

The impact of conflict on contemporary global dynamics: Integration, globalisation, and polarisation trends



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Abstract The Russian war against Ukraine has multi-component and multifaceted consequences. The armed intervention of Russia accelerated the process of Ukraine's European integration and promoted pro-European solidarity in the country. The war has led to a massive reorientation of Ukrainian society toward the Western direction of development and strengthened the idea that the movement toward the European Union is inevitable and irreversible. At the same time, Kyiv and Brussels strengthened their solidarity with the aggressor country. The decision to nominate Ukraine as a candidate for membership in the European Union is a sign of the EU member states' push for Ukraine as Europe's only response to Russia's neo-imperialist policy of aggression. The decision is of a political and security nature, as Ukraine protects the European Union from the Kremlin's continental expansion, and in fact, the political system and the future of the European Union are currently in the hands of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. This is the main importance of Ukraine's European integration into the European Union, a також the main difference from other candidate countries – Moldova, Georgia and the Balkans. Unfortunately, Russia's expansion has clearly had a negative impact on Ukraine's European integration. Ukraine has suffered enormous human, economic and financial losses. The war started by the Putin regime is one of the deadliest wars in Europe since World War II. The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that the process of globalization, integration and polarization in its current form has many misunderstandings and contradictions that have become a source of tense discussion in academic and business circles, as well as in international forums. Different opinions, sometimes directly opposite, are often confronted, evaluated, and assumptions are developed.

Keywords: development, uncertainty, agreement, integration, strategy, digital-green transition

1. Introduction

The all-out war of Russia against Ukraine is a significant social shock. The war affects the emotional state, daily life and discipline, public opinion, relationships, social-economic status, work and social activities. In the scientific work of Guenette et al. (2022), the authors focus on the factors of crisis phenomena caused by military conflict. The impact of war on the population has resulted in a significant humanitarian crisis with lasting consequences. The market situation, financial environment and dynamics of social processes have also been affected by the war. Orhan (2022) conducted a study which found that the war has had a negative effect on global growth, debt burden and inflationary processes. The impact of hostilities on the economy and finances is also evident in migration patterns and levels of trust. Bran et al. (2020) noted that globalization makes the hazardous effects increasingly visible beyond the directly affected countries. When disasters strike in developing countries, the international community responds with solidarity and human and material aid. When disasters occur in developing countries, the negative effects are felt in an integrated economic environment as evidenced by large financial losses.

At the same time, the scale of these changes is unprecedented in Ukraine and Europe. At the same time, these changes influence the future of Ukraine's postwar social system and its development in general. Shvedun et al. (2023) conducted a correlation analysis in their studies, which showed that the circular economies of Ukraine and the EU countries are very closely related. Accordingly, increasing the level of the circular economy in Ukraine in the future will have a positive impact on the economic recovery in other world countries. At the same time, it is important to implement the principles of



the circular economy in Ukraine as a matter of priority. Given the destruction of infrastructure, including critical infrastructure, there is an acute shortage of energy resources, especially in winter. The academic positions the basis of the concept of targeted integrated waste management programme in Ukraine, which should provide for базових цілей the post-war development of the circular economy, including the principles of improvement and legal, economic and organizational control mechanisms in Ukraine. Kushnirenko et al. (2023) considered scenarios for the restoration of Ukraine in wartime and postwar periods. The authors have developed the most probable scenarios and identified strategic directions and effective tools for Ukraine's reconstruction that will ensure the sustainability of the economy in the face of military challenges. They analyzed the war economy and postwar economic development of Ukraine. The study forecasts global economic growth during martial law, as it assumes significant dynamics in pricing policy. Trends in global socio-economic development are determined by the situation in the energy and food markets. These factors contributed to the intensification of inflationary processes in 2021. The dynamics of food prices directly affects the integrated economic environment as extreme weather conditions have led to lower yields, and the excessive positive dynamics of pricing policy in the energy market has led to an increase in the quantitative use of fertilisers expenses; closure of plants, port restrictions, overloaded ships, lack of containers and personnel will cause dysfunctions in certain sectors; lack of skilled personnel will drive up wages, although inflation has pushed them down. Based on the conducted studies, reconstructing and understanding these changes can become an impetus for further investigations and planning of changes in postwar Ukrainian society. Schimmelfennig (2021) noted that integration theories focus almost exclusively on the internal borders and development of the European Union. It is conceptualized that integration as a process of internal delimitation offers general assumptions about border development. Accordingly, the pressure to change borders is the result of expanding border gaps at external borders, exogenous shocks to cross-border transactions, and a growing deficit of border abolition in the community, and the politicization of borders. The present research is gaining relevance in the conditions of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine. Anh and Tien (2019) conducted a study of integration processes, factors and drivers of their provision.

The purpose of the study is to analyse the influence of the factors of Ukraine's martial law on the change in the globalization tendency, world integration and polarization of public life and to develop strategic directions for ensuring future development.

Within the framework of this goal, the following tasks were solved in the academic paper:

- general directions and trends of globalization, integration, and polarization were described;
- consequential effectiveness of war on changing tendencies of globalization, integration and polarization was determined;
- strategic directions for improving the processes of globalization, integration and polarization were developed;
- the drivers of changing the tendencies of globalization, integration and polarization and directions of response to changes were substantiated.

The tendencies of globalization, integration and polarization in wartime conditions are the research object.

The subject of the research is the social-economic relations arising at the national and international level in the process of globalization, integration and polarization.

2. Materials and Methods

The large-scale war unleashed by the Russian Federation after February 24 has fundamentally leveled the priorities for the development of Ukrainian regional communities, focusing them on security and survival. As a result of the hostilities, many businesses were closed, infrastructure was severely damaged, and many Ukrainians were forced to leave their homes and seek safety elsewhere. The war imposes additional responsibilities on the national and regional levels, including economic operations, conservation, public services, and maintenance of critical infrastructure. In this context, municipalities with well-developed administrative and financial capacity have demonstrated high potential and stability. Based on the methods of theoretical substantiation, comparison and analysis, it has been determined that the process of integration nowadays is one of the main directions of development of modern world.

The fact that there is a contentious theoretical debate concerning the paradoxes of globalization is no accident; the ambiguity of the processes occurring in the contemporary world leads them to reevaluate their assumptions. Currently, it is impossible to provide answers to many of the political issues posed by globalization in the academic literature since the authors focus primarily on the economic and cultural components of globalization. The methods of system analysis and logical modeling were used to describe the transformation of Ukrainian production from a modern military crisis situation to a targeted crisis situation. At the same time, a system of indicators characterizing the stability of the industry was determined with the help of structural analysis. For this purpose, national Ukrainian and international databases describing the state and structure of the development of industries over the past 5 years are used. The research method involves the formation of a development strategy to determine the directions of Ukraine's integration in the face of uncertainty. The following aspects of development were considered: direction (increase/decrease), rate of change based on the total annual growth rate for the 5-year period. The study was conducted using the method of analyzing the influence of tendencies on the creation of strategic

scenarios from unforeseen situations (unknown conditions during the war) in order to assess the change in the probability of events as a result of the actual implementation of these scenarios. The conclusions can be used to identify trends, substantiate scenarios and take them into account when analyzing the future development of Ukraine, to strengthen Ukraine's defense capabilities and economic growth.

3. Results

Globalization processes involve the tendencies of political transformation of global institutions, organizational structures and social-economic relations. At the same time, in the context of a military conflict, the tendencies are shifting from the political aspect and are reoriented primarily to financial and economic support. This is connected with the high dynamism and uncertainty of the external environment.

In order to assess the impact of Russian aggression on the content and pace of integration processes in Ukraine, it is necessary to take into account particular prerequisites. First and foremost, it is necessary to reorient the political, diplomatic, economic, financial and human potential to counter Russia's large-scale interference in various aspects. At the same time, there is a constant need to increase funds for military requirements and support powerful military forces on the Russian and Ukrainian fronts (Kulikov et al., 2022).

Currently, defense covers almost half of the budget expenditures. The 2023 budget anticipates spending on the military around 43%. These human and financial resources can be effectively used for integration (Siengchin 2023).

Secondly, the war slowed down the pace of integration processes in Ukraine, complicating the process of implementing the European Commission's package of recommendations for Ukraine's accession to a European-integrated environment. In particular, the implementation of certain aspects of the alliance agreement is very complicated nowadays and should be carried out in peacetime. For instance, Petrović (2022) analyzed the nature of developing strategic relations between Ukraine and the European Union since the XXI century. Although both sides have been developing their ties for years through the neighborhood policy and the Eastern Partnership strategic initiative, Ukraine has always been focused on securing the prospect of membership in *євроспільноті*. The author believes that Ukraine's request for membership in the community of European countries is unreliable due to the European Union's concerns about stability, territorial integrity and the ongoing war, the adverse impact on current candidates for membership, as well as because such a request sets a precedent for other Eastern partners. However, some universal European standards, especially those related to regulating the media and minority rights, should be adapted to the conditions of wartime posture (Semenets-Orlova et al., 2023).

Thirdly, despite several significant steps taken by Brussels to open up access to the internal European market for Ukrainian producers, the war has reduced the interest and activity of European trading partners to develop relations with the belligerents. Meanwhile, European companies are struggling due to Russia's energy embargo, refugee flows, and a number of other internal problems (Kryshstal et al., 2023).

Finally, the war has forced Ukraine to receive international assistance for a long time. According to experts' estimates, external revenues account for a third of Ukraine's budget expenditures. This trend has been going on for a long time. Greater integration is ensured since governmental resources are constrained in the face of prolonged warfare. At the same time, the political decisions and actions of the Ukrainian authorities, public attention, moods, and public political discussion are now centered on the war. European integration, implementation of alliance agreements, and cyber cooperation with the European Union are mostly focused on military, economic, and financial support for Ukraine, joint opposition to the country's aggressors, and post-war reconstruction within the outlined framework. This is precisely why the vector of changes at the present stage is shifting towards ensuring financial and economic stability (Oleksiyuk et al., 2023).

Polarization of the country's development is an integral element of globalization and integration. The general problem of polarizing the development of Ukraine's different regions is related to the widespread depressed territories. At the same time, according to the value of the real GDP index, depressed regions are divided into stagnation and growth depression. Another indicator of depression is the share of the primary sector in the total number of operating enterprises in the region. It summarizes the types of economic activity determining the growth of the region and its settlements. In most cases, the scale of a regional recession is determined by the loss of leadership as a result of relatively low technological progress in one or more advanced industries (Kovtunyk et al., 2023).

Ukrainian society may become more polarized due to the military situation. One can observe heterogeneity in the consequences of war for people, or the main difference between active and passive citizens. Citizens' concerns may indicate an increasingly radicalized society, growing aggression, intolerance and internal conflict, especially in social media. Currently, most Ukrainians put their lives and the safety of their family members above material things. Although these things were important in the past, they lost their significance after a full-scale war. Citizens are concerned about chances for job advancement, travel, and amusement in addition to their wealth and property. Many citizens are limited to short-term planning, recognizing that plans can change; citizens prefer the principles of securing existence in the short term. The limited ability of some citizens to plan prompted them to implement previously postponed ideas.

Thus, the general tendency of changing directions of globalization, integration and polarization under the influence of the consequences of the military conflict can be divided into two main groups (Figure 1). The first group reflects the global

aspect of change; the second one is related to the everyday aspect of awareness, taking into account the dynamism of the external environment.

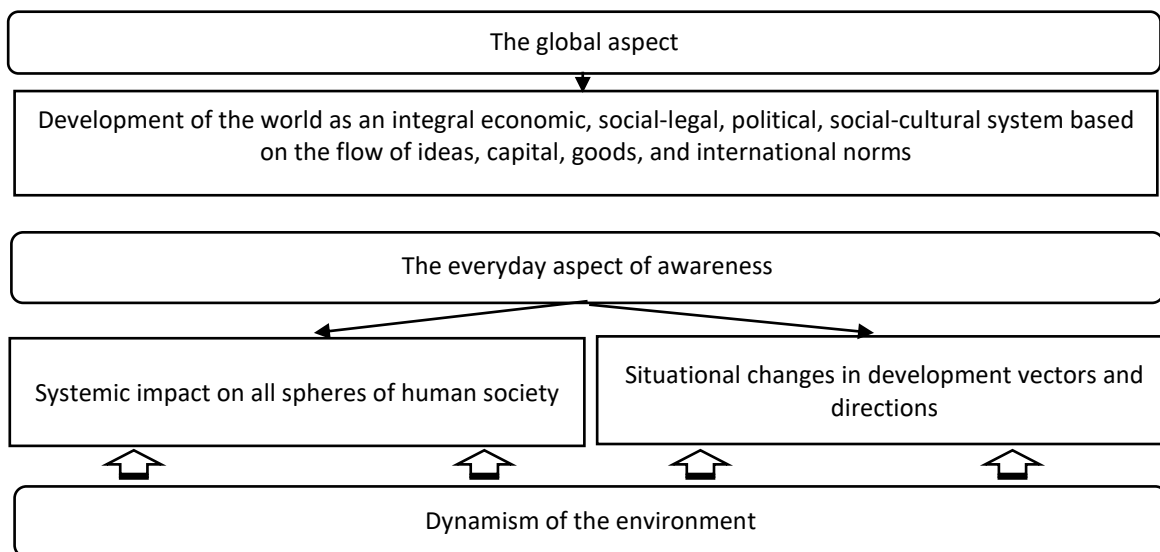


Figure 1 The influence of the dynamic environment on the tendencies of integration, globalization and polarization.

The essence of globalization can be defined, first and foremost, as the growing economic interdependence of the world’s countries, and their transformation into a single global organism with its own laws and development tendencies. Globalization is a complex and contradictory phenomenon encouraging the development of prosperous states and attracting foreigners from less developed countries; globalization solves old problems and creates new problems, especially for the global economy, such as differentiation and polarization of society. Therefore, globalization should be considered as an objective reality. Globalization cannot be clearly described as a purely positive or purely negative process. There is no denying that globalization creates great opportunities and, at the same time, huge threats to humanity. In other words, the process of globalization is complex and contradictory and requires in-depth analysis. Globalization has consequences, just like any complicated and varied phenomena. If one focuses on the content, it is not an exaggeration to claim that the consequences of globalization have greatly influenced the historical fate of entire countries on all continents. At the same time, they have their specific features. Let us consider in more detail the impact of globalization on the process of European integration (Svirko, 2014).

The dramatic expansion in the European Union’s involvement in the global economy, which is altering in light of its role in the operation of the global economy, is one of the most significant consequences of globalization. This testifies to the fact that the role of international trade unions and organizations is growing significantly, and the organizations are beginning to have a negative impact on the development of the world economy. All the outlined is closely linked to the European Union. Currently, this organization has become one of the most dynamic and influential regional social-economic groups in the world; its development affects the global power structure and the historical fate of many states. China’s role and position in the global economy have significantly increased in a new stage of unprecedented deepening of integration and expansion of coverage. This statement was proved by Bergsten (2022) in his scientific work, who pointed out that China is striving to develop more dynamically to achieve a leading position in the world market. The facts indicate the specifics of the assimilation process of Western Europe has a direct impact not only on the countries of a European-integrated environment, also on other European states and even on the whole world. The scholars Medeiros et al. (2021) proved the interconnection and influence of integration on all world countries through the prism of the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite certain difficulties, European integration is becoming a reality for many countries. This is relevant to Ukraine in a specific context since it has significant legal, economic, and political ramifications. The interconnection of global principles and regional principles is an essential factor in the development of the global economy (Kryshtanovych et al., 2022).

At the same time, regionalism and globalism can be both complementary and opposing trends. The intensification of the process of regional integration results in establishing significant economic zones and corresponding growth of production on the one hand, and the segmentation of the global market on the other hand. Thus, trade and economic blocs and relatively closed integration blocs are being developed, the world economy is being sectoralized and, in a sense, large areas of the world economic space are being closed. Therefore, integration is a prerequisite for globalization, which has led to the emergence of regional integration associations that, in turn, contradict each other and the world economy. In the case of continental Europe, the consequences can be considered as a distinctive contrast between the European Union and the global economy as a whole. This is one of the paradoxes of globalization. Another consequence of globalization is the



growing instability and unpredictability of the world economy due to increased global competition. The breakup of the common economic space of such countries as the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia and the emergence of new industrialized states has intensified competition between and within national economic blocs. In this case, the international competitiveness of the state system is the only objective criterion for measuring the role and status of the state and its blocs in the world economic system. At the same time, a comparison of the European Union with the major subjects of international economic relations outside the European Union, especially with non-European countries, shows the need to increase the competitiveness of the bloc as a whole. In this context, the EU countries seek to maintain their positions in international competition by consolidating and expanding (Kocherov et al., 2023; Kvasnii et al., 2023).

The integration process is one of the most significant factors for survival in competition and for strengthening the economic power of countries on of the globalized world community, and the European integration process has confirmed the validity of this belief. The current European environment provides an opportunity not only to survive but also to place number one geopolitical and geo-economic center globally (Strielkowski et al. 2021). New strategies and programs developed by European integration were elaborated in various EU documents and international agreements. The main guideline of the strategy is as follows: “The subsequent integration of the European community environment is determined by the state of the integrated economic environment on a global scale, including the challenges of increased international market competition, the aggravation of global problems and strengthening the global legal situation”; resolving military conflicts, ensuring the overall security of Europe (Lopatynskiy et al., 2023).

Table 1 summarizes the factors influencing the processes of integration, globalization and polarization, besides, possible consequences and directions of development in a dynamic external environment.

Table 1 Changing tendencies of integration, globalization and polarization regarding a dynamic environment.

Driver	Features of the influence	Possible consequences	Directions of development
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Coincidence and mutual respect of legal and cultural values, and political interests</div> <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Integration, globalization and polarization have both positive and negative impacts in the dynamics of processes of social and economic relations</div> <div style="text-align: center;">↑</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Social-economic and social-political indicators of human development</div>			
Integration	The impact on the global integrated environment economic relations is observed. The integration process contributes to the social-economic development of countries and trade relations. It is ensured when purposeful efforts of the state influence union integration process within a particular group of states.	Globalization and environmental instability, and growth of international economic links, may have disintegration effects that lessen the integration’s synergistic impacts.	It depends entirely on changes in the current balance of power in the global economic environment. A changing tendency is the increasing role of developing countries and the decreasing role of advanced countries. The most active integration groups are created by developing countries.
Globalization	It is a historical social-economic process, the essence of which is to strengthen the interconnection and interdependence of national economies. The particular changes in the specific manifestations of globalization. It even defines its process as a certain distribution, which is an objective result of developing productive forces and a subjective process of passing the national economy of the weakest country through economically developed countries.	At the same time, it opens up new opportunities for development of new technologies, economic development, reproduction of unknown human benefits, and improvement of quality indicators of life, creation of new jobs, gaining knowledge and enrichment of human cultural heritage. The free movement of states, goods, people, capital, and ideas reflects a new imperialism that challenges humanity and threatens the very existence of those escaping economic control. Nation-states that destabilize the world and pose threats and challenges to the institutional structure of nation-states.	Differentiated regional marketing strategies are being replaced by unified global marketing strategies. Global social problems require a strategy to address them not only at the national but also at the global level, leading to the intensification of the globalization process. Thus, one can expect an intensification economic efficiency of individual national economies, rational disposition of global resources and general positive effects of economic activity of economic entities.
Polarization	It is possible only by a thorough study of internal and external conditions and factors of development; however, it is	The global dimension highlights the problem of the negative impact of polarizing globalization	Development of a state strategy for spatial and effective strategic progress is relevant for Ukraine. This Strategy



very problematic to create them only for reasons of artificial (forced) time. The tasks set before the two poles of social-economic development involve solving the problem of liberating the territorial structure of society, which should correspond to its specificity and ability to fulfill the tasks of dynamic elements of territorial systems.

with the separation of peripheral countries with cheap natural, industrial, and human resources. The interstate dimension of polarization creates asymmetry in the redistribution of resources in space. Polarization becomes problematic if border regions are with different development dynamics in terms of the major social-demographic and economic indicators.

should be aimed at ensuring polarized development and the entry of the regional growth hubs into global competition. It requires targeted state support to strategically regulate spatial social-economic polarization in relation to the European community.

Thus, after considering the problem, the advantages and disadvantages of different options for expanding the European community are determined. The benefits of expanding the EU membership to the East are related to political factors (increased European security, political prestige and influence European community and an integrated global environment) and economic factors, including as follows: the opening of new large retail outlets, less demanding consumers, relocation of companies from countries with high production costs to regions with low costs, increased competition in the market environment (which contributes to increased labor productivity and strengthening the economy as a whole). Outlined process faced some difficulties in changing almost all functions, but especially in changing the distribution resources. This partly explains the reluctance of some member states to accept new members: apart from the supporters of the process expansion (Germany, France, Italy), there are strong opponents (Spain, Portugal, Ireland) (Kortukova et al., 2023).

Given the tendencies of influencing the considered factors on the processes of integration, globalization and polarization, it is possible to propose strategic directions for responding to changes in the external environment (Figure 2).

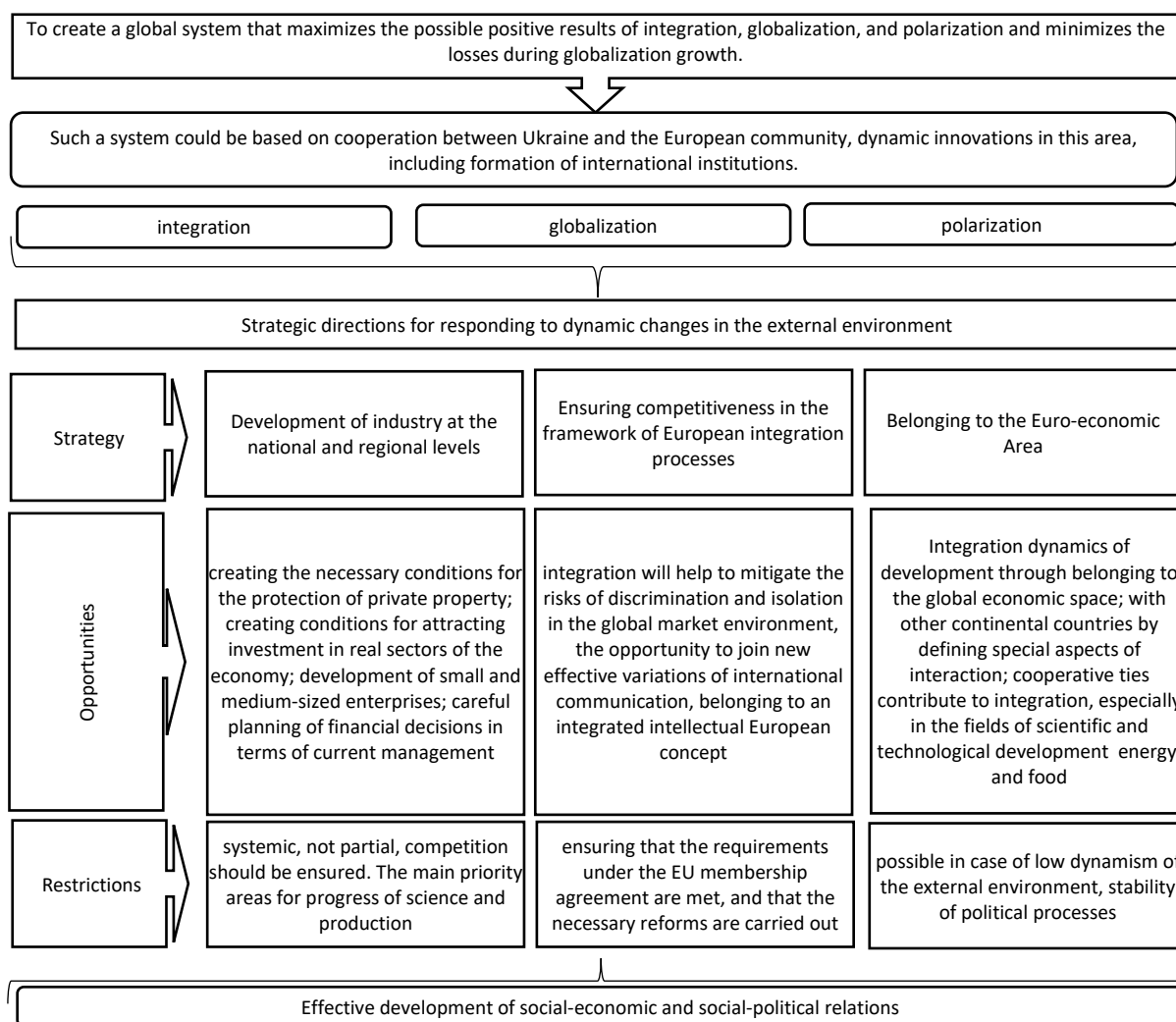


Figure 2 Strategic directions of processes for integration, globalization and polarization in a dynamic environment.



4 Discussion

The current state of European integration processes is determined by many factors, including external and internal challenges and threats, in particular, the variability and unpredictability of global political and economic processes, growing tensions between world centers. Kostiukevych et al. (2020) analyzed basic factors of influence – the investment capacity of communities. It has been revealed that the institutional potential of investment capacity is low. In order to effectively assess the challenges related to the algorithm of implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, it is proposed to use the method of expert assessment. It is obvious that intensification of investment attractiveness requires implementation of additional decentralization reforms that will provide new opportunities for implementing integration into the European community. The accumulation of crises, and internal problems in Ukraine also have a negative impact that must be addressed. Dijkstra et al. (2020) found that factors of low integration capacity. However, it is clear that these factors are partly driven and facilitated by the aggression of the Russian Federation, which is the greatest threat to Ukraine. For instance, Düvell (2020) studied the factors of military aggression and the reasons for Russia's attack against Ukraine. He considered Russia's attack against Ukraine through the prism of strategic culture. Firstly, it is a deep-rooted sense of vulnerability, especially in relation to the Western economy. At the same time, Russia is positioning the concept of priority be a great power, and an essential component of that vision is intense impact in the Eurasian neighborhoods. Thus, for Russia, Ukraine's orientation toward the West was perceived as a serious threat to both Russia's security interests and its status aspirations. This provided a discursive and intellectual environment.

The implementation of the concept of Ukraine's effective integration into the European community requires the adoption of appropriate standards and a system of values, the implementation of European Commission's package of recommendations and the successful implementation of important reforms. Poshedin et al. (2020) analyzed the government's approach to assessing progress and Ukraine's true success in implementing the Association Agreement. The data presented in the scientific work casts doubt on and significantly diminishes the successes in the issue under consideration. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expressed doubts about the relevance of a percentage assessment of European integration's success (Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine, 2020), focusing on the priority of effective assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of concepts of visa-free regime, rather than focusing on percentages and implemented directives. Insufficient institutional capacity of the authorities prevents them from implementing the full potential of the democratic course, properly determining the sequence of steps and calculating ways to achieve goals, and searching for necessary solutions for stakeholders to take full advantage of all the benefits. Similar studies in this area were conducted by Shpak et al. (2020), who proposed a conceptual strategy for the formation, implementation and control of decisions within the management paradigm of the circular economy in the national realities.

During the last months of 2022, Ukraine's representatives focused on implementing the seven recommendations required by the European Commission grant Ukraine candidate status. A package of laws on European integration, in particular, on "mass media", "minorities (communities)" and "amendments to improve certain laws of Ukraine", the procedure for selecting candidates for the positions of judges of the Constitutional Court on a competitive basis in Ukraine, was released. This made it possible for Ukraine to become a candidate for membership in the European Union. However, despite the significant achievements of the European Commission, it is clear that this process should be continued and improved. Certain aspects of the Ukrainian side should be considered while putting the recommendations of the European Commission into practice. Parkhomenko et al. (2020) investigated the problems of implementing generally accepted norms and concepts of the European integrated environment into the national legislative framework.

Thus, the tendencies of integration, globalization and polarization require a detailed study, taking into account the directions of implementing and achieving the desired social-economic effect.

5. Conclusions

The key challenge of optimisation of the socio-economic environment in Ukraine is ensured by creating preconditions for favorable environment for integration and globalization defined by the concept of a strategic management paradigm. After all, it is extremely important to mitigate the risks and challenges of wartime in terms of the available resource potential and to provide preventive protection in terms of social, humanitarian, economic, financial and environmental policies. However, traditional strategic development algorithms are not able to predict the uncertainty factors that are typical for wartime. Thus, the formation of a strategic development vector based on modern innovative approaches to planning makes it possible to neutralise the risks of tangential threats and contributes to the effective implementation of the potential in the concept of long-term national priorities. The current paradigm of strategic development based on response to changes can ensure sustainable social development and resilience in the face of uncertainty in the external environment.

Harmonization of national and European legal systems cannot be done mechanically. Firstly, the principle of state sovereignty of each country continues to operate. Secondly, each country has many features that should be preserved and not lost in the process of integration. Thirdly, there are still no universal organizational mechanisms for harmonizing the respective legal systems. In addition, there are significant shortcomings in the theoretical solution of the relevant problems

impeding their practical solution. Thus, the key means of harmonizing the legal standards of Ukraine and the European Union is the adaptation of national legislation to the legal system of the European Union. This requires the adoption of relevant regulations, amendments and additions to the current anti-corruption legislation, electoral legislation, legislation on judicial proceedings, procedural legislation, in particular, the Constitution of Ukraine.

Adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to the European Union, which reflects the entire social-economic development of the country, should be a comprehensive component, and it should be implemented in all spheres of social and economic life. However, a decrease in elasticity is observed with increasing progress in implementing the conceptual framework of Association Agreement. This means that the process of convergence with the European Union should be gradual. It should be accompanied by relevant state measures to neutralize the risks of integration into the European environment which is in line with the concept of moderate adaptation. Due to the limited quantitative indicators characterizing the degree to which Ukraine fulfills the tasks of integration and globalization, the percentage of their fulfillment should be used as an independent variable. This approach does not allow to fully assess the progress of implementation since the content of the integration tasks is characterized by complexity and comprehensiveness of the formation. Nevertheless, it is possible to assess the effectiveness of implementing the Association Agreement during tactical execution. In addition, areas for further research could include a study of the phased implementation of strategic integration tasks depending on the level of implementation and social-economic development of Ukraine. This will make it possible to empirically assess the full compliance of a specific strategy for Ukraine's adaptation to generally accepted European standards within the framework of tactical, short-term and long-term planning for the implementation of tasks and the effect of their impact on its social and economic development.

Ethical considerations

Not applicable.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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