

CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES TO THE INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES AND THEIR INDUSTRIES INTO THE WORLD ECONOMY

Koncepcyjne podejścia do integracji gospodarek narodowych i ich branż z gospodarką światową

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Annotation

In conditions of increasing interconnection and interdependence of national economies, the internationalization of economic life is moving to a qualitatively new stage of world economic relations, i.e. international economic integration. We consider international economic integration as the mutual adaptation of national economies, the introduction of national factors of production into a single reproductive process on a global scale. Developing at two levels - global and regional - the integration process is characterized on the one hand by the increasing dependence of national economies on the world economy, on the other by the economic convergence of countries. Each of the national economies is integrated into the world economy under the influence of general and specific factors that determine the priorities of various forms of integration. However, none of the existing national economies can effectively develop in isolation from the world economy. This is especially true for the transition economies formed after the collapse of the world socialist system.

Adnotacja

W warunkach rosnących wzajemnych powiązań i współzależności gospodarek narodowych Internacjonalizacja życia gospodarczego przechodzi na jakościowo nowy etap światowych stosunków gospodarczych, tj. międzynarodową integrację gospodarczą. Uważamy międzynarodową integrację gospodarczą za wzajemną adaptację gospodarek narodowych, wprowadzenie krajowych czynników produkcji do jednego procesu reprodukcyjnego w skali globalnej. Rozwój na dwóch poziomach-globalnym i regionalnym - proces integracji charakteryzuje się z jednej strony rosnącą zależnością gospodarek krajowych od gospodarki światowej, z drugiej zaś konwergencją gospodarczą krajów. Każda z gospodarek narodowych jest zintegrowana z gospodarką światową pod wpływem czynników ogólnych i szczegółowych, które określają priorytety różnych form integracji. Jednak żadna z istniejących gospodarek krajowych nie może skutecznie rozwijać się w oderwaniu od gospodarki światowej.

Dotyczy to zwłaszcza gospodarek przejściowych powstałych po upadku światowego systemu socjalistycznego.

Keywords: *economic integration, production, global scale, integration process, economy, international division of labor, industry, financial power, new industrial countries, national economy*

Słowa kluczowe: *Integracja gospodarcza, produkcja, skala globalna, proces integracji, gospodarka, międzynarodowy podział pracy, przemysł, siła finansowa, nowe kraje przemysłowe, Gospodarka Narodowa*

Introduction

The problem of transition to an innovative type of economic development should be considered in the context of the model of foreign economic relations (WEC) and the positions taken in the world economy based on a combination of several approaches.

The first of these approaches is the WORLD -Systems Approach (SME). This approach was developed in the 1970s by well-known sociologists and economists A. G. Frank, I. Wallerstein, S. Amin, J. Arrigi and T. Santos. This approach gives grounds to consider the development of national economies in the context of the system of world economic relations (SMHS) - in the terminology of the world-system approach of the so-called world-economy formed by the relations of the international division of labor and international trade. The key feature of the structure of the world economy of SMEs is its structural hierarchical division along the axis "core ("center")- periphery". It reflects a steady process of redistribution of capital accumulated in this system from its lower levels, which are losing capital (periphery - mainly, semi-periphery-partially), in favor of the level accumulating capital (core).

The specialization of the national economy in the international division of labor (MRT) determines the position it occupies in the hierarchically arranged structure of the world economy. In MRT, the core of the world economy specializes in the production of highly profitable monopolized knowledge-intensive industries. The processes of transnationalization of production in the last quarter of the 20th century led to the removal by transnational corporations of a number of industries, including individual stages of production of high-tech products, from the core countries to the countries of the new industrial half-empire. However, their technological and financial dependence on the core countries, where the most powerful high-tech TNCs are based, remains [2].

The specialization of the semi-periphery is the mass production of products of less profitable medium-tech industries where there is an oligopoly. As for the periphery, its lot is the production of low-tech industries, the profitability of which is low due to intense competition or subject to sharp fluctuations depending on market conditions (in particular, changes in raw material prices).

The hierarchy of the world economy is realized through the relations of non-equivalent international trade exchange. Through such an exchange, the added value created in the world economy is redistributed from the low-income competitive industries of the periphery in favor of the highly profitable monopolized industries of the core. At the same time, within the framework of the world economy, the financial and technological dependence of the new industrial semi-periphery and the raw material periphery on the post-industrial core is being consolidated. It has the greatest financial power among the levels of the system, control over global financial flows, performs the functions of a generator of scientific and technological innovations in the world economy and, consequently, becomes a recipient of technical rent. The participation of the national economy in this form of MRI is characterized as a trade - intermediary model of foreign economic relations.

The processes of economic regionalization and regional integration that intensified in the late 20th and early 21st centuries in various parts of the world give rise to the hypothesis that the global West-centric world economy has entered the stage of bifurcation. This is evidenced by the gradual formation in a number of regions of the world of international economic (sub) systems - a kind of local world-economies (in the understanding coming from the ideas of F. Braudel). At the semi-periphery of the global world economy, the largest newly industrial countries become the locomotives of such processes. This is especially intense in the Asia-Pacific region around China. Along with the existing Japanese- and American-centric and centropериферіc relations there, new Chinese-centric ones are being formed within the framework of the emerging East Asian world economy.

The next approach is the geo-economic approach (GEO), which involves modeling the world order as a three-dimensional integrity and partitioning of global space using the so-called geogenesis method. A number of functional spaces (subspaces) are distinguished, which are in a relationship of hierarchical interdependence. At the same time, it is believed that the geo-economic space at the turn of the 20th-21st centuries in the hierarchy of spaces of the world system moved to a dominant position.

The GEO is aimed at analyzing the features of the formation and functioning of internationalized production cycles within the global geo-econom-

ic space, which integrate segments of various national economies. As a result, they become components of emerging transnational economic entities of the network type - internationalized reproductive enclaves.

During the crisis, this share accounted for about 40% of world commodity trade, still remaining its largest part.

The integration of segments of the national economy into the geo-economic space, that is, in the IVS, in the form of participation in scientific, technical and industrial cooperation in high-tech industries is an objective fundamental condition for the continuous innovative development of these segments of the national economy in the context of the entire system of world economic relations. This ensures the participation of the national economy in the creation and redistribution of world income within the framework of an internationalized reproductive system [2, c. 43-53].

On the contrary, the participation of the national economy in world economic relations only in the form of an intersectoral division of labor based on the trade-intermediary model of foreign economic relations (provided that the economy is at the peripheral level) means its exclusion from the IVS, from the process of creating and redistributing world income in it. Non-integration into the reproductive system becomes an objective obstacle to the entry of the national manufacturing industry into the world markets of high-tech products. The latter are characterized by the predominance of technological and patent monopolies, or an oligopoly of knowledge-intensive TNCs (moreover, monopolies secured through intra-industry and nodal division of labor between TNCs). As a result, exclusion from the IVS objectively hinders the continuous innovative development of the national economy as a whole [3].

It should be noted that in the coordinates of the world - system approach, the countries of Western Europe are an integral part of the core of the system of world economic relations. TNCs based in these countries specialize in the development and production of high-tech products and share European markets with American and Japanese TNCs, using China and a number of other countries as their "assembly shops" [4].

During this period, many countries began to move to a new type of international socialization of production, called integration. The objective necessity of such a step was conditioned by the whole course of world economic development, generated by the urgent problems caused by it, which cannot be solved by States either alone or on the basis of the old system of international division of labor.

The distinctive signs of the onset of this stage in the development of the global economy were:

- openness of the economy as the leading principle of any country's relations with the world community;
- the formation of regional entities aimed at the application of sufficiently reliable and effective mechanisms for regulating economic cooperation between countries;
- the emergence and wide spread of TNCs, increasingly playing a decisive role in international investment and trade policy;
- intensive development of high technologies and advanced technology, computer science, etc., which leads to an increase in labor productivity, closer connection of the markets of individual countries and regions;
- creation of a whole system of international organizations (UN, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, World Trade Organization, etc.) [5].
- formation of an international trade system based on the rules and conditions of cross-country migration of labor, capital and technology adopted by the international community;
- the functioning of the general financial sphere, not directly related to foreign trade and the international movement of factors of international production [6].

According to the above point of view, on the basis of the active promotion of these processes, since the 80s of the last century, the modern period of globalization of the world economy was born, which subsequently resulted in the formation of an integral unified space due to the further development of the global market of transnational capital, new technologies that provide a qualitatively different level of economic relationships.

It is clear that the phenomenon of globalization is the subject of a special in-depth study. However, the growing processes of the world economic system require an adequate understanding of the nature of those serious changes that most clearly manifested themselves in the last decade of the 20th century. For any country, the study of these processes is very important in order to choose the right macroeconomic guidelines for its own development [7].

At the current stage of development, globalization is the increasing interdependence of national states and regions that form the world community, their gradual integration into a single system with common rules and norms of economic, political and cultural behavior. At the same time, globalization is a dual process developing simultaneously in interstate and transnational forms (Figure 3). Hence the multiplicity of its carriers: countries, their coalitions, international organizations, non-governmental entities, TNCs and even individuals [8].

Globalization has strengthened and forced a new understanding of the role of the nation-state as a leading player on the world stage, still controlling its territory and natural resources. The positions of sovereign countries as elements of sovereignty in the era of globalization are influenced by two processes. On the one hand, under its influence, the autonomy and sovereignty of national states will inevitably decrease, and on the other hand, in many cases, international cooperation allows them to more effectively defend their national and strategic interests [9].

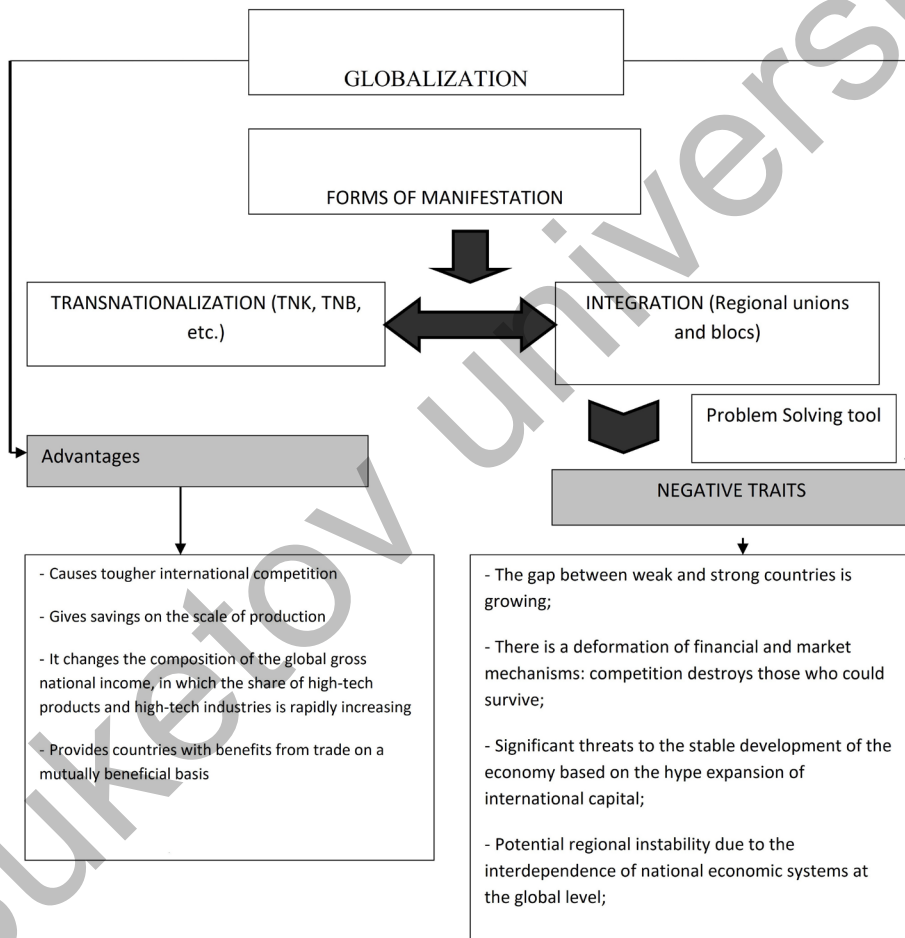


Figure 1. The content and correlation of the processes of globalization, transnationalization and integration

Pr im e h a n i e - compiled by the author according to the source [8]

Conclusion

The country's position in the world hierarchy is based on the level of its involvement in the global technological division of labor in international re-productive relations, which in turn are based on clusters and many schools of competitiveness have contributed to the understanding of this phenomenon. The principal provisions justified by the main schools of competitiveness of industries, countries, regions can be stated as follows:

- the more developed clusters a country has in a particular industry, the stronger its position in the domestic and foreign markets. (The concept of an industrial cluster in space, the concept of national competitive advantages, the concept of 4 stages of the development of nations by M. Porter).
- the longer the value chains built within the framework of cluster relationships, the more competitive an industry or a segment of industries is in the global economy. (The concept of the interaction of the value chain and the cluster by R. Kaplinsky, R. Humphrey and H. Schmitz).
- multinational companies influence the competitiveness of countries and regions in the global economy. Direct investments of TNCs in the economy and industries of other countries are determined by the advantages of ownership, the advantages of location, the advantages of internationalization (The eclectic OLI-paradigm of J. Dunning).
- it is necessary to develop or attract to the territory of the country three stages of production and provision of services, which are characterized by high technological equipment and relatively higher wages than low-tech industries. At the same time, even if the industry as a whole is not characterized by high added value per worker, it is better to specialize within the production chain at those stages where the value added per worker is maximum. (The concept of the “index of the quality of economic activity” by E. Reinert).
- to increase competitiveness, it is necessary to develop intra-industry trade that increases economies of scale of production (P. Krugman's Theory of new trade).

These concepts are only a small part of a huge array of competitiveness studies and mainly represent its internationalized part.

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