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«Артемівський навально-виховний

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Артемівської міської ради

Донецької області

The idea of European unity troubled European thinkers, politicians, statesmen quite a long time. But only in the second half of the twentieth century, it found its practical implementation. Experience shows that integration can not be the product of simple political will, for its development were needed certain prerequisites. These may include:

1. Social.

The presence of joint intellectual values, the compatibility of social and political ideals.

2. Economic.

They suggest the possibility of complementary economic, scientific and technological development.

3. Historical.

Provide traditional mutual actions and mutual respect.

4. Political-Military.

They are based on common interests in major international issues, cooperation in military and military-political alliances, the settlement of territorial conflicts.

5. Geopolitical. This is an opportunity to develop economically viable network of transport communications.

These are the preconditions put the active principle of European integration from the 50th of twentieth century. That led to the development of the European Community.

Let's look at the main aspects. Despite the fact that today the EU demonstrates sustainable development there are some problems. The process of integration associations of the European countries has been complicated and cumbersome because he wanted to unite a large number of states with different levels of social and economic development, economic conditions, traditions, etc.

First, in 1952 the EU included 6 countries: Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Germany and France. Economic recovery community of 6 states, and at the same time increase the political weight of states - members of the community have confirmed the success integration processes. This caused interest in the European Community and other countries wish to join him.

Throughout the existence of the EU has experienced waves of enlargement:

1. In 1973, this community joined the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland.
2. In 1981 – Greece.
3. In 1986 - Spain and Portugal.
4. In 1995 - Austria, Sweden, Finland.

After the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, the EU decided to revise their attitude to the countries of Central - Eastern Europe. The main financial and technical support has been provided in Hungary and Poland. Because in these countries were implemented economic and political reforms, created a market - oriented society. As a result, the EU has started to prepare for the 5 wave of enlargement. The next step was the conclusion of an association agreement between the EU and candidate countries.

1. 1991 with Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia.
2. 1993 with Bulgaria, Romania. Slovakia.

3. 1995 with the Baltic countries.

4. 1996 with Slovenia.

But despite the fact that the agreement provided the opportunity to become a full member of the EU, this was not guaranteed. Given the difficult political situation in the region (the war in Yugoslavia), exacerbation of the political situation in Russia, the annexation of the Crimea and the aggravation of the military-political situation in the east of Ukraine, etc.

EU at its meeting in Copenhagen decided to expand membership. As well, adopted new criteria to be met by the state.

In 1997, at the meeting in Luxembourg, the EU decided to start accession negotiations with the EU with Hungary, Cyprus, Slovenia, Poland, Czech Republic and Estonia.

At the meeting of the EU in 1999 in Helsinki similar decision was made by Bulgaria, the Baltic States, Malta, Romania, Slovakia and Turkey.

During March 2003 - February 2004 the EU joined 10 new members. Since 2007, membership in the EU got Bulgaria and Turkey. Today Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine received the status as associated members without the economic component.

Politicians - researchers believe that "The EU has never faced the prospect of such an amazing expansion..." The uniqueness of the event is that in the case of population growth of almost 25% of GDP will increase by only 5%, and the income will be 43% of the average EU level. This is a relatively low level of economic development of the countries of the EU, which is explained by the imperfect structure of production and employment, this places an additional problem in the EU. The transformation of the economies of Central Europe, the formation of market relations and structures similar to the EU countries will provide consistently high rates of growth of macro-economic indicators. Due to the significant expansion in the EU have entered countries with 2-3 times lower level of economic development, but they

are much cheaper natural human resources. And that is why the EU countries can compete with the new dynamically developing regions of the world (Latin America, Indo-China) maintain high economic growth and high living standards of their populations. The area of the new members of the EU accounts for nearly 11 million km² and the population about 105 million people. And that is why comparing these figures with parameters of Ukraine, it is clear that Ukraine is vital for Europe. In order to form a full-fledged European Community and to ensure a high level of development.