with low income rates, and high level of information technologies diffusion creates a new configuration of permanently competitive economy and society. In this light, we think it feasible to draw attention to the problem of institutional competitiveness, which in spite of the fact that it could be studied in the civilization context, but it should be understood as a significant system-wise factor for the research of competition and competitiveness in the global conditions.

The fourth section of the monograph is devoted to the determinants of economic development of Ukraine as a country that asserts itself in the global world. In this context one of the most important aspects is the processes of trans-nationalization of Ukrainian economy, that in addition to privatization is one of the principal factors for attracting big foreign capital. At the same time the role of TNC is shown in the integration into international commodity and especially financial and investment markets. Also, the accent is made on the preconditions of the formation of transnational industrial and financial groups (specifically, Ukrainian-Russian) and possible consequences of their activity. Evident is the problem of capital outflow from the country abroad that actualizes the modification of the control regime over the capital export and currency earnings repatriation. The process of Ukrainian Euro-integration cooperation as the form of global processes has been profoundly highlighted as well. It is accentuated that the required condition of the effective economic development of Ukraine is the efficient relationships with the following international financial organizations: WTO, IMF, World Bank, European Reconstruction and Development Bank, as well as Ukraine's transition from getting immediate financial resources to consultative and political support on their side.

However, the author's viewpoint respectively necessity of mobilization model implementation in Ukraine is disputable. It may be conditioned by the fact, that its essence has not been clearly defined, and what is even more important, no priorities have been set. From our point of view, the tightening of the quantity of priority sectors and their real support could produce greater effect than the general enhancement of governmental intervention into economy, as the traditional mobilization model provides. Also, it is worth accentuating that most of available researches on substantiation of the development priorities do not take into account the acknowledged fact of probability for succeeding of the program of certain sectors and branches support. In particular, for meeting this problem an important thing is to analyze and compare the alternative scenarios of modernization of national economy in a global context.

Finally, it is worth noting that the author's significant result is his forecast of the future technological progress. Without the prognosis the middle-term tendencies of global development in kind of growth of demand in primary resources would conserve the national export pattern and make it inactive towards the improvements in the area of technological level transformations.

Consequently, we recognize that the reviewed monograph is a manifold aspect research of urgent problems of global economic integration, characterized with high scientific level. The book will be useful for scientists, experts, lecturers of higher educational establishments, and students.

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