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PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES INTERACTION IN THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

Modern global processes are destroying national isolation, accelerating cross-border commodity and financial flows, international capital movements and labor migration. Globalization gives a new dimension to the world market economy and determines its new quantitative and qualitative characteristics, which are manifested in constant movement of national economies to greater openness. Scientists ambiguously assess consequences of globalization and associated openness of the economy for Ukraine.

Economic development globalization follows from deep interdependence of the world economy components, from its unity and integrity, which is intensified in the context of widespread internationalization of production and circulation, intensification of integration processes. There is a controversial process of global synthesis on a global scale, which involves in its space almost all countries of the world.

Globalization process means a complex of cross-border interactions between economic entities, which is manifested in the intensification of goods, services, technologies and funds flows, increasing the influence of international institutions, expanding transnational and multinational corporations' activities, increasing cross-border communication and information exchanges.

By the nature of the impact on national economies, globalization processes are quite controversial. On the one hand, they significantly expand capabilities of individual countries to use and optimally combine different resources, and on the other – significantly exacerbate competition in a domestic market, distort economies' structure. This poses a real threat to low- and middle-income countries, as they are experiencing acute capital shortages, underdeveloped institutions and market infrastructure.

In modern economic literature, the concept of national economy openness is associated with relations that determine conditions for expansion and economic system limits in the development of international cooperation. From the standpoint of economic theories of neoliberalism, «openness» is a free movement of goods, capital, human resources and knowledge that transfer technology and lead to economic growth in all countries.

It is logical to assume that high concentration of external influences presence generates an excessive amount of risks and threats that begin to arise with the placement of influence within the internal space of a state or its regions. This is due to the fact that external phenomena and processes, in addition to certain positive actions, lead to the emergence of threatening consequences, which may be real or virtual in origin. Reality is determined by both their existing potential and the scope of its implementation.

Identifying the openness level continues to be a controversial issue in socio-economic and political sciences. Quantitative indicators of openness include share of exports and imports in gross domestic product. Their combination gives an idea of the extent of the relationship of individual national economies with the world market.

More complex indicators of openness usually include the foreign trade quote, which represents the share of foreign trade in gross domestic product. Ukraine is one of the countries with significant export and import quotas in gross domestic product and this indicator, given modern European integration processes development, including the entry into force of the trade part of the Free Trade Agreement with the European Union, tends to increase.