



Секція 1
РОЗВИТОК НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ В УМОВАХ
ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ ТА ПОВОЄННОГО ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ:
ВИКЛИКИ, СТРАТЕГІЇ І ЦИФРОВІ РІШЕННЯ

INTEGRATION PROSPECTS OF UKRAINE TO THE EU

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Modern Ukraine is facing an important challenge - integration into the world community and, in particular, into the European Union. This process is a key point for the country, including its development, economic structure and social aspects. In this work, we will understand what are the main aspects of the processes that Ukraine should face on the path to internationalization and globalization. This process is not fast, it is not cheap and requires the efforts of every Ukrainian, but we can now choose the main directions and goals towards which Ukraine and the Ukrainian people are moving. Firstly, Ukraine is joining the European Union and NATO. Ukraine has already done much to promote this integration, including a successful search for leverage and a confident approach to negotiating with allies. On the other hand, Ukraine is not the most trustworthy country with a lot of problems slowing down the process of integration into Western organizations. We need to carry out a large number of reforms in our country [1; 2]. These aspects include: trade integration, economic reforms, investment attraction, education development, infrastructure development, legal and regulatory frameworks, cultural and societal adaptation, sustainability and environmental responsibility, modifying healthcare and preparing the base against future pandemics. Analyzing each point is an extremely complex and voluminous task, but we will try to discuss the main points on which Ukraine needs to work on its mistakes.

Let's start from economic reforms. This includes a large number of sub-items, such as: fiscal and budgetary reforms, which involve introducing budget discipline, improving the tax collection system and reducing subsidies for energy and utilities. The second stage is monetary and exchange rate policy, that is, maintaining a stable and predictable exchange rate, which helps attract foreign investment, as well as the introduction of new schemes to control inflation. Also, important branches of economic policy that should be paid attention to are the promotion of trade and investment, which is created by simplifying trade procedures, reducing trade barriers, simplifying customs procedures, and developing special economic zones to attract foreign businesses. Equally important is infrastructure development, including critical

infrastructure such as transport and energy. But all these reforms make no sense without a total fight against corruption, which is at a fairly high level compared to its European and North American partners.

The second most important part of integration processes is Legal and regulatory frameworks. This stage gives legal meaning to all government actions in carrying out other reforms. To describe everything in more detail, Ukraine should simplify business registration procedures and reduce bureaucratic barriers to opening and running a business, as well as introduce clear and effective corporate governance rules to protect the rights of shareholders. Strengthening property rights, monitoring compliance with contracts, and developing intellectual property rights, which include patents, copyrights and trademarks to protect the rights of creators, are required. It is also worth pursuing an antitrust policy and establishing specific laws on competition in the market, which will not allow one company to independently inflate prices for its products, and thereby not ruin people. The Tax Code, along with economic reforms, can also be modernized. Last but not least, this is data protection and confidentiality, which implies the creation of an authority to protect and ensure the security of personal data.

Ukraine is not the first country to face such a difficult issue. Many other European countries have already carried out similar reforms. An excellent example is Poland, whose tough approach helped the country quickly move from a planned, corrupt model to a more liberalized system open to innovation and integration into the EU, as well as Estonia, whose liberalization and digitalization paved the country's path to the EU and NATO.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that all these processes, as well as many others that were not named in this work, should be carried out gradually and adapted to the specific conditions that arise on the way to a prosperous future of Ukraine. It is important that every person living in Ukraine and every company, both local and international, are involved in the process of reconstruction of the Ukrainian economy, as well as the processes of integration into the international community and organizations such as the EU.

References

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