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ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND TRANSFORMATIONAL EFFECTS ON NATIONAL ECONOMIES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLAND IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT

A.V. Maldynova^{1*}, N.G. Aidargaliyeva², R.T. Serikbayev², K.A. Kirdasinova²

¹Kenzhegali Sagadiyev University of International Business, Almaty, Kazakhstan

²L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

* Corresponding author e-mail: aizhanam@gmail.com

Abstract. *The article explores the current trends in the development of the world economy based on integration processes, emphasizing the growing interdependence of national economies under globalization. The analysis focuses on the European Union, where since the large-scale enlargement of 2004 the rapid expansion phase has given way to a period of adaptation and structural transformation. Special attention is paid to Poland, which ranks sixth among EU economies and has shown dynamic growth in the period 2000–2024. Statistical analysis of GDP, exports, and imports demonstrates that EU membership contributed to modernization of industry, diversification of trade, and improvement of the foreign trade balance, which turned positive after 2015. The study reveals that the elimination of customs barriers, harmonization of legislation, and access to EU funds became key drivers of Poland's economic development, while integration also increased dependence on intra-European markets. The results confirm that EU member states gain the greatest benefits from integration, while the Polish case provides useful lessons for countries of Central and Eastern Europe seeking sustainable growth through regional integration.*

Keywords: *economic integration, foreign trade, structural transformation, competitiveness, regional value chains, macroeconomic convergence, sustainable development.*

Main provisions. Economic integration is understood as a multifaceted process of economic and political convergence among states, grounded in the development of long-term interdependencies, the harmonization of macroeconomic policies, and the strengthening of interstate coordination. The European Union represents the most advanced model of such integration, ensuring the free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor, alongside unified regulatory and institutional mechanisms. Within this framework, Poland occupies a notable position as one of the key economies in Central and Eastern Europe, characterized by structural diversification, adaptive capacity, and sustained post-accession growth. The scholarly relevance of examining Poland's trajectory stems from the lack of comprehensive analysis of its post-integration transformation within the Kazakhstani academic context.

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Introduction. Economic integration represents a multifaceted process of economic and political consolidation among states, grounded in the formation of long-term interdependent relationships, the deepening of international division of labor, and the coordination of reproductive systems across national economies. At the interstate level, integration unfolds through the creation of supranational economic groupings and the harmonization of national policies designed to ensure the coherence of macroeconomic management and regulatory frameworks [1].

Over the past decades, integration blocs have emerged across virtually all regions of the world; however, the overwhelming majority of them exhibit only partial or incomplete institutionalization of multilateral economic cooperation. A distinctive exception is the European Union, which demonstrates the most advanced and comprehensive model of economic integration. Its architecture is underpinned by the free movement of goods, labor, capital, and services, complemented by the implementation of unified economic, legal, and political policies. As a supranational entity with full subjectivity in international law, the European Union, currently comprising 28 member states, possesses the authority to engage in external relations and conclude international treaties on behalf of the Union [2].

Poland occupies a significant position within the European integration framework. As one of the largest and most diversified economies in Central and Eastern Europe, Poland stands out due to the scale of its domestic market, the structural heterogeneity of its economic system, and its sustained growth trajectory. These characteristics substantiate the scientific relevance and practical significance of examining the country's post-accession economic transformation.

The novelty of this research lies in the fact that, within the Kazakhstani academic discourse, Poland's economic development through the lens of European integration has not previously been subjected to a comprehensive or systematic analysis.

Literature review. Existing scholarly literature on integration processes generally converges on the view that economic integration broadens access to markets for goods, services, and production factors; accelerates structural modernization; and raises institutional quality requirements for participating states. In the European context, these dynamics are particularly visible: the developmental trajectories of EU member states have undergone substantial transformation under the influence of unified regulatory regimes, coordinated sectoral policies, and overarching industrial and digital strategies. Recent crises – ranging from financial disruptions to geopolitical shocks – have further highlighted the adaptive capacity and institutional resilience embedded in the EU framework.

Holistic assessments indicate a gradual shift from predominantly market-based integration to a more complex system characterized by deep coordination of macroeconomic, industrial, environmental, and innovation policies, accompanied by an increasing role of pan-European instruments such as competition policy, structural funds, and mechanisms supporting the green and digital transitions [3].

From the point of view of the vulnerabilities of the integrated economy, literature highlights two major problems: asymmetric development and sensitivity to external shocks. At the EU level, it is discussed as "crisis phenomena" and the limits of the sustainable economic model, including the burden of the energy transition, inflationary waves and the reassembly of value-added chains [4].

Scholarly attention increasingly shifts toward the industrial and technological dimensions of integration. Industrial policy instruments and digital development indicators are now widely employed as analytical benchmarks for assessing the capacity of national economies to capitalize on the advantages of the single market and to withstand intensifying



cross-border competition. These metrics serve as proxies for evaluating structural readiness, innovation potential, and the degree of institutional alignment necessary for successful participation in integrated economic spaces.

The so-called “newcomer” states of the European Union have come to be viewed as an empirical testing ground for the multifaceted effects of integration. In the case of Poland, the accumulated body of research consistently identifies three core trajectories of post-accession transformation:

1. a marked acceleration of economic growth during the immediate and medium-term “post-accession” period;
2. a rapid redirection of foreign trade flows toward intra-EU markets, reflecting deeper embeddedness in regional value chains;
3. a substantive structural shift in the composition of industrial output and exported goods, indicative of long-term modernization processes [5].

For Kazakhstan, the integration agenda is primarily shaped by participation in the Eurasian Economic Union. Within this framework, researchers underline the dual nature of integration effects. On the one hand, membership opens opportunities for market expansion, labor mobility, and industrial cooperation. On the other hand, it exposes member economies to significant challenges, including institutional asymmetries, the persistence of non-tariff barriers, and heightened vulnerability to external shocks. Empirical evidence suggests that sustainable and long-term gains from integration emerge only when economies achieve export diversification, productivity improvements, and active integration into cross-border value chains with high added value. In the absence of such transformations, integration tends to reinforce resource-dependent development models [6, 7].

From a broader analytical perspective, the EAEU is frequently characterized as an integration project that experienced a “rapid launch yet produced heterogeneous outcomes”. The magnitude and direction of future effects are understood to depend critically on the depth of barrier removal, the harmonization of regulatory regimes, and the overall quality of coordination in macroeconomic and sectoral policies among member states [8].

Simultaneously, the Kazakhstani academic discourse increasingly engages with methodological issues concerning the assessment of integration effectiveness. This includes discussions on the choice of evaluation criteria within the EAEU framework, as well as debates on how integration dynamics should be compared with national strategies for sustainable social and economic development.

Contemporary scientific literature identifies three principal vectors shaping the future of regional integration:

1. technological and digital integration, which enhances productivity and reduces cross-border transaction costs;
2. institutionalization of “green” standards and ESG regulation, which redefines competitive conditions and investment priorities; and
3. proactive industrial policy, aimed at attracting enterprises into regional value-added chains and strengthening the technological resilience of member economies [9–11].

Within the European Union, these vectors are already formalized and operationalized through supranational policy instruments. In contrast, for the EAEU and Central Asian region, they represent a potential “window of opportunity” – the realization of which depends on regulatory synchronization, institutional capacity, and the elimination of structural barriers.

Materials and methods. The methodological foundation of this research draws upon the contemporary corpus of economic literature dedicated to the theory and practice of integration processes. The study employs a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach that



synthesizes structural, graphical, logical, and statistical methods of analysis, enabling a holistic examination of both quantitative and qualitative dimensions of economic integration.

The research design is grounded in general scientific principles of socio-economic inquiry, incorporating the systematic review and interpretation of theoretical works, the examination of empirical and practical materials, and the economic analysis of statistical indicators. These methods collectively ensured the robustness and validity of the findings. Within this framework, the article investigates the role of integration processes in shaping the developmental trajectory of Kazakhstan's modern economy. In parallel, it analyzes the principal trends characterizing integration within the European Union, elucidating the institutional architecture, mechanisms of coordination, and the contemporary dynamics underlying the evolution of the EU integration model [12].

A detailed assessment of macroeconomic indicators was conducted to trace the developmental patterns of EU member states, with particular emphasis on the Polish case. The study also includes a comparative evaluation of Poland's economic interactions with neighboring countries, considered in the context of the broader shifts occurring within the pan-European market. The data are presented in dynamic form, using time series and numerical indicators that reveal both the structural role of the European economy and its developmental influence on Poland's economic transformation [13].

The results of the analysis allow the authors to identify the fundamental determinants driving economic development through integration mechanisms, as well as to assess the practical relevance of these processes for Kazakhstan. The findings highlight the conditions under which integration contributes to structural modernization, enhanced competitiveness, and improved macroeconomic outcomes, offering important insights for national policy formulation.

Results and discussion. In the contemporary global economy, several dozen international economic organizations operate across a broad spectrum of integration models—including economic, monetary, and customs unions; common markets; associations of states; and multilateral free trade areas. Virtually all of these integration formations employ specific monitoring systems composed of indicators that vary in methodological complexity, analytical focus, scope of application, and temporal horizon [14]. These indicators allow researchers and policymakers to evaluate the depth and effectiveness of integration processes, as well as their impact on participating economies.

Among existing integration blocs, the European Union stands out as a unique institutional construct with a highly distinctive and sophisticated decision-making mechanism. It is not an exaggeration to assert that no other international organization possesses a comparable system of supranational governance. This mechanism has become one of the central factors underpinning the EU's long-term achievements and its capacity to manage complex cross-border challenges. At present, the EU represents arguably the most effective framework for addressing multifaceted international issues in a deeply interconnected global environment.

Despite ongoing debates about its limitations and advantages, the EU's governance structure has demonstrated remarkable resilience and inclusiveness. It enables decision-making that balances the interests of both large and small member states, takes into account the needs of diverse business sectors, and accommodates the preferences of heterogeneous social groups. Notably, countries with historically divergent or even antagonistic interests—including those that experienced conflict as recently as the Second World War or the Cold War—now routinely reach mutually acceptable compromises on a wide array of policy matters. Empirical evidence



indicates that public support for the EU substantially exceeds the share of citizens dissatisfied with its policies, underscoring the legitimacy and robustness of its institutional model [15].

The distinctiveness of the EU's integration architecture lies not only in the incorporation of both internal and external economic and political drivers of development. It also involves the continuous alignment of interests across multiple structural dimensions: agrarian and industrialized economies; large corporate actors and small businesses; and countries operating at different stages of economic development. A critical feature of this framework is its capacity to reconcile the interests of both stronger and weaker member states, thus ensuring cohesion within a heterogeneous economic union [16].

Today, the EU economic system continues to evolve against the backdrop of deepening sectoral integration, intensified cross-border interdependence, and the expansion of the international division of labor. The coordination of these processes has played a decisive role in fostering sustainable socio-economic development among EU member countries by enhancing the efficiency of resource allocation and strengthening institutional capacity.

Poland's experience illustrates the transformative potential of integration. A central outcome of Poland's post-transition development has been the establishment of a fully functioning market economy, driven by reforms that reshaped property relations and facilitated the emergence of a large-scale private sector. Comprehensive reforms in public administration and public finance, the revival of local self-governance, the construction of modern market infrastructure, and the institutionalization of property rights protection constituted the core pillars of this transformation agenda [17]. Collectively, these reforms created the institutional conditions necessary for successful integration into the broader European economic space.

Between 2019 and 2024, the Polish economy experienced a challenging cycle marked by the global pandemic shock, subsequent recovery, and renewed growth. According to World Bank data, Poland's nominal GDP reached approximately USD 429.5 billion in 2024. Despite the slowdown in 2020, the economy demonstrated resilience and gradually returned to a positive growth trajectory [18].

In terms of foreign trade, exports of goods amounted to around USD 380.3 billion in 2024, while imports were valued at USD 379.5 billion, resulting in a small trade surplus of approximately USD 0.84 billion. Statistics Poland reported similar dynamics in national currency: exports of goods totaled PLN 1,512.2 billion, while imports were PLN 1,509.2 billion, leaving a positive trade balance of about PLN 3.0 billion.

This trend confirms that, although Poland had faced a negative trade balance for many years after 2000, the situation improved substantially in the late 2010s. By 2024, the trade balance had become positive, reflecting Poland's strengthened competitiveness, diversified export structure, and the benefits of integration within the European Union's single market [19].

The composition of Poland's export basket, along with the geographical distribution of its key trading partners grouped by regions (EU, Asia, CIS and others) for 2024, is presented in Figure 1 (as a percentage of total exports).

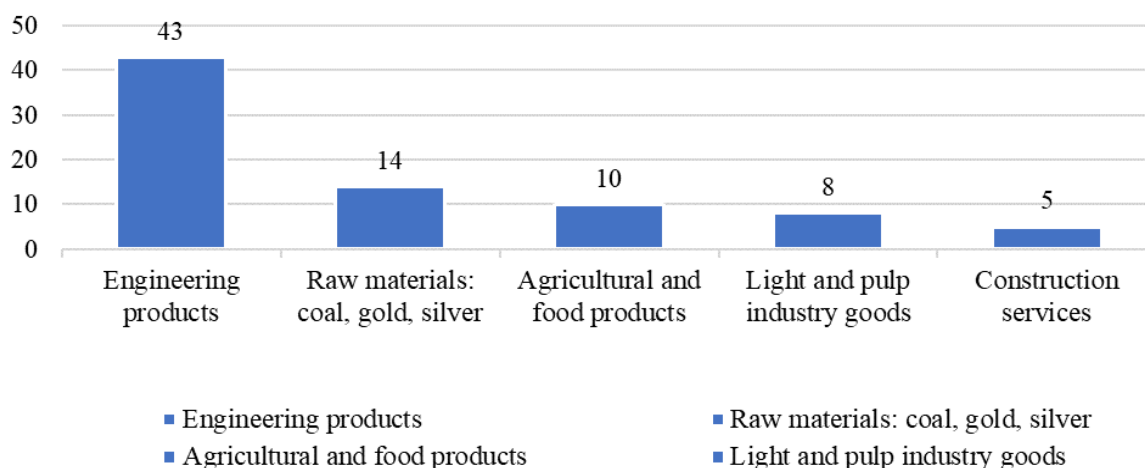


Figure 1 – Sectoral breakdown of Poland’s exports and geographical distribution of trade partners, 2024 (% of total exports)

Note: compiled by the authors according to the source [20]

Poland has a wide range of exported goods - from machine-building and engineering products to raw materials and foodstuffs.

The principal destinations for Polish exports are the member states of the European Union, including Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and the Czech Republic, among others. The EU accounts for more than 75 percent of Poland’s total export volumes, underscoring the country’s pronounced orientation toward intraregional markets and its deep integration into European value chains. The export structure is dominated by industrial and processed goods—particularly engineering products, as well as light industry and pulp-and-paper outputs—which reflects the substantial modernization and technological upgrading of Poland’s industrial sector in the post-accession period.

While exports of coal, non-ferrous metals, and agricultural products such as grains, vegetables, and meat continue to provide significant foreign exchange earnings, these categories now play a comparatively lesser role relative to higher value-added industrial and technologically intensive goods.

The beneficial effects of EU integration are clearly observable in Poland’s external trade performance. Following the removal of customs barriers and the liberalization of market access, Poland experienced a sustained expansion of its export capacity. This process ultimately transformed the country’s external balance from a pronounced deficit reaching approximately USD –38.2 billion in 2000, into a stable surplus after 2015.

In 2024, Poland’s total exports amounted to USD 254 billion. In nominal terms, this represents a 0.914 percent increase compared with 2019, equivalent to an additional USD 2.3 billion in exported goods (given that exports totaled USD 251 billion in 2023). The geographical distribution of Poland’s export flows is presented in Figure 2.

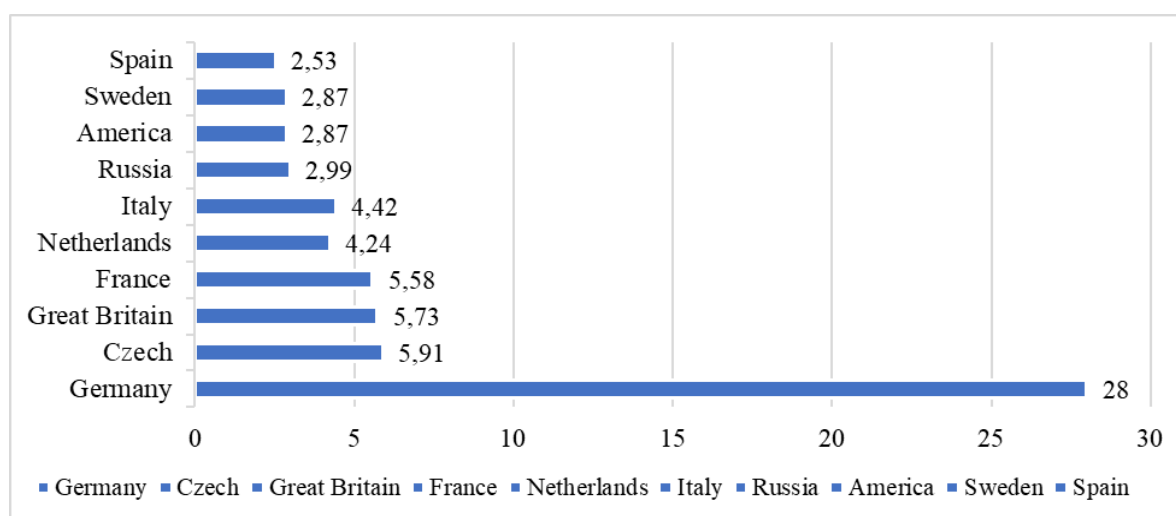


Figure 2– Export Composition in 2024 (%)

Note: compiled by the authors according to the source [20]

In 2024, Poland's total imports reached USD 254 billion. In nominal terms, this represents a 3.24 percent increase compared with 2023, equivalent to an additional USD 8 billion in imported goods (given that imports amounted to USD 246 billion in the preceding year). These figures illustrate a continued upward trajectory in Poland's demand for foreign-produced goods, a trend closely linked to the expansion of domestic consumption and the country's deepening participation in global and regional production networks.

Despite the positive implications of integration into international value chains, Poland remains notably dependent on imported industrial and technologically intensive inputs. This structural reliance heightens the economy's vulnerability to fluctuations in global markets, supply chain disruptions, and external price shocks, particularly in sectors requiring advanced technological components and intermediate goods.

An examination of Poland's foreign trade turnover by continent reveals not only the dominant role of European partners but also the gradual diversification of trade relations with non-European regions. This shift reflects the country's increasing integration into global trade architecture. Table 1 provides a comparative overview of export and import dynamics for 2023–2024, enabling an assessment of both the geographical composition of Poland's trade flows and the relative significance of different regions in shaping the country's external economic relations.

Table 1 – Dynamics of Poland's Trade Turnover Across Continents, 2023–2024 (million euros)

Regions	2024		2023		dynamics, %		fraction, %	
	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import
Europa	252362,0	186639,4	212052,1	150337,8	119,0	124,1	88,3	65,18
Africa	3386,8	3308,8	2926,2	2516,8	115,7	131,5	1,9	1,4
Asian	14623,8	80747,4	13349,2	63643,9	109,5	126,9	5,1	28,2
Australia-Oceania	1435,5	694,3	1033,8	432,3	139,8	160,6	0,5	0,24
America	12198,9	13593,5	9839,4	11258,7	136,2	119,2	4,2	4,98

Note: compiled by the authors according to the source [20]



The geographical distribution of Poland's exports clearly illustrates the strong competitive position of Polish goods in international markets. More than 87 percent of total exports are directed toward developed economies, with EU member states accounting for approximately 80.6 percent of these flows. This concentration underscores Poland's deep economic integration into the European single market and highlights its capacity to meet the quality, regulatory, and technological standards required by advanced economies.

Poland's trajectory within the European Union is of particular analytical interest, as it provides an instructive example of the socio-economic transformation of an industrial–agrarian economy integrating into a mature, highly institutionalized regional market system. The country's experience demonstrates how accession to a supranational economic bloc can serve as a catalyst for structural modernization, sustained economic expansion, and institutional strengthening.

From a fiscal perspective, Poland has contributed more than EUR 53 billion to the EU budget. Of this amount, approximately EUR 36 billion corresponds to components of Poland's GDP and around EUR 7.5 billion to Polish VAT transfers. In return, Poland has received an estimated EUR 110 billion in EU funding since accession. These substantial inflows have been pivotal in financing large-scale infrastructure development, including the construction of highways, expressways, and extensive regional road networks, as well as the modernization of railway infrastructure, water supply systems, and sewage networks. Significant investments were also directed toward environmental protection—particularly wastewater treatment facilities, landfills, and waste incineration plants—and the upgrading of medical equipment in public hospitals. Collectively, these projects have contributed to marked improvements in Poland's physical infrastructure and institutional capacity.

The agricultural sector continues to play a meaningful, though gradually declining, role in Poland's economy, employing approximately 14.7 percent of the population. The sector is characterized by a highly fragmented structure comprising more than two million small farms, many of which are integrated into advanced domestic supply chains. Poland exports a wide array of agricultural products—including vegetables, potatoes, apples, and berries such as currants, strawberries, and raspberries—in addition to rapeseed, barley, and oats. At the same time, the country imports wheat, feed grain, vegetable oils, and rice. Importantly, a large portion of domestically produced agricultural raw materials is processed internally, thereby creating higher added value. Poland is one of Europe's leading producers of dairy products and ranks seventh in the European Union in both meat production and exports. A major source of Poland's competitive advantage in agriculture lies in its relatively low production costs compared with those of other EU member states. As a result, prior to fully liberalizing agricultural trade with Poland, the EU implemented protective instruments such as quotas, customs duties, and minimum entry prices.

The broader relevance of Poland's experience extends to other states in the region, such as the Republic of Moldova, for which deeper integration into the European economic space holds the potential to shift the national development trajectory toward higher competitiveness, increased GDP per capita, and convergence with European living standards. Integration offers the prospect of greater participation in pan-European production systems, improved institutional quality, and enhanced economic resilience.

In the context of technological transformation, the European Digital Economy and Society Index serves as a comprehensive benchmark for evaluating the digital performance of EU member states. DESI is a composite index comprising five key dimensions: connectivity, human capital, internet usage, adoption of digital technologies by businesses, and the



digitalization of public services. According to the DESI 2024 assessment, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands occupy the top positions, reflecting their advanced digital ecosystems. Significant progress has also been observed in Ireland, the Netherlands, Malta, and Spain. In contrast, countries that have historically lagged behind the EU average in digitalization have shown limited improvement over the past five years (Figure 3).

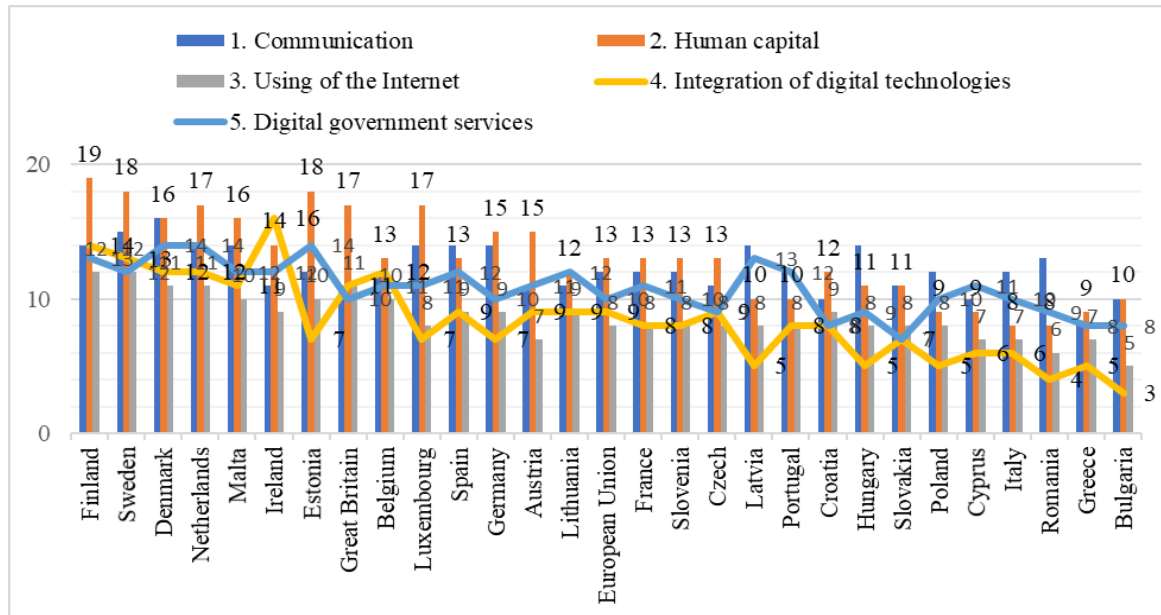


Figure 3 - European digital +economy and society index (DESI): 2024 assessment

Note: compiled by the authors according to the source [20]

The International Monetary Fund conducts regular assessments of macroeconomic performance across member states and consistently highlights Poland’s GDP growth dynamics as among the strongest in Europe. According to IMF evaluations, the period from 2017 to 2024 represents one of the most favorable and resilient phases in Poland’s modern economic history. During these years, Poland not only maintained robust growth rates despite global economic volatility, but also demonstrated notable resistance to external shocks, supported by sound macroeconomic management, structural reforms, and increasing integration into European value chains (Figure 4).

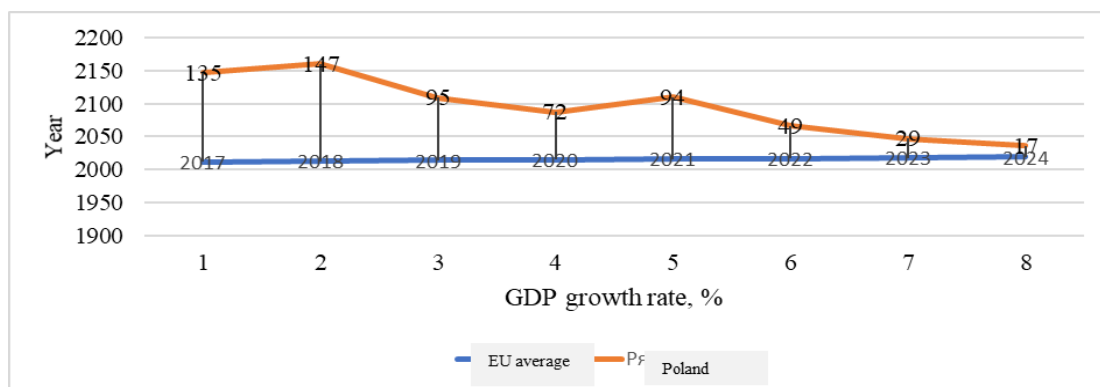


Figure 4 - Poland’s position in the global ranking of countries by economic growth rate

Note: compiled by the authors according to the source [20]



According to the OECD, which undertakes systematic comparative assessments across 46 of the world's largest and most advanced economies, Poland attained the top position in 2018. This achievement is particularly noteworthy given that 2018 was a period marked by heightened global uncertainty and a pronounced slowdown in many advanced and emerging markets. Poland distinguished itself as one of the few economies that remained largely insulated from these adverse global trends, demonstrating strong internal demand, stable macroeconomic fundamentals, and effective policy responses that collectively supported sustained real GDP growth. This performance underscores the resilience of the Polish economic model and its capacity to maintain growth momentum even under challenging external conditions (Figure 5).

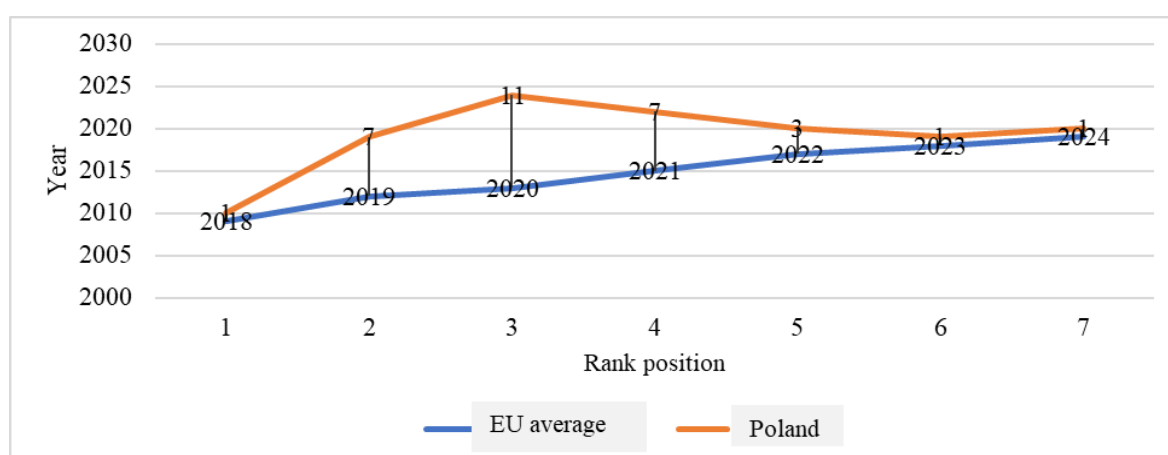


Figure 5 - Poland's comparative position among European economies by real GDP growth rate
Note: compiled by the authors according to the source [20]

The analysis confirms that the integration instruments embedded within the institutional architecture of the European Union play a significant role in sustaining economic growth across member states. Coordinated policy frameworks, structural funds, and harmonized regulatory mechanisms collectively enhance the effectiveness of national development strategies and contribute to long-term macroeconomic stability.

In light of the findings, it may be concluded that while Poland has demonstrated notable economic achievements within the EU framework, the country's development model nonetheless faces several fundamental structural challenges. In particular, further progress requires policies aimed at accelerating income growth, strengthening human capital, and addressing demographic pressures that increasingly shape Poland's long-term economic trajectory.

Conclusion. Participation in the processes of European integration offers member states the opportunity to transition to a qualitatively new stage of socio-economic development. This transition is characterized by deeper involvement in the pan-European reproductive and production networks, a substantial enhancement of national competitiveness, and a gradual convergence of GDP per capita with the European average. As these dynamics unfold, countries are positioned to achieve higher living standards consistent with established European benchmarks.

The institutional instruments that underpin European integration (ranging from regulatory harmonization to coordinated macroeconomic and sectoral policies) significantly increase the efficiency of economic governance across member states. Joint development programs, cohesion mechanisms, and structural funds further reinforce these outcomes by



financing modernization initiatives, supporting lagging regions, and facilitating structural adjustment. Within this broader context, Poland stands as a prominent participant in the European integration project. As one of the largest and most diversified markets in Central and Eastern Europe, Poland occupies a strategically important position in the region, distinguished by the scale of its economy, the heterogeneity of its industrial sectors, and its substantial domestic demand base.

Poland's accession to the European Union, including the integration of its agricultural sector into the Common Agricultural Policy, has generated both opportunities and challenges. The liberalization of agricultural markets exposes domestic producers to heightened competition from EU suppliers and may result in the loss of certain market segments. Nevertheless, accession simultaneously provides Polish producers with expanded access to the broader EU market, offering opportunities for specialization, economies of scale, and the adoption of advanced agricultural technologies.

The post-accession trajectory of Poland demonstrates an exceptional economic transformation. Sustained attention to agricultural development, combined with extensive modernization of industrial capacity, has produced notable macroeconomic outcomes: stable GDP growth, a pronounced decline in unemployment, a resilient exchange rate, and rising incomes and living standards. However, these achievements cannot be attributed solely to domestic reforms. Substantial financial inflows (consisting of multibillion-euro loans, grants, and subsidies) played a critical role in enabling Poland to upgrade infrastructure, strengthen institutions, and modernize production structures.

The results of the present study do not support earlier concerns within the EU regarding the possibility of a sharp expansion of agricultural production in Poland following the implementation of CAP mechanisms. Historical evidence from other member states with similar agricultural profiles, such as Greece, Spain, and Portugal, likewise indicates that accession does not necessarily lead to rapid production surges. EU membership is unlikely to fundamentally alter Poland's position in international trade in agricultural and food products. Rather, the predominant effect is one of stabilization, modernization, and gradual improvement in competitiveness, rather than dramatic structural shifts.

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**ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ЖӘНЕ ҰЛТТЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАЛАРҒА
ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯЛЫҚ ӘСЕРІ: ПОЛЬШАНЫҢ ЕУРОПАЛЫҚ ДАМУ КОНТЕКСТІНДЕГІ
САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУЫ**

А.В. Малдынова^{1}, Н.Г. Айдарғалиева², Р.Т. Серікбаев², К.А. Кирдасинова²*

¹*Кенжеғали Сағадиев атындағы Халықаралық Бизнес Университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан*

²*Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, Қазақстан*



Түйін. Мақалада интеграциялық процестерге негізделген әлемдік экономиканың қазіргі даму тенденциялары зерттеліп, жаһандану жағдайында ұлттық экономикалардың өзара тәуелділігінің күшеюіне баса назар аударылады. Талдау 2004 жылғы кең ауқымды кеңейуден бері жылдам экспансия фазасы бейімделу және құрылымдық қайта құру кезеңіне жол берген Еуропалық Одаққа назар аударады. ЕО елдері арасында алтыншы орында тұрған және 2000–2024 жылдар аралығында қарқынды өсім көрсеткен Польшаға ерекше назар аударылады. ЖІӨ-нің, экспорт пен импорттың статистикалық талдауы ЕО-ға мүшелік өнеркәсіпті жаңғыртуға, сауданы әртараптандыруға және сыртқы сауда балансын жақсартуға ықпал еткенін көрсетеді, бұл 2015 жылдан кейін оң нәтиже берді. Зерттеу кедендік кедергілерді жою, заңнаманы үйлестіру және ЕО қорларына қолжетімділік Польшаның экономикалық дамуының негізгі қозғаушы күші болғанын көрсетеді. нарықтар. Нәтижелер ЕО-ға мүше мемлекеттер интеграциядан ең көп пайда алатынын растайды, ал поляк жағдайы аймақтық интеграция арқылы тұрақты өсуге ұмтылатын Орталық және Шығыс Еуропа елдері үшін пайдалы сабақ береді.

Түйінді сөздер: экономикалық интеграция, сыртқы сауда, құрылымдық трансформация, бәсекеге қабілеттілік, өңірлік қосылған құн тізбектері, макроэкономикалық конвергенция, орнықты даму.

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ И ТРАНСФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ЭФФЕКТЫ ДЛЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЭКОНОМИК: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ПОЛЬШИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

А.В. Малдынова^{1*}, Н.Г. Айдарғалиева², Р.Т. Серикбаев², К.А. Кирдасинова²

¹ Университет международного бизнеса им. Кенжеғали Сағадиева, Алматы, Казахстан

² Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан

Резюме. В статье рассматриваются современные тенденции развития мировой экономики, основанные на интеграционных процессах, с акцентом на растущую взаимозависимость национальных экономик в условиях глобализации. Анализ сосредоточен на Европейском Союзе, где после масштабного расширения в 2004 году фаза быстрого расширения сменилась периодом адаптации и структурной трансформации. Особое внимание уделяется Польше, занимающей шестое место среди экономик ЕС и демонстрирующей динамичный рост в период 2000–2024 годов. Статистический анализ ВВП, экспорта и импорта показывает, что членство в ЕС способствовало модернизации промышленности, диверсификации торговли и улучшению внешнеторгового баланса, который стал положительным после 2015 года. Исследование показывает, что устранение таможенных барьеров, гармонизация законодательства и доступ к фондам ЕС стали ключевыми драйверами экономического развития Польши, в то время как интеграция также усилила зависимость от внутриевропейских рынков. Результаты подтверждают, что государства-члены ЕС получают наибольшую выгоду от интеграции, а пример Польши может служить полезным уроком для стран Центральной и Восточной Европы, стремящихся к устойчивому росту посредством региональной интеграции.

Ключевые слова: экономическая интеграция, внешняя торговля, структурная трансформация, конкурентоспособность, региональные цепочки добавленной стоимости, макроэкономическая конвергенция.

Information about authors:

Maldynova Aizhana Vladimirovna* – PhD, Associate Professor, Kenzhegali Sagadiyev University of International Business, Almaty, Kazakhstan, e-mail: aizhanam@gmail.com, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6546-3784>

Aidargaliyeva Nazgul Gazizollaevna – PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Finance, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: aidargaliyeva@enu.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7958-6854>

Serikbayev Rollan Tlebaldivovich - PhD student, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: esep01@mail.ru, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-1239-9821>



Kirdasinova Kasiya Aleksandrovna – candidate of Economic Sciences, Professor, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: marso310@mail.ru, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7608-9246>

Авторлар туралы ақпарат:

Малдынова Айжана Владимировна* – PhD, қауымдастырылған профессор, Кенжеғали Сағадиев атындағы Халықаралық Бизнес Университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, e-mail: aizhanam@gmail.com, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6546-3784>

Айдарғалиева Назгүл Газизоллаевна – PhD, қауымдастырылған профессор, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, Қазақстан, e-mail: aidargaliyeva@enu.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7958-6854>

Серікбаев Роллан Тлебалдинович - PhD докторанты, Л. Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, Қазақстан, e-mail: esep01@mail.ru, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-1239-9821>

Кирдасинова Касия Александровна – экономика ғылымдарының кандидаты, Л. Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, Қазақстан, e-mail: marso310@mail.ru, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7608-9246>

Информация об авторах:

Малдынова Айжана Владимировна* – PhD, ассоциированный профессор, Университет международного бизнеса им. Кенжеғали Сағадиева, Алматы, Казахстан, e-mail: aizhanam@gmail.com, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6546-3784>

Айдарғалиева Назгүл Газизоллаевна – PhD, ассоциированный профессор, Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилёва, Астана, Казахстан, e-mail: aidargaliyeva@enu.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7958-6854>

Серікбаев Роллан Тлебалдинович - докторант PhD, Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан, e-mail: esep01@mail.ru, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-1239-9821>

Кирдасинова Касия Александровна – кандидат экономических наук, Евразийский национальный университет имени Л. Н. Гумилёва, Астана, Казахстан, e-mail: marso310@mail.ru, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7608-9246>

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