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International Disintegration as a Component of the Geoeconomic Space: Theoretical and Methodological Research

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OLEKSANDR SHNYRKOV²

DENIS RUSAK³

1. Conceptual Principles of the Processes of International Economic Disintegration

The term 'disintegration' has been used in the economic literature since 1938 in order to analyze the world economic processes. In 1938-42 five economists, namely L.Mises, M. Bonn, F.Hayek, F.Hilderdt, W.Ropke, began to use it actively to characterize the international division of labour in the context of the global economic crisis. In 1938 L.Mises published an article "The Disintegration of the International Division of Labour" criticizing the arguments against free trade restricting the movement of goods, capital, money and labour. The term was not used in the article, but in the title. Also in 1938, M. Bohn published the book "The Collapse of the Empire: the Disintegration of the World Economy" where he used this term only in the title of the work, the introduction and the title of the second part. In the text itself the author used the terms *economic separatism*, *economic isolation*, *regional economic separatism* as synonyms to this term. In 1939, F. Hayek in the article "Economic Conditions of Federalism between the States" argued that the US Constitution had warned of the rapid disintegration of the country into numerous separate economic spaces (Jovanovic, 1998, p.121-122). Finally, in 1942, V. Röpke published a fundamental study "International Economic Disintegration" where he substantiated that the process of international economic integration in 1870-1914 was stopped by the international economic disintegration which lasted until the end of 1930. He also stated that social, political and economic integration, as well as disintegration, are interconnected processes; economic nationalism and national economic stabilization policy in 1930 are the main factors behind the collapse of the international monetary order and international economic disintegration (Röpke, 1950).

In the 1930s, during the Depression, many countries abandoned their commitment to support the gold standard and moved to free fluctuations in exchange rates. Instead, the countries that continued to support it suffered more than others. The countries tried to restrict the import of goods and reorient the aggregate demand for domestic production. This led to negative consequences for employment in exporting countries which, in turn, began to restrict imports from other countries. Such actions aimed at increasing national prosperity due to deterioration of economic conditions in other countries have been termed 'beggar-my-neighbour policy'. Thus, P. Krugman and M. Obstfeld showed that in the 1930s the prohibitions and restrictions for international movement of capital, payments, and trade; administrative methods of regulation

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of foreign trade; multiple exchange rates; trade barriers led to disintegration of the world economy into autarkic (self-sufficient) national economic units (Krugman & Obstfeld, 2003, p.544-545). This concept coincides with the definition of the content of international economic disintegration by V. Repke. Then and there, in the 1930s, the foundations of the theory of economically disruptive economic disintegration defined it as a process foreseeing the countries' refusal from the existing rules and conditions for the international exchange of factors of production through differentiation of national economic policies thus leading to an increase in barriers to the international movement of goods and services, capital, labour force, hence, their ineffective use, and falling welfare in the global economy as a whole.

2. Formation of the Paradigm of International Economic Disintegration

Formation and development of the international economic disintegration theory and intensive study of practical aspects and forms of its manifestation took place during the most profound manifestations of this process in the world economy (Table 1).

Table 1. Research on the Problems of International Economic Disintegration

Scientists	Period	The process of international economic disintegration
L. Mises, W. Ropke, M. Bonu, F. Hayek, F. Hilgert	1938-1942	Great Depression 1931-1933
D. Castellano, K. Chesnut, M. Suesse, R. Curlter, D. Gros, D. Marolov, J. Fidrmuc, H. Broadman	1991-2005	The collapse of the USSR, the SFRY, and the CMEA
H. Vollaand, D. Weblek, L. Podkaminer, A. Eppler, J. Capaldo, L. Strether, M. Emerson, T. Sampson, S. Yakubovskiy, A. Libman, A. Kheyfets.	2008-2017	Crisis in the CIS, EU, Brexit
J. Capaldo, M. Patrick, A. Hearn, M. Myers, P. Kanevskiy	2014-2018	US position on TTIP, TPP, NAFTA, Tramponomics

Source: complied by the authors.

The main theories of international economic disintegration consider this process in terms of increasing the barriers to the movement of the factors of production and increasing the differences in the economic policies of disintegrating countries (Table 2).

Table 2. The Main Theories of International Economic Disintegration

Market	- increase and strengthening of barriers for international movement of the factors of production
Institutional	- differentiation of economic policies of individual countries, 'regulatory decooperation'
Structuralist	- lowering the level of coordination and implementation of the economic sovereignty of the countries (exclusive, joint, delegated, support, additions).

Source: complied by the authors.

Proponents of market concepts argue that economic disintegration, in fact, leads to reduction in the intensity, depth and coverage of interconnections between markets of different countries, and, therefore, to their separation. Presence of various barriers to the international movement of the factors of production means increased transaction costs for their movement, differentiation of prices in the markets of individual countries due to lack of arbitration (Libman & Xejfecz, 2011; Jan Fidrmuc, Jarko Fidrmuc, 2003; Karen Chesnut, 2001) and inefficient use of resources. So, T. Sampson writes: "The UK's exit from the EU will create new barriers to the exchange of goods, services and people with other 27 member states" (Thomas Sampson, 2017, 163). Thus, the content of international economic disintegration in its market concepts is separation of national markets of the factors of production.

Institutional approaches to the analysis of international disintegration are based on the homogeneity reduction analysis (differentiation, asynchrony, disproportionality) of national and/or common economic policies of countries. Regulatory decooperation leads to segmentation of the business environment, creates essentially different rules for international movement and use of the factors of production, thus,

disintegrating economic conditions of producers' and consumers' existence. L. Podkaminer argues that the EU disintegration can be stopped in the face of a radical change in the paradigm of the EU's economic policies, neutralization of the negative effects of the common currency, changes in the conditions and rules of fiscal consolidation, rejection of such forms of national regulation of wages that are actually based on 'beggar-my-neighbour policy' (Podkaminer, 2015; M. Jovanovic, 1998).

The structuralist concepts of integration and disintegration are characterized by the emphasis on qualitative characteristics of coordination and implementation of the economic and political sovereignty of the countries. The decline in the level of coordination of economic sovereignty is considered here as economic disintegration. Such disintegration takes on the forms of movement from the exclusive economic sovereignty of the international integration group (1) to the common economic sovereignty of the group of integrating countries (2), then to delegating a part of the country's economic sovereignty to an international group without membership in it (3), transition to supporting and complementing national sovereignty (4), and finally, to independent realization of economic sovereignty (5). Relevant trends for political disintegration are described by the theories of neo-functionalism, transactionalism, liberal intergovernmentalism (Webber, 2011; Wolker, 2003).

3. The Main Features and Determinants of International Economic Disintegration

The factors of international economic disintegration are of a diverse nature and can be systematized as follows (Table 3).

Table 3. Factors of International Economic Disintegration (Conflict of Economic Interests)

• change of the model of social and economic and/or political development of countries
• structural adaptation
• deep economic crisis
• critical asynchrony and asymmetry of economic, social, political, security and other integration effects

Source: complied by the authors.

Thus, changes in the model of social, economic and political development, new foreign-economic strategies, and political preferences of individual countries led to the collapse of the USSR, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) (as political and economic unions), as well as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). An example of the structural adaptation to changes in preferences of national consumers and needs of producers is the exit of a number of countries from European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 1970-90, which was limited only to the development of free trade in industrial goods, and their accession to the European Economic Community which already offered deeper and broader opportunities for economic integration. A specific form of structural adjustment from the above is the change in the foreign economic and national economic strategy within the framework of the policy of *Tramponics*, according to which economic nationalism and protectionism, and not global competition, are considered as the main mechanisms for the growth of welfare of the United States. We have already mentioned the economic disintegration of the countries in the 1930s as their reaction to the world's deep economic crisis – the Great Depression. During the global financial crisis in 2008-09 a large number of countries began to introduce restrictions on free movement of goods and capital. Finally, the reasons for Brexit are mostly negative attitude of the majority of British citizens to the EU migration policy, corresponding social commitments, significant financial contributions to the EU budget, many of which are aimed at supporting countries with significant budget deficits and external debt, despite the fact that most research proves mainly negative consequences of economic disintegration with the EU for the national economy (Emerson et al., 2017).

The international economic disintegration has a number of new qualitative characteristics which are opposite to integration processes' characteristics (Table 4).

Table 4. Features of International Economic Disintegration

• exit from the integration agreement with other countries (suspension, substantial revision)
• restoration of economic barriers and borders between countries
• increasing self-sufficiency (autarky, isolation of national markets)
• vertical and horizontal international division of labour recourses
• asymmetry and asynchrony of business cycles of the countries
• economic warfare
• substantial differentiation of the content of integration agreements (relative disintegration)

Source: complied by the authors.

Qualitative features of international economic integration characterize its process and status. Exit from the integration agreement, its suspension, substantial revision, differentiation of the content of agreements with different countries in terms of priority integration and economic warfare testify formally new status, level and form of disintegration based on the system of fundamentally new rules and conditions for exchange of the factors of production. Other features describe the process of gradual disintegration, its separate territorial, structural, sectoral and cyclic manifestations, including results of protectionist policies.

Among the features of economic disintegration, re-stocking in vertical international division of labour is especially important. Fragmentation of international production leads to formation of value added chains, which, in turn, creates the need to eliminate all kinds of barriers on the path of international movement of the factors of production and becomes a factor in the development of economic integration of countries, particularly its extended and in-depth forms. Integration of international markets is based on the disintegration of production (Robert, 1998). Consequently, resourcing, return of individual value added chains to the countries that had previously outsourced a part of their production processes, reintegration into the national framework of the earlier international manufacturing process significantly reduce the incentives for international economic integration, moreover, they can launch economic disintegration processes.

Resourcing in the international horizontal division of labour can also provoke disintegration for simple forms of economic integration. For example, attempts to revise the terms of the NAFTA Free Trade Agreement are connected, first of all, with the US attempts to bring part of the production previously moved to partner countries back to the national economy.

Quantitative features of international economic disintegration include legal and economic indicators and can be formulated as follows (Table 5)

Table 5. Indicators of International Economic Disintegration (Legal, Eeconomic, Business Cycle)

1. Reducing the number of countries in RTA (Eppler et al., 2016)
2. Decrease in the share of mutual exchange of the factors of production; including first and foremost intra-industry trade (Eppler et al., 2016)
3. Reducing the list of single, joint, delegated or coordinated economic policies
4. Growth of tariff and non-tariff restrictions, regulatory barriers to the movement of production
5. Increase of the volume of anti-import production
6. Significant differentiation of the indicators of the economic cycle and the indicators of social and economic development (Eppler et al., 2016)

Source: complied by the authors.

So, in 2013 D.Kenig proposed an EU-index for assessing the development of economic integration in the EU based on 25 indicators covering legal, institutional and market factors and characterizing economic convergence and rapprochement of social and economic development of acceding countries. Economic integration is thus defined as the convergence of key economic indicators and the symmetry of economic development in a particular region. Conversely, economic disintegration is measured by an increase in divergence between the relevant economic indicators, which means economic stratification in the region (Eppler et al., 2016; Konig J. and Renate Ohr, 2013). Analysis of beta and sigma convergence dynamics in integration groups can also be used to measure the process of economic disintegration.

4. Forming Criteria of Disintegration

Depending on the criteria, various forms of disintegration are analyzed in economic literature (Table 6).

Table 6. Criteria and Forms of International Economic Disintegration

Criteria	Forms
1. Term	1.1. Shock (Libman & Xejfecz, 2011) 1.2. Latent (stagnant) (Yakubovs'kij, 2012)
2. Consequences	2.1. Conflict (Yakubovs'kij, 2012) 2.2. Divergent (Libman & Xejfecz, 2011) 2.3. New medievalism (different speeds, concentric circles, differentiated integration, etc.)
3. Nature	3.1. Contractual 3.2. Powerful, forced
4. Driving force	4.1. From above (state) 4.2. From below (enterprises) (Libman & Xejfecz, 2011)
5. Regression of levels	5.1. Full integration → Economic Union 5.2. Economic Union → Common Market 5.3. Common Market → Customs Union 5.4. Customs Union → Free Trade Zone 5.5. Free Trade Zone → Trade Preferences
6. Geographical coverage	6.1. Bilateral 6.2. Multilateral 6.3. Subregional 6.4. Regional 6.5. Interregional 6.6. Global

Source: complied by the authors.

Agreed disintegration means getting out of certain integration processes based on agreements between countries. This civilized, modern and legal mechanism provides an opportunity for all countries to prepare for changes in the rules and conditions of economic integration, minimize objectively negative social, economic and political consequences (exit of the Baltic states from the free trade regime with Ukraine as a result of their accession to the EU, negotiations between the USA, Canada and Mexico on revision of the agreement on the formation of NAFTA, Brexit, etc.). Power disintegration means forced rejection of parts of the territory of a particular country (as a result of military aggression, occupation, illegal referendums, etc.) and their further actual integration into other international integration groups. After annexation by Russia, Crimea has actually become part of the UNECE, and economic relations with it are not restricted by other members of this integration group. At present, the integration future of the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine after the aggression of Russia has not been determined yet.

The proposed regression of the levels (stages) of international economic integration as forms of disintegration is based on their traditional classification according to B. Balassa and includes 5 basic levels. However, the theory and practice of development of integration and disintegration processes in the 21st century provides a much larger set of up to 15 options of economic disintegration due to expanded and deepened processes of economic convergence or separation of countries. For example, the following potential dynamics of the disintegration levels can be proposed for the EU member states foreseeing

regulatory decentro-operations and increasing the barriers to the movement of the factors of production (Table 7) (Emerson et al., 2017).

Table 7. Potential Dynamics of Disintegration Levels under the Conditions of Withdrawal of Advanced Forms of Integration Processes (in the EU)

1. European Economic Area (Norway, etc.) EEA + customs union
2. Preference models <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Classical FTA 2.2. Customs Union (Turkey) 2.3. Swiss model (Switzerland) 2.4. Comprehensive Free Trade Area with Canada (Canada) (CFTA) 2.5. Comprehensive and in-depth Free Trade Area (Ukraine, etc.) 2.6. Stabilization and Association Agreements (Serbia, etc.) 2.7. Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (Kazakhstan, etc.) 2.8. Strategic partnership without FTA (PRC) 2.9. Strategic Partnership with FTA (Republic of Korea, etc.) 2.10. Strategic Partnership with the CFTA
3. WTO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. WTO + regulatory competition
4. Specific model for a particular country

Source: complied by the authors.

In the process of withdrawing from developed forms of economic integration at the beginning of the XXI century, the participants of this process need to agree on the coverage and depth of disintegration in a large number of spheres (over 50), which are regulated within the WTO and/or are outside WTO regulation and are regulated by respective separate integration agreements (Table 8).

The complexity of this process lies in the desire of the disintegrating countries to preserve aspects and areas of integration that are more profitable and attractive to them and at the same time reduce the openness of their domestic markets, where, according to their estimations, they will have significant losses. So, Britain, after Brexit, would like to maintain a deep enough interaction with the EU, especially in the areas of financial services, science and education. Switzerland currently has such selective integration with the EU, and therefore the EU is proposing it to review the terms of integration and, in place of individual agreements, have one balanced agreement.

Table 8. The Main Areas of the Latest Forms of International Economic Integration and Disintegration at the Beginning of the twenty-first Century

Areas of the WTO	Areas beyond WTO Regulation	
Preferences for industrial goods	Anticorruption measures	Health protection
Preferences for agricultural goods	Competitive policy	Human rights
Customs regulation	Environmental protection	Illegal immigration
Export duty	Intellectual property	Illicit drug use
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Investment measures	Industrial cooperation
State trading enterprises	Regulation of the labour market	Information society
Technical barriers to trade	Capital movement	Mining industry
Compensation measures	Consumer protection	Money laundering
Antidumping regulation	Data protection	Nuclear safety
Preferences for industrial goods	Anticorruption measures	Health protection
Preferences for agricultural goods	Competitive policy	Human rights
Customs regulation	Environmental protection	Illegal immigration
Trade in Services (GATS)	Civil protection	Research and technology
Trade Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)	Innovation policy	Small and medium enterprises
	Cultural cooperation	Social aspects

	Dialogue on economic policy	Statistics
	Education and training	Taxation
	Energy policy	Fighting terrorism
	Financial aid	Visa and Shelter

Source: complied by the authors.

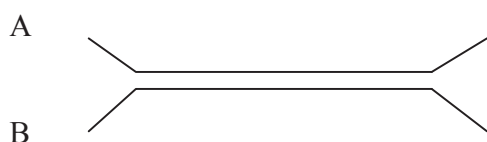
5. Methodology of Interdisciplinarity in the Analysis of International Disintegration Processes

One of the present-day global intellectual trends is the increasing attention to cross-disciplinary research. The main motivating factors of interdisciplinarity development in science and education are:

- immanent complexity of nature and society;
- need to study the problems and issues that can not be implemented within individual disciplines;
- need to solve social problems of national and global nature;
- contradictory development of new technology (digital).

There are three approaches: interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary in modern methodological practice of cross-discipline.

Multidisciplinary means that the points of view on the common problem of two disciplines A and B are considered simultaneously, however, they do not integrate. The connection between disciplines is situational, there is no commonly defined matrix, the subjects are not changed and are not perfected.



In an interdisciplinary approach, the point of view on the common problem of A and B disciplines is integrated (combined) to obtain a more generalized understanding. Interdisciplinarity also involves mutual integration of organizational concepts, methodological procedures, epistemology, terminology, data and organization of research and teaching.



The goal of transdisciplinarity is to study the modern world on the basis of unity of knowledge and solution of mega- and complex problems, based on the conceptual foundations of different disciplines and stakeholders of non-academic profile (stakeholders) and basing on one theory as priority. In contrast to the integration of disciplines, there is a synthesis of diverse knowledge with the potential for transition to a new quality, emergence of a new scientific direction or scientific discipline.

Table 9. Key Features of Multidisciplinary, Interdisciplinarity and Transdisciplinarity

Multidisciplinary	Interdisciplinarity	Transdisciplinarity
Comparison	Interaction	Transition to new quality
Sequence	Integration	Advancing
Coordination	Focusing	Transformation
	Joining	
	Combination	

Source: Jovanovic, 1998, p. 22.

International disintegration processes represent a complex phenomenon which intertwines economic, political, social, psychological, historical, institutional and other factors. The above determines the use of transdisciplinary methodology, that is based on economic paradigm grounded on the theory and methodology

of related disciplines. One of the features of the transdisciplinary methodology is that it creates a methodological framework not just for combining knowledge of different disciplines, but for analyzing new processes and phenomena, in particular, international disintegration. Harnessing the multidisciplinary methodology for researching the logic of unfolding disintegration processes is also not excluded. Multidisciplinarity envisages the possibility of implementing fundamental, applied and problem-oriented research. The main emphasis in interdisciplinary research is on obtaining new, qualitatively higher knowledge in comparison with the previous knowledge.

6. Epistemological Dimensions of Interdisciplinary

Epistemological evaluations become crucial in the process of emerging new economic phenomena and processes such as international economic disintegration (Table 10).

Table 10. Main Epistemological Values of Interdisciplinarity and their Significance in the Evaluation of Research

	Width	Integration	Transformation
Added value	Advanced repertoire of special expertise	Future synthesis	Transformation into a specialized worldview
Explanation	Different disciplines	Integrative study context	Hybrid communities, future generations
Estimated accents	Management of diversification	Special Integrative Standards	Creativity, updating the structure of knowledge
Epistemological standards	Combination of standards of different disciplines	Integration process	Proactive new standards
Inclusion policy	Structural flexibility in the evaluation process	Self-assessment system	New direction of scientific product
Supporters	Academic organizations, sociologists of science	Problem-oriented organizations, practitioners and theorists	University reforms, anti-disciplinary movements
Opponents	Strengthening bureaucracy, lack of community	Institutional isomorphism of disciplines including restrictions	Epistemological anarchy, lack of progress

Source: Jovanovic, 1998, p. 500.

Hence, interdisciplinarity has three values: width, integration, and transformation.

Width includes quantitative and qualitative indicators. On the one hand, it is a set of interacting disciplines, on the other hand, common theoretical and methodological approaches, the object of research, creativity of a scientific group, division of labor between its members, correspondence of the results to qualitative standards, etc. Success is achieved under the conditions of coordination, cooperation and exchange. Intelligent interdisciplinary interactions contribute to the formation of self-referential (self-identified), monolithic structures. An important role is played by the evaluation of the scientific project by impartial independent experts.

Integration (synthesis) in the first approximation provides better vision and greater success in solving problems. It represents a complex process of applying special concepts, mechanisms and expertise that are not limited to the components of individual disciplines (systemic principle).

At the same time, it is necessary to take into account, firstly, the possible conceptual incompatibility of disciplines; secondly, integration is not always the goal of interdisciplinary research under the conditions of achieving intellectual synthesis in a separate subject area; thirdly, the idea of integration does not take into account the fact that knowledge created in various conceptual spheres (paradigms), is incommensurable.

Transformation, as the third epistemological feature (value) of interdisciplinary, lies in its ability (potential) to transform old theories and dogmatized knowledge.

At the same time, transformational knowledge is, on the one hand, information about valid knowledge and on the other is the window of opportunities for obtaining new knowledge. Transformational knowledge answers the question of how to achieve the goals set by legal, technical, economic, cultural and other means.

7. Methodological Framework for the Study of Disintegration

Cross-disciplinary studies also distinguish between instrumental and critical methodologies. Instrumental methodology is aimed at solving the problems of a specific discipline or a number of related disciplines. It can be said that instrumental methodology prevails in multidisciplinary investigations at the stage of studying the objective state of an economic object which in this case is an international trade-economic or integration union.

Critical interdisciplinarity focuses on dominant structures of knowledge and education with the aim of their transformation. In the context of critical methodology V.I. Vernadskyi introduced the notion of “formal reality”, which means “such an idea of the environment, which ultimately follows from researching it with the scientific techniques associated with the critical work of logic and the theory of knowledge. Formal reality, with all the indispensable complexity and incompleteness of this concept, is the starting point of all our generalizations in the field of religious, scientific and philosophical concepts.” (Röpke, 1950, pp. 12-13). In our version, the formal reality is the international integration processes, scientific generalizations of which testify not only about the transformation of the existing, prior knowledge, but also about its diversification, about certain paradigmatic shifts in the epistemology of the world economy and international economic relations.

Consequently, the logical methodological framework for the study of disintegration has a phased nature. At the first multidisciplinary stage, the subject is considered by different disciplines in order to comprehensively identify the preconditions, causes, objective and subjective factors, material and institutional influences on the processes of international disintegration. At the second, transdisciplinary stage, new qualitative and quantitative parameters of the international disintegration process are distinguished, its substantive sphere in the system of international economic relations as well as in the field of economic science as a whole are outlined. Considering the logic of research, M. Weber emphasized that “it is possible to solve the second problem (of the second stage – F.A.) only by using the preliminary data obtained as a result of the solution of the first one, which in itself is a completely new and independent task of its type” (Krugman & Obstfeld, 2003, p. 291). The direct object of the study is international integration whose status and nature in the first approximation can be determined by economic, political, institutional means, using an arsenal of corresponding sciences on the basis of multidisciplinary. However, in order to take into account the direct and indirect factors, firstly, the set of determinants and components of the global level is analyzed; secondly, the actual integration-regional structure; and, thirdly, the national-government entities that are part of the integration community. The structure of the geo-economic system; the main centres of economic and political power; the nature of the relationship between them and between the centre and periphery of the world economy are considered on the global level. At the same time, it is important to take into account modern tendencies and processes of the global level (convergence-divergence, interdependence, cyclicity, protectionism, resource problem, competition, etc.). On the level of integration union, the main indicators are preliminary indicators of the level of its integration and their dynamics at the beginning of disintegration processes (trade, investment, labour migration, currency and financial integration, etc.). The institutional aspects and the political and legal components of all three levels are the subject of research at the ‘diagnostic’ stage, signalling the change in the direction of the system's development from integration to disintegration processes. Negative institutional trends may be presented by imperfections of global regulatory mechanisms (WTO, IMF, World Bank), inadequacy of legislative and legal norms of the integration union regarding the level and nature of relations between its members, incompatibility of supranational institutions with the current format of integration, on the one hand, and inadequate perception of supranational regulatory mechanisms by individual member states of the community – on the other. As noted by B. Gavrylyshyn in his report to the Roman club, “the union of the authorities for decision-making at a higher level than the

nation-states should be counterbalanced by a high level of distribution, decentralization of decision-making at the levels from the nation-state to various lower levels of the social structure. The need for redistribution of power simultaneously in two directions causes tension not only for Europe but also for other regions" (Fidrmuc & Fidrmuc, 2003, p. 101).

The national-state level of disintegration has political, economic, institutional, mental, psychological and other interdisciplinary dimensions. Political motivations are limited by traditional functions of the state under conditions of the need to address acute social and economic problems of internal forces and means, shifting the centre of gravity toward foreign policy. Economic factors are explained by narrowing of the means and instruments of the national economic policy without considering the specific features of the countries (historical, ethnic, cultural, etc.), lack of necessary maneuver in relations with third countries. In integration groups, there are significant differences in the levels of social and economic development, in the structure of economies and GDP, in the structure of foreign trade, and thus in the conditions of trade; in the levels of openness to the third world, which leads to heterogenetization of the system, and generates centrifugal tendencies (EU, NAFTA, ASEAN). The institutional component seems rather controversial. The essence of the problem lies in the varying quality of the institutional environment of individual countries and the institutional system of the integration community, even under the conditions of formal implementation of the norms and standards of the union. The varieties of legal and general culture, traditions, customs and mentality, which constitute a potential threat of disintegration, have their influence. In some countries there are concerns about the loss of national identity in the process of developing higher forms of integration.

Consequently, the multidisciplinary approach allows for the establishment of a turning point or the critical threshold for disintegration processes to begin.

The purpose of transdisciplinarity is to determine the essence, content, and subject field of the new economic phenomenon and process, the logic of its deployment, and establishment of a historical trend. "Obviously, only after we learn the very phenomenon to be studied one can strive to explain it and to find its laws", V.I. Vernadskyi wrote (Röpke, 1950, p. 47).

In the system of transdisciplinarity the following four main trends are distinguished.

1. The first is based on the modern version of epistemological search for the system integration of knowledge whose roots reach Ancient Greece, Medieval Christianity, and the principles of universal causality of the Enlightenment, Hegelian philosophy, unified physical theory, and others like that.

2. The second trend rests on the synthetic paradigm of postmodern content.

3. The third trend follows from the critical direction of interdisciplinary research, considering transdisciplinarity not only as a transition to a new quality, but also overcoming the current disciplinary boundaries (transgression).

4. The fourth trend is caused by the concept of post-normal science and the 'second method' of knowledge acquisition", based on the principles of logic, cybernetics, general theory of systems, structuralism and organizational theory.

8. Methodology of Evolutionary and Behavioural Economics

In the transdisciplinary methodology of international disintegration processes, the methodology of evolutionary and behavioural economics (behaviourism) that is applied in the economic, social, political, institutional, psychological and other fields is proposed as the basic methodological construction. Evolutionary approach makes it possible to determine qualitative differences in the system functioning as a "process of structural reorganization in time, resulting in a form or structure that qualitatively differs from the previous form" (Karen Chesnut, 2001, p.7). Analysis of the dynamics of structural changes in the international integration system, taking into account structural meta- and macro level shifts, and their comparison are important indicators that characterize the state of the system and indicate the direction of development either towards deepening of integration, or initiation of disintegration processes. In the synergy methodology this state is called bifurcation which increases instability of the system, and rebuilds its structure-attractor. In contrast to the widespread belief that there are complete uncertainties at the bifurcation

points of the further trajectory of the system's development, it is stated that "only in them it is possible to influence the choice of behaviour of the system and its fate not only with forceful informational way, but with arbitrarily weak actions" (Broadman, 2005, p. 90). This is an extremely important position for formulating practical policies and tools during disintegration challenges. In the presence of disintegration factors, the system is gradually transforming gaining a different quality. In the context of restructuring of the subsystem structure of the system (Brexit), there is a problem of its adaptability. One of its main features is the ability to compensate for lost potential by attracting new resources and new energy in the broad sense. This way, the phylogenetic transformation of the integration system occurs through adaptation. In other words, adaptive organic evolution of the system is carried out. Its characteristic feature is to maximize the function of utility while minimizing the function of costs. "Complex structures support themselves with a constant adaptation of their internal states to the changes in the environment," – F. Hayek emphasized (Lambert Strether, 2017, p. 362). At the same time, there is certain ontogenetic transformation of both other members of the union and, especially painfully, of the subject that breaks the former connections with the system. Taking into account simultaneous influence of integration (pro-integration) and disintegration factors on the system, such integration can be defined as 'a complex interaction model'.

Methodologically behaviourism is based to a large extent on Darwin's evolutionary theory. In particular, biology, along with mathematics, is a paradigm base for solving static and dynamic problems. Regarding economic statics (defined as the logic of coordination), biology provides paradigmatic resistance in the form of a systematic approach for organic systems, for example, unified in the general system work theory by Ludwig von Bertalanffy. The historical dynamics of the system, as its second support, is described by the concept of ontogenesis and phylogeny, as was shown above.

The main factors and driving forces of the disintegration processes of the beginning of the XXIst century in the context of evolutionary approach can be explained in the following directions:

- diversification of production and labour which overcomes the borders of not only national states, but also regional integration associations under conditions of the 4th industrial revolution;
- increasing complexity (entropy) within large integration groups strengthening neo-institutionalist tendencies where integration problems are solved on a supranational level with certain limitation of state sovereignty of the participating countries (entropy loss);
- expansion of possible using additional sources and resources of economic development in the context of forming global cost, innovation, production, corporate and other networks;
- aggravated contradictions at the ontogenesis and phylogenesis levels, i.e. between social, economic and political development of individual states and the civilization progress of the integration community.

Mechanisms of disintegration are based on the system analysis methodology, on the dialectic of the whole and its parts, and include such topical components as coordination policy, game and decision-making theory. The conceptual basis for international economic policy coordination relies on the provisions of the Public-Choice and game theories, in particular the dilemmas of prisoners, formulated by mathematician Albert Tucker now considered to be the classic in the theory of games. The standard explanation for this game is as follows. Two people were caught and arrested by the police with stolen goods. However, the police lack sufficient evidence to accuse them of theft unless one or both admit committing the crime. The prisoners are not allowed to communicate. If one of them proves his innocence and points to the other, he will be released without punishment and the other will be found guilty of robbery and will get ten years of imprisonment. If both confess or accuse one another, both will be found guilty and will be convicted. But for cooperation with the investigation they will be sentenced for five years. In the event that no one admits, they will be sentenced to one year for possession of the stolen goods (Table 11).

Consequently, the fate of each of them depends on their own decision and the decision of the other suspect as illustrated by the structure of the game. The table matrix shows the results of the decisions of two prisoners in the form (x, y) , where x is a reward of the first one, and y is a reward of the second prisoner. To determine the optimal strategy of the first prisoner the consequences of any decision are to be considered taking into account dependence on the decision of the other prisoner. Consequently, in the absence of communication, and hence coordination of actions, it is more profitable to blame the other prisoner, that is, to

confess and receive one-year imprisonment, while not confessing, you can get ten years in prison. Thus, both confess and receive five years imprisonment. In game theory it is characterized as non-operational equilibrium or Nash equilibrium.

Table 11. The Dilemma of Prisoners

Prisoner 1	Prisoner 2	
	Betrayal	Cooperation
Betrayal	(-5,-5)	(0,-10)
Cooperation	(-10,0)	(-1,-1)

This equilibrium is not optimal. If the prisoners could communicate with each other and not confess, they would only have one year of imprisonment, which would be much better for them: that is why the solution of the problem through cooperation has obvious advantages. The latter version illustrates the cooperative equilibrium or cooperative behaviour.

In the end, the dilemma of prisoners indicates that, under the conditions of interdependence, rational decentralized decision-making is not optimal. This model shows that cooperation can be beneficial, but it faces difficulties in achieving sustainable cooperation, because one of the players is convinced that the other wants to cooperate, but at the same time, he has a tendency to break the arrangements, as a result, both players return to non-cooperative equilibrium. However, this simple model is widely used in the analysis of international coordination of economic policy. This does not at all mean that formal co-operation is always necessary. Here is the rule – if one player does not choose co-operative behaviour, the other may not follow it in the next round (the *tit-for-tet* strategy or the strategy of revenge). In general, the strategy of equivalent reciprocating action is based on four principles: intelligibility, benevolence, reciprocity and forgiveness.

The constellation of coordination games also features the battle of genders, median, weak link, deer hunting, sequential, repetitive, universal signalling games, games of arrangements, and more.

From the game theory such games as the game of trust, ultimatum and dictator game can be used in the disintegration mechanism. Let us briefly consider the content of these games.

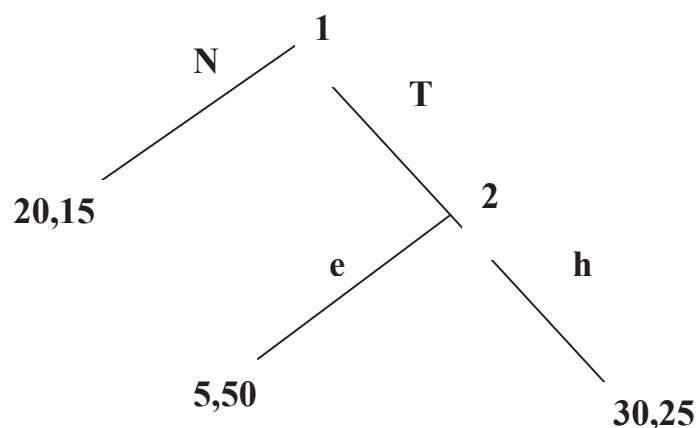


Figure 1. The Game of Trust

There are two players, each with two strategies in the game of trust. Player 1 uses trust strategy (T) and distrust (N). Player 2 uses the strategy of honorary trust (h) and using trust (e). An integral part of the game is the unique perfect Nash Equilibrium (N, e). The level of trust is defined as the percentage of time used by player 1 with strategy T, and the level of honorary trust as a percentage of the time used by player 2 of strategy h. The effective level is defined as the percentage of the consequences of observations (T, h). If the game is played for 30 rounds, the following results are expected. The effective level of trust is 8%, and №8, 2018

levels of trust and honorary trust are identical and make up 28%. With the use of private and complete information and significant improvement in the level of social focus of control measures, the level of trust increases to 50%, the level of honorary trust – up to 69%, and the level of effective trust – up to 36% (Podkaminer, 2015, p. 369-370).

The ultimatum game is between two players – the proposer and the defendant. The proposer names a certain amount (debt, compensation, etc.), with which the defendant agrees or disagrees. As a result of a series of negotiations and implementation of numerous iterations the parties find the best solution (EU-UK). There are two additions in the indicated game. The first means that there is no guarantee that convergence of positions will take place in any time period (time frame). The second one provides that the ultimatum game structure is extremely simple and it makes it impossible to make serious mistakes on the part of the players.

The dictator game has similar features with the ultimatum game and has some peculiarities. Firstly, the defendant is transformed into the recipient, and secondly, it is passive and does not take any action. In this way, the dictator's proposal is always fulfilled. There may be a wide range of proposals that are sensitive to simple frame effects. Despite some popularity, the dictator game is not a tool to test alternative theories characterized by a small number of strategic interactions.

9. Determination of the Consequences of Disintegration Processes

In the theory of decision-making, which is mainly aimed at identifying the consequences of disintegration processes, as in the theory of games, the actions of one party are taken into account, as well as the behaviour and actions of other players involved in disintegration processes. The concept of rational preference has been known since the days of Herodotus and Aristotle. However, in 1662 A. Arnold and P. Nicole formulated the principle of maximal anticipated value in the decision-making process. Its essence is as follows: "In order to assess how to act in order to obtain good and to avoid evil, it is necessary to discuss not the good and the evil, but the probability of emergence of good and evil, as well as the geometric relationship between them (Eppler et al., 2016, p. 12).

The modern concept is based on axiomatic principles of rational decision-making put forward by F. Ramsey (1931) and supplemented by J. von Neumann and O. Morgenstern (1947). In particular, Ramsey formulated eight axioms, according to which rational choice can be made under the conditions of uncertainty. Every decision maker should be guided by these axioms, and their actions must be consistent with the principles of maximizing the expected value, the numerical probability and the value result. The principal complement of John von Neumann and O. Morgenstern was to replace the notion of value with utility which corresponded to a greater extent with the neoclassical economic doctrine. The notion of risk avoidance (risk aversion) is important in the decision-making system and in the disintegration process. In this case, the first issue is not about maximizing the expected utility, but about avoiding negative consequences. Under the conditions of loss of a certain number of utility units and impossibility of their compensation in the short run, the option of transformation of utility into new dimensions and the use of new rules for decision making compatible with the principles of expected utility may be considered.

The theory of social choice forms the basis for the analysis of collective decisions. The key aspect here is the *impossibility theorem* by K. Arrow and the *prospect theory* by Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky. The main elements of the Arrow's theorem are the function of social welfare, methods of aggregation, axiomatic, welfare evaluation and voting method. According to the axioms of the theorem, the function of social prosperity, which is the main criterion for international economic integration, must satisfy the following four conditions:

- 1) Pareto-efficiency criterion is valid if each actor prefers c over b, then in the society as a whole c must prevail over b;
- 2) No individual can determine a collective decision (no dictatorship); the citizens are not allowed to sell their voting rights (lack of market conditions);
- 3) Independence – the choice between two options is independent of the possible alternatives (social choice should depend only on the choice (preferences) in the presence of other alternatives);

4) Unlimited scope (the requirement that all logical social preferences should be allowed, streamlined, and finally formulated, and should implement a clear individual choice) (Emerson et al., 2017, p. 109).

The impossibility theorem asserts that it is impossible to fulfill all these conditions simultaneously. At the same time, important scientific and practical results are achieved in the system of social choice, in connection with other similar works (Garcani's utilitarian theorem, Condorcet's legal theorem, the median electoral theorem, etc.). In case of Great Britain, the choice was made as a result of the referendum, which takes into account these conditions in a certain way.

The *prospect theory* by Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky is based on empirical studies of the reflexive effect, the true effect and the effects of small probabilities. It has received the name of the visual (figurative) theory of choice under the conditions of risk. This theory proposes modified principles of expected utility by introducing two weighted functions – value and probability. The expected utility in the context of future risks takes the form of: $p_1 u_1 + \dots + p_n u_n$, where

p_1 means the probability of the first consequence, and u_1 is its utility. Accordingly, the future value has the expression: $w(p_1) \cdot v(u_1) + w(p_2) \cdot v(u_2) + \dots + w(p_n) \cdot v(u_n)$, where w is a probabilistic weighted function;

v is a weighted function of value (Eppler et al., 2016, p. 289).

The significance of the *prospect theory* in the methodological coordinate system is the possibility of phased a priori investigation of disintegration processes, definition of their consequences in the context of utility and value at the first approximation.

An important methodological component is to determine the quantitative parameters of the consequences of disintegration processes. This is the most difficult stage which is about both possible achievements and losses of disintegration subjects. Taking into account multifactorial and multivectoral influences of various factors, a cost-benefit analysis may be proposed at the first approximation. Computable general equilibrium model, gravity model and new quantitative trading model are used to calculate the consequences of disintegration in selected sectors of economy (Sampson, 2017, p. 50).

The gravity equation of international trade has the following primary form:

$$X_{ij} = \beta_0 Y_i^{\beta_1} N_i^{\beta_2} Y_j^{\beta_3} N_j^{\beta_4} D_{ij}^{\beta_5} P_{ij}^{\beta_6}, \text{ where}$$

X_{ij} is the volume of trade between countries i and j ;

Y is Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

N is the population in the countries;

D_{ij} is the distance between countries i and j ;

P_{ij} is trade preferences between the countries;

$\beta_0 - \beta_6$ are coefficients weighted to the corresponding indicators (Libman A.M., 2006, p. 135).

The extended gravitation equation is obtained as follows:

$$\ln T_{ij} = \ln K + \alpha \ln Y_{ij} + \beta \ln y_{ij} + \lambda \ln D_{ij} + \delta M_{ij} + \theta_1 CD_{ij} + \theta_2 ID_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij},$$

Where T_{ij} is the export volume of country i to country j ;

K is the scalar;

Y_{ij} is the GDP of countries i and j ;

y_{ij} is the GDP per capita in countries i and j ;

D_{ij} , CD_{ij} and ID_{ij} mean respectively physical, cultural and institutional distance between the countries;

M_{ij} is a matrix containing additional variables on bilateral trade conditions, such as existence of common borders, language and colonial ties, membership in trade or integration associations;

ε_{ij} is the influence of other factors not included in the model (Libman, 2006, p. 227).

The gravity model with certain modifications can also be used to calculate investment flows between countries and migration of labour force.

When analyzing the effects of international economic disintegration, it is necessary to take into account not only the structure and volume of positive and negative economic effects, but also the consequences in other non-economic spheres of development of the countries and integration associations (Table 12).

1. Table 12. The Main Principles of Analysis of the Effects of International Economic Disintegration
disappearance or reduction of positive and/or negative economic effects of integration under the conditions of conflict disintegration
2. emergence of new positive and/or negative economic effects in the face of divergent disintegration
3. a set of economic and other (political, social, demographic, security, psychological, etc.) effects, primarily for disintegration of developed forms of integration; poor comparability of effects; SWOT analysis
4. transaction costs to overcome barriers to exit the integration process
5. effects of disintegration for a small, medium, large economy

Source: complied by the authors.

The complexity of assessing the effects of economic disintegration lies in the fact that modern methods of modelling the consequences of relevant processes, firstly, do not make it possible to reduce to one denominator and take into account all possible effects for different spheres of disintegrating countries; and secondly, for the economic sphere it is difficult to consider long-term (dynamic) effects, especially for regression from the developed forms. Therefore, analysis of the static effects of disintegration is more productive (Emerson et al., 2017).

In addition, the consequences of economic disintegration for small, medium and large economies vary significantly. According to classical models, the international economic disintegration of a large economy can have positive effects on national prosperity (one of three options for market disruption effects); at the same time for a small economy, this would mean inefficient use of resources leading to a decrease in national welfare. Only the domestic markets of the People's Republic of China, the United States and the EU correspond to all the criteria of a large economy in the modern world economy.

Finally, the dialectic of the processes of international economic integration and disintegration is not limited to direct opposition and denial, but has a more complex character (Table 13).

Table 13. Ratio of the Processes of International Economic Integration and International Economic Disintegration

1. International economic integration is the main (determining) economic process of development of social (international) division of labour
2. International economic disintegration: a) a form of manifestation of international economic integration; b) precondition; c) factor of international economic integration development; d) consequence of international economic integration; e) denial of international economic integration (dichotomy)
3. Main features of interaction: a) simultaneously; b) multilateral process (politics, economy, social relations, etc.); c) process and position; d) parallel and mutually supportive development

Source: complied by the authors.

10. Conclusion

In any case, the main and decisive form of internationalization of economic life of the world economy at the present stage is global, interregional and regional economic integration, which reflects the process of further development of international division of labour and deepening of international specialization of manufacturers from different countries. Such a process is not homogeneous, linear and simultaneous for all national economies and is constantly corrected both by deepening and expanding integration processes and development of international economic disintegration.

Consequently, international economic disintegration is a complex and controversial process whose theoretical and methodological dimensions can have different ontological and epistemological forms. Theoretical doctrines and methodology of interdisciplinarity create the prerequisites for comprehensive

consideration and in-depth analysis of this new phenomenon of the world economy and international economic relations and crystallization of the paradigmatic basis of the international economic disintegration.

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