

INTEGRATION AS A DRIVING FORCE OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

Integration (from the Latin word "Integer" - whole) means deepening of co-operations of economic subjects up to an association and confluence. Integration develops a collaboration and connections of subjects, be that level of national economies of the whole states, or level of corporations or even quite small organizations and firms.

It is possible to say, that economic integration supposes the presence of mutual help of enterprises for the receipt of maximal efficiency of business.

Many scientific and research works on this subject suggest to consider two types of integration - horizontal and vertical to integration. During horizontal integration there is an association of homogeneous enterprises, aim of this integration - to promote efficiency of production. (Mobil, Texaco)

During vertical integration there is confluence of companies engaging in the general participating in a production. (Chrisler, General Motors, Wolksvagen)

Many authors identify additionally 3 types of integration :

Diagonal integration is an association with an enterprise being at other level of vertical productive cycle and producing the parallel types of products; leaning against the conscious investment of capital in a number of functionally unconnected inter se industries and productions. An aim of diagonal integration is affecting interesting enterprise indirect character, through the enterprises strung with him.

Combined integration carried out simultaneously along a technological chain and on the parallel types of products. The combined integration allows to attain some compromise between the requirements of minimization of loss of profit and minimization of expenses, including transactional ones.

Rearguard integration. Many industrial enterprises began to carry out this type of integration with the purpose of creation of the own energy - and heat supplement system. It allows to avoid the transactional expenses and also to bring down direct productive expenses due to the receipt of more cheap electric power and heat from own power plants.

So, the analysis of scientific literature results in a conclusion, that integration is an objective, many-sided, most difficult process, plenty contradictions, searches, large financially-economic, social, legal, political and by other experiments conditioned by life and corrected by it. Integration, if to judge on results her development, is the higher socio-economic, political, public law and cultural stage of development of world community of the states and people.

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