

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
SIMON KUZNETS KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

"APPROVED"

Deputy Head
(Vice-Rector on Scientific and Pedagogical Work)

M. V. Afanasiev

**SINGLE MARKET AND SECTORAL POLICIES
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

work syllabus of the discipline

Branch of knowledge **all**
Speciality **all**
Academic degree **first (bachelor)**
Academic programme **all**

Type of the course **selective**
Teaching and evaluation language **English, French**

Head of the Tourism Department

O. Sushchenko

Kharkiv
S. Kuznets KhNUE
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Compliers:
Olena SUSHCHENKO, DSc in Economics, Professor
Nadiya DEKHTYAR, PhD in Economics, associate professor

**Лист оновлення та перезатвердження
робочої програми навчальної дисципліни**

Навчальний рік	Дата засідання кафедри – розробника РПНД	Номер протоколу	Підпис завідувача кафедри

1. Introduction

Abstract of the discipline: the reorientation to European standards and consumer markets of Ukrainian industrial sector today is a priority area of foreign economic policy. The same requirements - compliance with the European administrative space – are also determined for the methods of government by the state. The effectiveness of solving these problems in Ukraine directly depends on the effectiveness of promoting integration measures of state policy in the economic sectors.

Full membership in the EU is the main goal of Ukraine's foreign policy. In this regard, the experience of composing the domestic market by the member states of the European Union, identifying mechanisms for intergovernmental regulation of the joint industries development and analysing the stages of creating acceptable conditions for their competitiveness become Themeal issues for small, medium and large businesses in Ukraine.

The object of the discipline is the order of regulation and implementation of entrepreneurial activity in the EU countries.

The subject of the discipline is the organization of entrepreneurial activity in the EU countries.

The aim of the discipline is to study key issues of the European Union's economic and sectoral policies in order to analyse current processes in European internal market, to apply the knowledge gained in the process of developing and adopting managerial decisions on the activities of enterprises in European market.

Course	4	
Semester	1(5)	
Number of ECTS credits	120	
Lessons	lectures	32
	seminars, practical studies	32
Independent work		56
Form of final control	final test	

Structural-logical scheme of studying the discipline:

Previous disciplines	The following disciplines
World economy and international economic relations	Regional Policy of the EU Integration Development
European Economic Integration	
European Union Institutional System	

2. Competences and results of studying the discipline:

Competences	Results of studying
To identify the essential characteristics of European integration	To identify the causes and implications of European integration
To analyse the influence of the EU institutional and legal system on the current policy of European integration	To determine the distribution of powers in the EU institutional system

Competences	Results of studying
To identify key stages of the EU institutional development	To analyse the concept of "common market", "single market" and "internal market"
To analyze the impact of EU institutions on economic integration	To analyse the stages of liberalization
To identify the peculiarities of strategic programming and planning in the EU	To formulate a strategy for economic development taking into account the political factor
To understand common policies as the basis for implementing economic and political integration of the EU	To analyse the EU common policies
To identify differences in the institutional and legal systems of Ukraine and the EU	To form the areas of cooperation within the framework of the activities of the EU's subsidiary institutions
To use the rules of national law, taking into account the provisions of EU law	To form the strategy of Ukraine's integration into the EU
To apply the law of the EU in the process of integration into the single EU market	
To develop practical recommendations on adaptation of public administration in Ukraine to European standards	To develop and carry out the substantiation of optimal state-management and economic decisions in conditions of European integration
To increase the effectiveness of cooperation between Ukraine and the EU	

3. Programme of the discipline

Module 1. Theoretical basis of the single European market development

Theme 1. Principles of functioning and development of the EU internal market

1. Theories of European integration.

Theories of European integration: economic federalism; economic integration of the European type; regional integration; international legal regulation. Unconventional Contemporary Theories of Economic and Political Integration: Carl Doich's Communicative Concept, Functional Concept "T.Parsons, D. Mitraani, The Non-Functional Concept of E. Haas," Unifying "Concept by E. Etzioni.

2. Prerequisites for EU economic integration.

Objective and subjective preconditions of integration processes. Types of integration. Development of integration processes in the context of globalization. Stages of economic integration and the expansion of integration processes. Integration and economic cooperation. Forms of economic integration: free trade zones, customs unions, common market, economic union. Goals and principles of European economic integration.

3. Development of a single EU market.

Stages of formation and features of the single EU market. Creating a single market is the main objective of economic integration in Europe. 4 Freedom: the movement of goods, labor and people, capital and services - the conditions for the creation of a single market. From sectoral integration to the Common Market.

Theme 2. The institutional framework of the EU internal market.

1. Institutional development of the EU.

Organizational integration of integration processes and mechanisms for coordinating interests and developing common policies. Features of the political and legal systems of the EU countries and their influence on the EU institutions formation. Formation of institutes of European integration and expansion of their powers. Merger Agreement, Thindmann's Report. EU enlargement as a factor in its institutional development and reform.

2. Institutions of the European Union

Structure, powers, principles of formation and functions of modern EU institutions (European Parliament, Council, Commission, Court, Accounting Chamber, Economic and Social Committee, Committee of Regions, Ombudsman, European Investment Bank, European System of Central Banks, European Monetary Institute).

3. The decision-making process in the EU bodies.

Types of acts of the EU bodies (orders, decisions, directives, acts, recommendations). Principles of consensus, qualified majority, "joint decision" as the basis for decision-making. Negotiations and consultations are the basis of European decision-making procedures. procedures "of a joint decision. The principle of "closer cooperation" ("elasticity") and the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality; their development. Legitimacy of EU institutions. Policiness of the EU political and administrative system. The supranationality of the EU institutions. Federalists in the EU. Ways of further institutional development of the EU.

Theme 3. Freedom of movement of goods and services

1. The nature of the domestic market of the European Union.

The notion of a "single market", "a single market" and an "internal market". Legal regulation of the domestic market. Sectoral integration in Europe. Paris Agreement (1951) and the creation of the European Coal and Steel Union (ECO). Goals and institutes of the ECOV. The Treaty of Rome (1957) and the creation of the European Economic Community (EEC) and Euroatom. The Community Political Crisis and the Brussels Treaty on the Institutional Merger of the Executive Agencies of the ECU, the EEC and Euroatom. Customs union between the countries of the "six".

2. Harmonization of legislation as an instrument of free movement of goods.

The removal of technical barriers to trade in industrial products has traditionally relied on Article 100 of the EEC Treaty. Based on such a legal basis, the European Commission has for many years been trying to bring national standards in line with Community standards, as enshrined in the directives of the European Council. To date, the European Council has adopted about 250 directives on the harmonization of legislation, many of which, due to unceasing technical development, made changes and additions several times. The complex procedures necessary for convergence of legislation, yielded results that are not noticeable to ordinary citizens, but are very useful for economic integration, since the essential scope of the industrial laws of the Member States of the Community has been harmonized.

3. Motives of inconsistencies in trade.

For the common market, the problem was not so the existence of national norms, as the differences between them; in addition, they could be used permanently to protect the national market from products originating from other Member States of the Community and which were to meet the specific standards of the importing country. The reason for the inconsistencies that existed between countries in the area of technical requirements was

historical and economic reasons. Countries where imports were dominated by production have tried to impose more stringent import requirements without thinking too much about the economic value of these norms.

4. Government contracts and classification of services.

To meet the needs of the state in the supply and performance of all types of work - for central, regional and local government bodies, as well as for state enterprises, other accountable institutions, account for 15% of the economic activity of the member states of the Community. In the context of the single market of placing an order in one of the Member States, on behalf of the State, regional or local authorities or other government-run institutions, there should be an agreement in accordance with the principles of the freedom of movement of goods, freedom to set up and provide services, and the principles that follow from them: equal conditions, non-discrimination, mutual recognition, proportionality and transparency. Services include the activities of industrial, commercial, craft and professional activities on a contractual basis.

Theme 4. Freedom of movement of capital

1. The preconditions for liberalization of capital movement.

The liberalization of the procedure for making payments and capital movements is an indispensable prerequisite for the creation of an internal market. The liberalization of the movement of capital was carried out gradually. The first steps towards liberalization were made in 1960. This task then became an integral part of the program for the construction of the internal market in 1985-1986, and finally it was implemented by the phased introduction of the Economic and Monetary Union (Article 73a CEBS), as foreseen by the EU Treaty.

2. Trans European networks.

A common policy for the Trans-European Networks Infrastructure (TEN) is needed to ensure the proper functioning of the single market. The financial instruments that facilitate the implementation of these systems are, in particular, the Custody Fund, individual actions within the framework of regulations on structural funds, loans from the European Investment Bank, as well as guaranteed loans from the European Investment Fund.

3. Formation of currency union.

The economic and monetary union must be based on the common market of goods and services, but it is itself necessary for the proper functioning of the common market, since fluctuations in exchange rates between Member States hinder the interpenetration of capital markets, impede stability in the common agricultural market and do not give the common market an industrial products become completely similar to the domestic market.

4. Consequences of the single currency introduction.

Stability of prices is an important precondition for the EMU, and also has a positive effect on the growth and effective use of the pricing mechanism for the allocation of resources. National fiscal policy and public funding are still subject to certain limitations, as states must strictly and fully comply with the convergence criteria before and after the introduction of a single currency. On the other hand, because of the disappearance of exchange rate risks and inflation, interest rates are at low levels, creating an additional increase for national budgets in most countries, which exceeds the loss of profits caused by the issuance of new currencies.

Theme 5. Freedom of movement of persons

1. Common labour market.

Every citizen of the EU has the right to free movement and stay anywhere in the territory of the Community. This right is a practical expression of the idea of European citizenship. Freedom of movement is an important factor in achieving the goals of the common market. This requires a comprehensive interaction of common policies in various spheres. The Treaty establishing the European Community defines the objective of creating a common labor market, which means the free movement of labor within the Community and the elimination of any discrimination on the basis of nationality in matters of employment, wages and other conditions of employment and employment.

2. Freedom of entrepreneurial activity.

The freedom of entrepreneurship involves the right of a person to operate a private entrepreneur or to establish and manage enterprises, in particular companies and firms. The principle of freedom of entrepreneurship does not apply to the provisions of national legislation providing for a special attitude to foreigners for reasons of civil order, civil security and health care. Article 47 The DSB empowers the Council and Parliament to develop directives on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of qualifications for the coordination of the provisions of national legislation on the employment and activity of private entrepreneurs.

3. Modern social policy of the EU member states.

Because of the various economic structures of the Member States of the Community, their social problems from the outset, and to a certain extent to the present, are quite different. The overcoming of these problems depends to a large extent on economic policy, which is still largely concentrated in the hands of national governments. However, since European integration is taking place and member countries delegate important economic and monetary powers to the European Union, the latter becomes more and more responsible for the social progress of all the peoples that are part of it. The European Council in December 1989 adopted the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the Workers of the Community.

Module 2. Common and sectoral EU policies

Theme 6. Fundamentals of EU common policies

1. Characteristics of EU common policies.

Classification of EU Common Policies: Horizontal and Sectoral, Fundamental and Secondary Policies. Funding common policies. EU budget. EU revenues and expenditures. Horizontal EU policies.

2. EU budget policy.

Financial System of the European Union. The budget of the European Union. Principles of the EU budget. Revenues and expenditures of the European Union budget. Budgetary expenditure policy in the EU. The composition of the general budget and the redistribution of finance in the EU states. Budget process and state financial control. Development and approval of the budget plan. Approval of the draft budget plan by the Council. First reading in Parliament. The second reading in the Council. The second reading in the Parliament, approval of the budget plan. Approval of the budget. Consequences of no approval of the budget. Making changes and additions to the budget. Budget execution.

Procedure for developing the financial perspective of the ESMAF. Principles of organization of taxation and directions of harmonization of European tax legislation.

3. Regional policy and cohesion policy.

Objectives and principles of EU regional policy. Political-legal and institutional principles of the EU's regional policy. Stages of development of the regional policy of the EU. Cross-border cooperation. Euroregions A common environmental policy. Institutional framework, financial instruments and directions of EU environmental policy. Evolution of environmental policy. Fighting global climate change in the EU.

Theme 7. Common Fisheries Policy; competition transport and industry

1. Evolution of common fisheries policies; competition transport and industry.

Characteristics of the transport sector. Internal transport market. Transport Infrastructure. Organization of the transport market by sectors. Tools and mechanisms of implementation. Formation of the pan-European network system as the most urgent issue of EU transport policy

2. Fisheries policy.

The Community fisheries and aquaculture system applies to all activities related to the exploitation of living aquatic resources, as well as the processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products. The main purpose of the system's operation is to solve the problem of exhaustion of fish stocks and ensure responsible and sustainable exploitation of water resources, in particular by introducing appropriate conditions for the conservation and protection of these resources.

3. EU Competitive Policy.

In line with the new approach to technical harmonization and standardization, legislation only sets out the basic requirements that products must meet in order to ensure public health and safety or the protection of the environment and the consumer. Public procurement is also important for the competitiveness of European industry, which has now become available due to regulatory regulation of the single market.

Theme 8. EU agricultural policy.

1. General characteristic of the EU agricultural policy.

Goals and principles of the Common Agricultural Policy. The birth and the first decades of the existence of the Common Agrarian Policy. The main stages of the development of the CAP. The Rome Treaty. The first market regulation. Active price support. Milk quota. Conservative pricing policy.

2. Reform of the common agricultural policy.

McSharry Reform of 1992. Consequences of CAP. Action Plan 2000. Fisher's 2003 Reform. EU rural development programs. The result of Fischer's reform. Consequences for the agrarian policy of Ukraine. Search for ways of structural reform of the MTS.

Theme 9. EU Energy Policy.

1. Realization of energy policy in Europe.

The two fundamental Treaties were devoted to the past energy sources (the ECSC Treaty) and the future (atomic energy - Euratom Treaty), so there were no legal instruments that would allow it to assume responsibility in the energy sector (in fact, in the oil, some attention was paid only to the Treaty on the European Economic Area). Energy policy is

extremely important, since energy forms the basis of economic and social activity of industrialized countries. Energy costs affect not only those sectors that are characterized by significant energy consumption, but also the industry as a whole, and even the living standards of citizens, primarily because energy prices have an impact on transport costs and heating costs.

2. Internal energy market.

The integration of this market is fundamental to ensuring the competitiveness of the EU economy and improving the well-being of its citizens. However, the energy sector can not fully benefit from such integration, as Member States still use arguments for supply security and differences in the energy situation of different countries as an occasion to preserve their national monopolies and the continued existence of various regulatory systems.

3. Energy Community Strategy.

Development of the EU energy policy. EU energy strategy. Priorities of the EU's foreign energy policy.

Theme 10. Prospects for economic integration of Ukraine and the EU

1. Development of Ukraine's relations with the EU.

The conclusion of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and the EU (1994), the adoption by the European Union of the "Common Position (regarding Ukraine)" in 1994 as a manifestation of the desire to develop cooperation with Ukraine and to support democratic transformation in it. Formation of Ukraine's Identity in the Context of Integration Processes. The European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) and the development of relations with the EU. Ukraine-EU Action Plan (February 21, 2005) and its implementation. Association Agreement, deepened and comprehensive free trade area between Ukraine and the EU.

2. Economic cooperation and integration of Ukraine into the EU.

EU as an investor and trading partner of Ukraine. The main restrictions of cooperation between the EU and Ukraine. Compliance of the economic and political systems of Ukraine with the system requirements of the EU and the Copenhagen conditions. The level of economic development, key factors and challenges of economic integration. Identity of Ukraine and processes of European integration. Regional and cross-border cooperation with the EU. Features and Prospects of Ukraine-EU Cooperation in the Energy Sector.

4. The order of evaluation of studying results

The system of evaluation of the developed competencies of students takes into account the types of tasks, which according to the curriculum include lectures, seminars, practical studies, as well as independent work. Assessment of competencies gained by students is based on a 100-point accumulation system. In accordance with the Provisional Regulations "On the Procedure for Assessing the Results of Students' Learning Based on the Accumulated Score-Rating System of S. Kuznets KhNUE", control procedures include:

the current control during the semester at lectures, practical classes, seminars is estimated by the sum of points (the maximum amount is 100 points; the minimum amount that allows a student to complete the discipline is 60 points);

the module control carried out in the form of a written control paper as an intermediate mini-exam on the initiative of the teacher, taking into account the current control over the

relevant content module and aims to integrate the evaluation of the student's learning outcomes after studying the material from the logically completed part of the discipline – a content module;

the final / semester control, conducted in the form of a final test, according to the educational schedule.

The current assessment procedure. Assessment of student's knowledge during seminars and practical classes and performance of individual tasks is carried out according to the following criteria:

the degree of understanding and comprehension of the theory and methodology of problems under consideration; the degree of comprehension of the actual discipline material; acquaintance with the recommended literature, as well as contemporary literature on the issues under consideration; the ability to combine theory with practice when considering production situations, solving tasks, performing calculations in the process of performing individual tasks and tasks submitted in an audience; logic, structure, style of presentation in written works and presentations in the audience, ability to substantiate own point of view, to generalise information and to draw conclusions; arithmetical correctness of the tasks performance; the ability to conduct a critical and independent assessment of certain problem issues; the ability to explain alternative views and own point of view, position on a particular problem issue; application of analytical approaches; quality and clarity of reasoning; logic, structuring and substantiation of conclusions on a specific problem; independence of work; literacy of presentation of the material; use of comparison methods, generalisations of concepts and phenomena; formatting of a work.

The general criteria for evaluating non-auditing independent work of students are: the depth and strength of knowledge, the level of thinking, the ability to systematise knowledge on specific topics, the ability to make sound conclusions, the possession of categorical apparatus, skills and techniques of performing practical tasks, the ability to find the necessary information, carry out its systematisation and processing, self-realisation on practical lessons and seminars.

The final control of the knowledge and competences of students for the discipline is carried out on the basis of the final test, the task of which is to check the student's understanding of the programme material in general, the logic and interrelations between the individual sections, the ability to use the accumulated knowledge creatively, the ability to formulate a student's attitude to a particular problem of the discipline etc.

A student should be considered certified if the sum of the points obtained on the basis of the final / semester test makes 100. The minimum number of points for the current and module control during the semester is 60.

The final score for the academic discipline is calculated by the points obtained during the current control using the accumulation system. The total score for a semester is: "60 points and higher – passed", "59 points and less – failed", and is entered into the discipline registry.

Distribution of points by weeks
(evaluation tasks according to the technological map)

Themes of the content module			Lectures (active work)	Practical classes (active work)	Tasks by themes (work at practical classes)	Oral test	Competencies-oriented tasks	Written control papers	Participation in research work	TOTAL points for a week	ACCUMULATED score
Content module 1	Theme 1	Week 1	1	1						8	8
		Week 2	1	1	4						
	Theme 2	Week 3	1	1						9	17
		Week 4	1	1		5					
	Theme 3	Week 5	1	1						11	28
		Week 6	1	1			7				
Theme 4	Week 7	1	1	4					6	34	
Theme 5	Week 8	1	1				10		12	46	
Content module 2	Theme 6	Week 9	1	1						8	54
		Week 10	1	1	4						
	Theme 7	Week 11	1	1						9	63
		Week 12	1	1		5					
	Theme 8	Week 13	1	1						8	71
		Week 14	1	1	4						
	Theme 9	Week 15	1	1			7			9	80
	Theme 10	Week 16	1	1				10		12	92
Research work								8	8	100	
Total			16	16	16	10	14	20	8		100

Results scale: national and ECTS

The amount of points for all types of educational activities	ECTS score	National score	
		for an exam, term paper (work), training	for a final test
90 – 100	A	excellent	passed
82 – 89	B	good	
74 – 81	C		
64 – 73	D	satisfactory	
60 – 63	E		
35 – 59	FX	unsatisfactory	failed
1 – 34	F		

5. References

5.1. Main

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5.2. Ancillary

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