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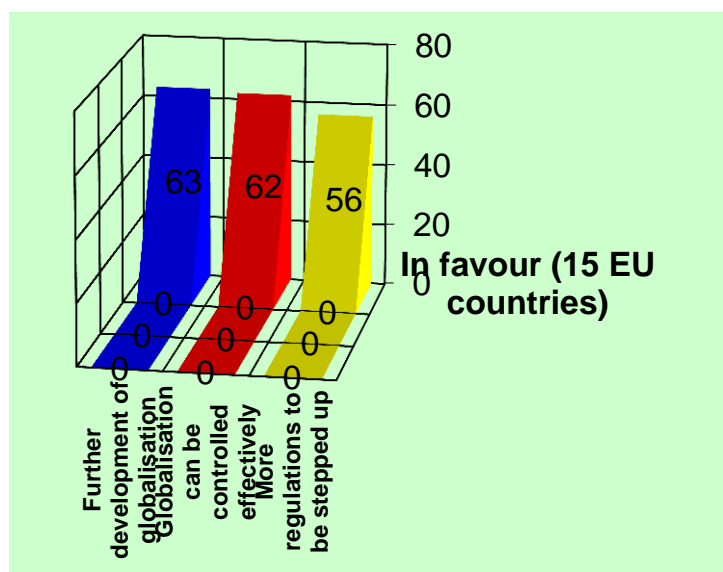
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I have chosen the work group under the issue “European Integration Processes in the Globalization Context”. Thus, the presentation is proposed with a name “The EU today: what is the role in globalization – benefits and dangers.”

The main ideas, which will be developed in the presentation, according to the title, also having in mind the main issue:

How do Europeans react to the processes of globalization? Do they feel sure about the future challenges? Are they ready to cope with new problems caused by unification and benefits to use effectively? In order to answer all these questions I will propose the ideas, which are now popular in Europe. As an example, here is a data given in graphs and in written:

Main figures about globalisation (in percentage)



- Over 3 in 4 EU citizens have heard of globalization. Awareness levels are particularly high in Austria (90%), Finland (89%) as well as Greece and Italy (88%)
- 56% of the respondents view the opening-up of markets as a good opportunity for domestic industry, with Sweden (65%), Denmark (64%), Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands (63%) at the top
- 58% of EU citizens are positive about the European Commission negotiating on behalf of all Member States on trade matters, with Italy (69%) and the Netherlands (66%) as the most positive
- On the effects of globalization, 57% of EU citizens believe it is positive for economic growth, 52% believe it is negative for employment, 64% believe it is positive for solidarity between countries.

The expenditure of the Union shows an aspect of a necessity to unify. After the crash of Berlin wall, there is no “curtain iron” on the Old continent. Nowadays, when world is becoming more and more dependent on the international corporations, there is a great need to supervise their activities under the governments level. Also equalizing national regulations and providing for those, who most need resources invested right now, can only reach many economic objectives. Another benefits coming from globalization are:

- The contribution to poverty reduction and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- A very fast progress and a high inventions level in some specific areas very closely related to globalization. The rapid technological advances, particularly in the areas of transportation and information technology come from contemporary approach to the economy based on knowledge.
- Trade, easier financial transactions, cultural and information exchanges, international meetings and ideas-experience sharing events become as usual as visiting guests in home country. Talking simpler, the distance is not a problem as many things can be done immediately owing to Internet, a rush life-style, broadening outlooks and open-minds.
- Problems:
 - The unsatisfactory level of FDI,
 - The risk of oscillations in trade liberalization are all negative signs of a difficult juncture in the world economy that is only now starting to turn around,

- Migration trouble to more developed countries,
- Illegal work, smuggling through “free borders”, stealing of authorities, intellect property,
- Different conditions for entrepreneurs to compete in different countries (not similar living conditions and social policies).