

Macroeconomic indicators of sustainable development of the European Union

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The peculiar form of the protection of national economies from the global instability is the formation of regional integration, which at the effective functioning are able to exert influence on the international political and economic arenas. One of these organizations is the European Union.

The general conclusion of the research is that the main problem of the functioning of regional integration of organizations is the problem of promoting sustainable development of the national socio-economic systems (NSES).

For determining the effectiveness of the financial and economic relations and the industrial and economic activities within the analyzed NSES, the most capacious is the GDP per capita with considering of purchasing power parity. The ranking of countries according to this indicator allows making the conclusion that the most effective functioning is in the countries, which are the members of the integration association NAFTA, the second place is taken by the EU Member States, and the third one – by the unification countries.

The results of the research allows making the conclusion that nowadays the EU econ-

omy is one of the largest and most efficient economies in the world, as well as the main partner and at the same time the European Union's main competitor is the United States of America.

The analysis confirms that all analyzed economic regions experienced the negative impact of the global financial crisis of 2008. The beginnings of this crisis are caused by the structural imbalances of the US economic system, and the effects of the US financial crisis hit primarily by the economy of other regions. The results of the analysis allow making the conclusion that before the occurrence of surge in investment activity the index of the net inflow of foreign direct investment is at the level below "0", which indicates the level of inflows below the 1991.

The effectiveness of processes management for sustainable economic development in the EU is based on the conduct of an adequate investment policy, when with a decrease in the growth rate of gross fixed capital measures are being taken to increase the net FDI receipts in the economy of the region, as it is evidenced by the existence of a negative correlation between the indicators.