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**NATIONAL ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF UKRAINE IN THE SPHERE
OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS
НАЦІОНАЛЬНІ ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ІНТЕРЕСИ УКРАЇНИ У СФЕРІ
МІЖНАРОДНИХ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ ВІДНОСИН**

Summary. *This article analyzes the national interests of Ukraine from the point of view of transformations of international economic relations during the period of military aggression. The aspects and indicators of the effectiveness of the state policy in the investment and innovation sphere for strengthening the security of the real sector of the economy, determining the risks and threats of using the investment and innovation potential of economic security and the degree of its influence on the competitive positions of Ukraine in the conditions of technological globalism are characterized. The directions of positive development of the global economy and international regulatory mechanisms of its influence on the national competitiveness and economic interests of Ukraine are outlined. A justified sequence of actions to ensure the economic security of Ukraine in the field of international economic relations, strategic directions of innovative activity and resource support of the investment and innovation component of the economic interests of the real sector of the economy in conditions of global competition.*

Key words: *economic interests, economic security, potential, economic development, globalization, investment and innovation sphere, increasing competitiveness, cross-border cooperation.*

Анотація. *В даній статті здійснено аналіз національних інтересів України з точки зору трансформації міжнародних економічних відносин в період військової агресії. Охарактеризовані аспекти та показники ефективності державної політики в інвестиційно-інноваційній сфері для зміцнення безпеки реального сектору економіки, визначення ризиків та загроз використання інвестиційно-інноваційного потенціалу економічної безпеки та ступеню його впливу на конкурентні позиції України в умовах технологічного глобалізму. Окреслено напрями позитивного розвитку глобальної економіки та міжнародні регулятивні механізми її впливу на національну конкурентоспроможність та економічні інтереси України. Обґрунтована послідовність дій забезпечення економічної безпеки України*

у сфері міжнародних економічних відносин, стратегічні напрями інноваційної активності та ресурсної підтримки інвестиційно-інноваційної компоненти економічних інтересів реального сектору економіки в умовах глобальної конкуренції.

Ключові слова: *економічні інтереси, економічна безпека, потенціал, економічний розвиток, глобалізація, інвестиційно-інноваційна сфера, підвищення конкурентоспроможності, транскордонне співробітництво.*

Formulation of the problem. One of the important directions of realization of economic interests as priorities of the economic security of Ukraine is to ensure the optimal ratio and effective interaction between sectors of the economy. Today, in difficult conditions for Ukraine, economic policy should focus on the sector that will be the most effective. New centers of economic power (financial-industrial, financial-banking, industrial monopolies, agrarian groups) are trying to use state power in their own interests. The practically unconcealed fusion of business and political power gives rise to elite economies (that is, economic spheres for a limited circle of individuals with high entry barriers that ensure the receipt of excess profits). The ultimate goal of such interaction is for entrepreneurs to receive excess profits, and for officials to receive corruption rents. That is why the fight against corruption and illegal economic activity, ensuring equality of starting opportunities in economic activity, separating business from power, achieving justice in the distribution of the created product and many other necessary measures in Ukraine should become the primary tasks of economic policy, which should contribute to ensuring economic security and satisfaction of the national economic interests of the entire state, especially in the post-war economic strategy.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The work of such scientists as O. Bilorus, I. Binko, M.H. Belopolskyi is devoted to the study of issues of economic security and national interests of the state, the conditions for their

support and provision, the possibilities of integration of Ukraine in the conditions of transformational transformations. Kuzmina O.V. [1], Yu. Vdovenko [2], A. Galchynskiy, V. Geets, B. Gubskiy, Ya. Zhalilo, I.M. Kuksa, E.V. Goncharov, I.S. Chernyakova [7], D. Lukyanenko, A. Mazaraki, V. Muntiyan, Y. Makogon, V.A. Lipkan. [8], V. Novytskyi, Yu. Pakhomov and others. Despite the presence of works by both Ukrainian and foreign scientists devoted to the disclosure of various aspects and features of national interests in the world economy, there are practically no thorough works on the comprehensive development of the mechanism of Ukraine's integration into the global competitive space, which is not focused on adaptation to the micro- and macrostructures of the international economy, and to achieve its stable competitiveness, taking into account at the same time the relevant specifics of the national economic interests of Ukraine and its economic security. The above-mentioned circumstances determine the relevance of this study.

The purpose of this article is to study the economic interests, and, accordingly, the economic security of Ukraine in terms of the components that form it, based on the consideration of theoretical and methodological approaches, the analysis of the main trends and the development of economic measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the formation of the economic security of Ukraine in the conditions of globalization. Considering the definitions of various scientists regarding national interests, their content and priority for economic security as one of the main tasks, domestic scientists conduct active research on this problem. Thus, V. Lipkan claims that, forming the primary basis of national security, national interests can be considered as a person and society aware of, state-guaranteed target guidelines regarding the need for the existence and development of a person, the nation and the state as a single organism [8].

In the era of globalization, when the world has become more interconnected and interdependent, new challenges are quickly becoming universal in nature and forming real threats to both national and international security and stability.

Globalization is becoming an increasingly influential coordinator of the new order of international security and has a contradictory effect on the evolution of relations between states. On the one hand, globalization stimulates the accelerated development of productive forces, scientific and technological progress, the increase of intellectual potential and the improvement of democratic multilateral mechanisms of management of the international system, and therefore contributes to the reliable solution of regional security problems. On the other hand, the spontaneous development of globalization processes exacerbates a number of existing international security problems and creates new risks and challenges. As a result of differences in financial and economic potentials, interaction between countries is becoming more and more asymmetrical. A small group of highly developed states plays the role of subjects of globalization, and the vast majority of other states turn into its objects, occupying secondary positions in financial and economic development. Moreover, the weakest members of the world community suffer much greater losses from the negative consequences of globalization compared to countries that are protected by their own financial and economic power. The result is stratification in the rates and directions of socio-economic development of entire regions of the world. Post-Soviet economies, including the economy of Ukraine, are particularly vulnerable to the negative challenges of globalization. It should be recognized that during the period of independence, Ukraine failed to implement a macro model of development that would allow to achieve a high standard of living of citizens and ensure dynamic social development [1, p. 23-33]. The independent Ukrainian state has existed for more than a quarter of a century, but only after the Revolution of Dignity did society in Ukraine embark on the path of final determination and institutional consolidation of its civilizational choice. This process is taking place against the background of a systemic socio-economic and socio-political crisis caused by an imperfect, not yet fully formed institutional basis for the further implementation of reforms. National economic interests in Ukraine are often postulated as the interests of

influential political and economic groups [7; 9, p. 4-8]. There is also a significant external influence on the process of defining and realizing Ukrainian national economic interests. At the same time, some very important economic interests for the citizens of Ukraine are not taken into account in the social and economic policy of the state. Thus, partly national interests are a generalized reflection of the interests of citizens, and partly they bear the imprint of individual needs of society. War has an indefinite timeline, so businesses and our citizens will continue to feel its negative impact. If the war continues until the end of 2023, 30% of Ukrainians may find themselves below the poverty line. According to forecast estimates, the drop in GDP at the end of the year may amount to 30–35% [3; 6]. The budget deficit at the end of the year may exceed USD 35 billion. The total direct and indirect losses of the Ukrainian economy have already reached 600 billion US dollars and will continue to grow. Military challenges to which Ukraine must respond in the near future: 1) full or partial shutdown or bankruptcy of commercial companies due to destroyed facilities, loss and narrowing of the sales market in Ukraine, as well as outside its borders, unfulfilled foreign contracts, including due to currency limitation; 2) the high level of unemployment, the mass outflow of personnel outside the country and the risk of non-return of a large part of Ukrainian citizens who went abroad in search of temporary refuge from armed aggression; 3) change in the labor force balance by region; 4) blocked ports and narrow logistics, which will continue to restrain the development of exports; 5) destruction of supply chains of raw materials and finished products; 6) decrease in bank activity and freezing of investment projects [11; 12]. Ukraine has the potential to give a worthy response to all these challenges - both new and inherited, and challenges on the path of integration into the EU. The entire period of our struggle for independence, with the losses we suffered: human, production, markets and traditional partners, did not destroy the economy of Ukraine. Losing some of our traditional advantages, we gained new experiences in international economic relations. The war limited the potential of

some traditional and new opportunities. High risks will remain in Ukraine for a long time, both due to the uncertain nature of the war (currently no one knows when the war will end), and due to the possibility of the resumption of military conflicts on the territory of Ukraine until the creation of a qualitatively new, reliably functioning collective security guarantee system. This will restrain the free flow of capital into the Ukrainian economy. The insufficient rule of law and the excessively high country risk associated with it significantly increase the required minimum expected rate of return on investment and, accordingly, reduce investment attractiveness. The excessive level of the state inherited from the Soviet era (the share of public expenditure in % of GDP) limits economic growth. At the same time, the possibilities of a significant fiscal maneuver are limited by the historically unprecedented level of government spending, which was caused by the unprovoked war against Ukraine [10; 13]. The colossal financial costs incurred by the state of Ukraine, every citizen and every business woman, further reduced the limited internal financial capabilities of both the banking system, the stock market, and the state budget that existed before the war. The impact of this factor will continue until full economic recovery.

It is now clear that the dynamics and trends of the world economy will be determined not only by the economic measures to limit the aggressor, which have already been introduced and will be expanded in the future by partner countries, as well as by their influence on transformations in world trade relations. A systemic contradiction in the part of the new economic mechanisms has already manifested itself quite clearly. Globalization of economic, political, cultural and other social relations has exacerbated the problem of finding an effective system of their regulation on a global scale. Scientific studies of the current stage of the development of the global economy actualize the problem of the expediency of further deepening the liberalization of national economies to attract foreign investments and the development of measures for state regulation of foreign capital flows. A new methodological and scientific-applied approach to assessing

the rationality of attracting foreign investments is being formed: without rejecting them, countries are trying to identify possible risks of the investment's impact on development. The urgency of solving the important scientific and applied problem of transforming the structural and institutional basis of the economy of Ukraine based on the scientific justification of the strategic priorities of increasing competitiveness and strengthening the economic security of the state and measures in the process of implementing regional policy is determined by the objective prerequisites of increasing the influence of global factors. The insufficient justification and rationality of the structural changes being carried out led to a significant lag behind the development of Ukraine from other countries with a transition economy, deepening of disparities between the existing structure of production and the strategic goals of national development. The imperfection of institutional support for structural restructuring makes it impossible to strategically program structural shifts as an integral component of state structural policy. The processes of structural and institutional deformation of the economy of Ukraine continue, which has acquired the systemic characteristics of a threat to the economic security of the state [5]. In the conditions of globalization, the relationship and interdependence between the structure of the economy, the quality of the institutional basis, and the country's competitiveness are strengthened, and economic security turns into an objective prerequisite and general goal of socio-economic development. However, it is clear that modern globalization processes dictate the conditions under which it is impossible to ignore global economic ties and develop a completely closed economy and abandon the advantages of the international division of labor. It is also clear that the rejection of state protectionism in the form of protection of one's own economy is identical to financial and economic losses from following only the liberal paradigm of economic management. Therefore, when transforming the economy, it is very important to analyze both the danger and the actually possible positive consequences of the measures taken. The dilemma requires creating and

maintaining a balance between openness and the need for state support and protection of the internal market on the basis of scientifically based protectionism, the basis of which should be, on the one hand, the readiness of traditional budget-organizing industries for competition and, on the other hand, the formation of a national reform policy, aimed at encouraging domestic producers to work in the conditions of an open economy. Today, economic security is an important component of the country's national interests and competitiveness on the world stage. Let's pay attention to the fact that the same functional and structural components and indicators are used to assess and manage both economic security and competitiveness. But the fundamental difference is that in order to guarantee safety, their values should be minimally economically justifiable, and to ensure competitiveness they should be as high as possible. According to such an approach, it is fair to conclude that with high competitiveness, the state of economic security is satisfied, and with a decrease in the level of competitiveness, the state of security worsens.

An important factor in the development of national interests in the border territories is their presence in the scope of cross-border cooperation programs (allocated within the framework of the European Neighborhood Instrument) and macro-regional strategies, which is a source of financial resources and contributes to the deepening of cooperation with neighboring communities of neighboring countries within the framework of joint implementation of local development tasks. Joining the efforts of neighboring communities to solve common problems ("garbage crisis", environmental problems, the depression of the mountainous areas of the Carpathian region, problems of the development of the coastal regions of the Northern Black Sea region in the conditions of Russian aggression against Ukraine, etc.) mobilizes the resources of all interested parties and contributes to the achievement of synergistic effect.

Conclusions and suggestions for further research. Thus, the implementation of national economic interests contributes to the development and

functioning of the state's economy, maintaining its balanced state. The favorable geographical location of Ukraine makes it possible to realize national economic interests and opens up to it the diversity of integration vectors of the national economy, the main one of which is the EU vector. There is a large base of resources and opportunities for fulfilling national economic interests, although the capabilities of our state are not fully realized. In summary, we can conclude that national interests are the fundamental basis of economic policy and the main priority of economic security. It is necessary to intensify efforts to develop such a strategy for the national economic security of Ukraine, which would be aimed at the political consolidation of the citizens of Ukraine around common national economic interests and national values, overcoming existing contradictions and achieving an adequate standard of living, preserving national peace and ensuring the sustainable development of our state.

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