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### **INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION AS A FACTOR OF SMART ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD IN UKRAINE**

Economic integration is the process of interpenetration, interweaving, fusion, unification of national economies (smart economy). The possibility of absolutizing the economic or political side of the integration process determines the existence of two extreme points of view on this process. On one pole – the identification of integration with the spontaneous development of international economic relations, which occurs regardless of the regulatory activity of states (actual or functional integration), on the other – the recognition of integration only processes that take place within the framework of officially formalized economic unions under purposeful influence governments of the countries being integrated (de jure integration, or institutional integration). Institutional integration, in turn, is divided into two approaches: negative and positive [1; 4; 6].

Negative integration, according to Tinbergen, is the elimination of cross-border barriers in the way of international economic relations. Positive integration includes the creation of interstate or supranational institutions that guide and regulate integration processes, and the harmonization of economic legislation. Therefore, international integration is an objective process of convergence of the countries of the world and their subjects in all spheres of the smart economy based on common human interests. International integration includes international economic, political, cultural integration. International integration is manifested as a higher level of development of international economic relations and a factor in the effective development of the smart economy in the post-war period [2; 4; 8; 9].

The main trends of international integration as a factor in the development of the smart economy in the post-war period in Ukraine are as follows:

1. Globalization of the world economy – the development of international economic relations, under the influence of specialization and division of labor, leads to globalization. The main features of globalization: the form of production changes, it turns into an international form in the form of TNCs; a change in the content of production and exchange under the influence of specialization, that is, the orientation of the national economy to international standards; fundamental changes in economic life; international control centers, joint ventures, international information systems, the system of international standards.

2. Regionalization – a historically formed regional community with common economic-geographical, cultural, etc. similarities [3; 4; 9].

Developing countries create integration groups to overcome the problems of industrialization and initiate a new stage of development – smart economic processes. International economic integration means cooperation between the national economies of different countries, the elimination of barriers to trade between countries, the convergence of the markets of each country with the aim of creating a single common market. Integration is a special stage in the process of internationalization of economic life, which leads to the creation of new quality, smart technologies and innovations [5; 6; 8]. Therefore, almost all integration associations solve similar tasks, which boil down to using the advantages of a large-scale economy, creating a favorable foreign policy environment, optimizing trade policy, maximally contributing to the structural restructuring of the economy, maintaining young industries and

ensuring the necessary conditions for the creation of new ones. The economic rapprochement of countries within regional boundaries creates favorable conditions for companies of countries participating in economic integration, to some extent protects them from competition with companies from third countries [7; 8].

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### TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Today, the world is on the threshold of a new challenge, where the main factors are military, political and economic events that determine the main market players, which are not states or even blocs of countries, but the main transnational corporations of the largest industrialized countries [1; 4; 7]. The main subject of foreign direct investment in the world economy is international corporations. Their emergence was a consequence of the internationalization of production and capital. The implementation of foreign investments and the creation of numerous branches by the largest companies in other countries turned national corporations in terms of capital formation into international ones – international in terms of activity [2; 5; 8].

Transnational corporations are becoming the main structural element of the economy of most countries, the leading force of their development and efficiency improvement. Global trends of internationalization of production and capital, privatization, strategic alliances and liberalization of foreign trade have put transnational corporations at the center of world economic development. Considering them and the further redistribution of world markets and spheres of influence, it is possible to predict the possibility of the emergence of international