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N. P. Meshko, K. M. Zhylenko*, S. M. Khalatur**

INDICATORS AND ASSESSMENT OF UKRAINE'S ECONOMY INTEGRATION INTO THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN GLOBALIZATION CONTEXT

The main determinants of the Ukrainian national economic system integration into international economic system the context of globalization are analyzed. The system of indicators-indicators that allow to assess the level of integration of the economy into the world economy is investigated. As a result, it has been established that the main specific feature of the development of TNCs under the new conditions is their transformation into global (planetary) corporations that seek to overcome the growing degree of risk of entrepreneurial activity in a dynamically changing global economy. TNCs modify the organizational, economic structure and activity strategies in order to become more flexible and adapt to changes in the external environment, and at times to independently transform the environment of their functioning. The results of this study allow us to justify the vectors of globalization, the determinants of the transnationalization process.

Keywords: degree of integrating, national economic system, process of globalization, transnationalization, system of indexes-indicators, Ukraine.

Н. П. Мешко, К. М. Жиленко, С. М. Халатур

ПОКАЗНИКИ ТА ОЦІНКА ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ УКРАЇНИ В МІЖНАРОДНУ ЕКОНОМІЧНУ СИСТЕМУ В КОНТЕКСТІ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ

Проаналізовано основні детермінанти інтегрованості національної економічної системи України в умовах глобалізації. Досліджена система показників-індикаторів, які дозволяють оцінити рівень інтеграції економіки в світове господарство. У результаті встановлено, що основна специфічна риса розвитку транснаціональних корпорацій в нових умовах – їх трансформація в глобальні (планетарні) корпорації, які прагнуть скоротити ризики підприємницької діяльності в динамічно змінній світовій економіці. ТНК модифікують свою організаційно-економічну структуру та стратегії діяльності, щоб стати більш гнучкими та адаптованими до змін зовнішнього середовища, а часом, й самостійно перебудовувати середовище свого функціонування. Результати дослідження дозволяють обґрунтувати вектори глобалізації, детермінанти процесу транснаціоналізації.

Ключові слова: ступінь інтегрованості, національна економічна система, процес глобалізації, транснаціоналізація, система показників-індикаторів, Україна.

Н. П. Мешко, Е. Н. Жиленко, С. Н. Халатур

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ И ОЦЕНКА ИНТЕГРАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ УКРАИНЫ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНУЮ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКУЮ СИСТЕМУ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

Проанализированы основные детерминанты интегрированности национальной экономической системы в условиях глобализации. Исследована система показателей-индикаторов, которые позволяют оценить уровень интеграции экономики в мировое хозяйство. В результате установлено, что главная специфическая черта развития транснациональных корпораций

* Дніпровський національний університет імені Олеся Гончара, м. Дніпро, Україна;

E-mail: nmeshko2016@ukr.net, zhilenkok@ukr.net

** Дніпровський державний агро-економічний університет, м. Дніпро, Україна;

E-mail: halatur@i.ua

в новых условиях заключается в их трансформации в глобальные (планетарные) корпорации, которые стремятся преодолеть растущую степень риска предпринимательской деятельности в динамически переменной мировой экономике. ТНК модифицируют организационно-экономическую структуру и стратегию деятельности с тем, чтобы стать более гибкими и адаптированными к изменениям внешней среды, а временами, и самостоятельно преобразовывать среду своего функционирования. Результаты исследования позволяют обосновать векторы глобализации, детерминанты процесса транснационализации.

Ключевые слова: степень интегрированности, национальная экономическая система, процесс глобализации, транснационализация, система показателей-индикаторов, Украина.

Introduction

The main advantage of associations supports the elimination of interdepartmental barriers in the process of moving information, which are inherent to companies managed on a sectoral basis. The absence of restrictions in the movement of information contributes to the integration of production, the intensification of inter-industry inter-firm relationships, the formation of inter-firm multi-branch chains, the optimization of the application and the timely updating of technologies. In modern conditions, the creation of complete commercial data banks (for example, CRM), free access to the required information becomes extremely important. Transnational corporations can become a key link in the process of trans-sectorial flow of resources, optimization of transoil production complexes for the production of final products.

However, the global financial crisis in 2008 most clearly illustrated the close interdependence of the national economic systems of all countries without exception, as well as production and financial corporations, banks, international organizations and public institutions. The significant drop in the capitalization of the Ukrainian stock market has demonstrated the problem of determining its actual competitiveness in the global economic system.

Analysis of recent researches and publications

Works as domestic so foreign scientists and practical workers present modern researches of transnationalization processes (Rokocha et al., 2001; Garretsen, 2007; Dunning, 1988). There is a row of methodological approaches allowing to estimate the level of transnationalization of national economy in the context of innovative activity, global investment policy. In the monograph by L. I. Mychayilyshyn the main directions of transnationalization in the context of innovative development of the world economy are examined (Mychayilyshyn, 2016). Consistently transformation of transnationalisation of economic activities at the present stage of world economic development are considered. The author has used the model of economic interests of transnational process subjects to analyse the system components of innovation development of the world economy. Special attention is paid to promising areas of transformation of the innovation support of transnationalization of the world economy (Mychayilyshyn, 2016).

Department of investments and enterprises UNCTAD leans against more than quadragenarian expert experience of international researches and analysis of policy on questions of investments and development of enterprises. Thus it has been used the differentiated approach at the analysis of economic progress of the world economy trends (IMF, 2016; UNCTAD, 2016; UNCTAD, 2010).

Methodology of the estimation of the national economy degree integration into the globalization process has allowed us to estimate the essence of transnationalization process. The problem of results of influence of globalization on the national economics is opened. It should be researched in the following works.

The statement of purpose

The main goal of this research is to ground globalization vectors and determinants of process integration of national Ukrainian economics into the international economic system in the globalization conditions. We analyse the basic determinants of degree of integrating of the national economic system into the global international business partnership.

Under system transformation of economy, we mean such transformations, which transform its base. In the context of this scientific research, it has been considered the transformation of the world economy into the global one as the system transformation.

Economic basis changes in the process of this transformation, as for the world economy characteristic transnationalization, while a global economy is based on globalization.

We have systematized the main indexes of the world economy development. We have formed and proposed the author's methodology of the estimation of the national economy degree integration into the globalization process. This article is based on the use of materials of scientific labours of domestic and foreign scientists, leading specialists, statistical and analytical materials of international organizations. During the researching process, it was used mathematical, analytical and abstractly logical methods. The analyze of theory and methodology of globalization in Ukrainian and foreign literature allowed us to draw conclusion that globalization is the modern, irreversible process of transformation of outer space in the unique area with single economic, political, social and cultural informative space.

**Research results
and discussions**

We explore the methods by which one can assess the degree of integration of the national economy in the process of globalization. The world economy is a global economic system that includes the national economies of all countries of the world. The effective functioning of the world economy should result in an increase in the efficiency of the use of resources of each of its components, acceleration of the rates of economic growth in individual countries and throughout the world. That is why the nature and degree of integration of the national economy into the world economy is of the greatest importance.

The world economy is characterized by increasingly intensive processes of integration and internationalization. Integration is a form of internationalization of economic life, an objective process of interweaving national economies and conducting coordinated economic policies at the national and international levels in various forms: free trade area, customs union, common market, economic union, monetary and economic and political alliances.

The capitals, commodities, services and information, have moved and transferred without difficulty, the same stimulating development of modern institutes and mechanisms of their co-operation. Internationalization is the process of developing economic ties between national economies, when the economy of one country is part of the global economic process that deepens on the basis of the international division of labor, production and scientific and technical specialization and cooperation. The most important general economic characteristics of integration are: first, interstate regulation of economic processes; secondly, the gradual formation of more or less independent complexes of some regional international economic complex with common proportions and a general structure of reproduction; thirdly, the expansion of spatial opportunities for the interstate movement of goods, labor and financial resources within the region and the removal of the many administrative and economic barriers that impede such movement; fourth, the convergence of domestic economic conditions in the states participating in integration associations, leveling the level of their economic development.

The simplest form of economic integration is the free trade zone, the more complex form is the common market and the most complex form of interstate economic integration is the economic and monetary unions. Economic integration is more than a simple unification of national economies. In the economy of the integrating countries, in the process of profound structural transformations, an optimally balanced (in a territorially-economic and social sense) economy should arise, in which production is carried out with minimal costs and maximum profit, with the highest labor productivity. It is a question of the qualitative effect of synergy – an integrated whole should be a qualitatively new, more perfect economic mechanism.

After the deep falling in previous two years, the streams of FDI in countries with a transitional economy grew in 2016 to \$ 68 bln. There were opposite tendencies in two basic subregions. Influx of DFI in the Countries of Independent States practically doubled due to impressive growth of investments to Kazakhstan, and also to the noticeable increase of influx in Russian.

The influx of FDI to South-East Europe went down on 5% because of reduction of investments in manufacturing industry. In the list of basic countries-investors, there is a

gradual change in behalf on new countries, above all things China. The outbound of FDI from countries with a transitional economy in 2016 grew short yet on 22%, to \$ 25 bln, mainly from subzero balance on the outbound of investments of Kazakhstan (-5 mld of doll.). Investments from Russian Federation, which occupy a main place in the outbound of FDI from a region, grew some, to \$ 27 bln, in spite of the limited access to the international capital markets (IMF, 2016; UNCTAD, 2016; UNCTAD, 2010; Amal, 2016). Structural changes through the integration of resources will provide an opportunity to expand production, eliminate uneven development, and improve social welfare in integrated countries. The following indicators can be used to assess the level of integration of the economy into the world economy (table 1).

Table 1. Dynamics of integration level of Ukrainian economy into the international relationship*, 2015-2016, coefficient

| Country | 2015 | | | 2016 | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | The coefficient of preference | The coefficient of mutual preference | The coefficient of relative preference | The coefficient of preference | The coefficient of mutual preference | The coefficient of relative preference |
| Ukraine | | | | | | |
| Belarus | 5,0 | 1,0 | 1,8 | 5,1 | 1,0 | 1,9 |
| Bulgaria | 3,2 | 0,8 | 1,1 | 3,0 | 0,8 | 1,1 |
| Czech Republic | 2,8 | 0,7 | 1,3 | 2,5 | 0,7 | 1,3 |
| Estonia | 1,2 | 0,4 | 0,9 | 1,5 | 0,5 | 0,9 |
| Hungary | 2,2 | 0,8 | 0,7 | 2,2 | 0,8 | 0,7 |
| Latvia | 2,4 | 0,3 | 1,1 | 2,8 | 0,4 | 1,1 |
| Lithuania | 2,4 | 0,5 | 0,8 | 2,6 | 0,5 | 0,8 |
| Republic Moldova | 3,7 | 0,8 | 1,2 | 4,0 | 0,7 | 1,2 |
| Poland | 6,1 | 0,6 | 1,3 | 5,7 | 0,5 | 1,3 |
| Romania | 3,9 | 0,8 | 1,5 | 3,4 | 0,8 | 1,5 |
| Russian Federation | 8,0 | 1,0 | 1,9 | 7,6 | 0,9 | 1,7 |

* this table has been made by authors with the usage (IMF, 2016; UNCTAD, 2016; UNCTAD, 2010).

1. The preference factor makes it possible to identify trade links in which countries have a high degree of attraction to each other. If the value of the coefficient is zero, then trade relations between states are absent, if the unit, then are at the world average level. The higher the value of the coefficient, the greater the trade integration between countries (Rokocha et al., 2001; Dunning, 1998; Carr et al., 1998):

$$K_n = T_i / T_w \quad (1)$$

T_i is the share of the trading partner in trade with any country;

T_w is the share of the partner country in international foreign trade.

2. The coefficient of mutual preference – is the average of the preferences of the first partner of the second and vice versa. The importance of commodity flows can not be compared using indicators calculated for one country. Eliminate this disadvantage by determining the coefficient for two countries at the same time.

3. The coefficient of relative preference – demonstrates how much higher the intensity of international trade ties between the two countries in comparison with their relations with other states. The higher the value of this indicator exceeds unity, the higher the degree of preference (Rokocha et al., 2001; Dunning, 1998; Carr et al., 1998).

Calculated by the formula:

$$K_p = \frac{(E_{AB} + Z_{BA}) * E_w}{E_{AW} * Z_{BW}} \quad (2)$$

$(E_{AB} + Z_{BA})$ is the total volume of bilateral trade;

$(E_{AW} * Z_{BW})$ is total exports and imports of countries A and B, respectively;

E_w is the total volume of world exports.

The analysis of process of structural transformations into the process of transnationalization has testified, that the level of integration of Ukrainian economy in the world economy has low indexes and carries local character. It has been conditioned by historical genesis of development point-of-sale-economic chains, by the low level of competitiveness and raw material specialization. For Ukraine the coefficient of preference has high indexes, mainly, with the countries Belarus, Republic Moldova, Russian Federation.

The current situation of Ukraine in the world economy is characterized by contradictory trends. On the one hand, it has considerable natural and manpower resources, large production potential, it holds leading positions in the export of many important commodities (although mainly fuel and raw materials group), has a strong scientific and technical potential, and a high educational level of the population.

The economic recession of the 1990s. caused a significant weakening of Ukraine's position in the world economy. Being a middle-developed country in a number of parameters, it occupies an intermediate position in the world economy between developed and developing countries. The impact of global processes on the national economy is in the following areas:

1. International trade: goods; services; technology; objects of intellectual property.
2. The international movement of factors of production: – capital (in the form of foreign direct investment); labor force (in the form of spontaneous migrations of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and in the form of «brain drain»).
3. International financial transactions: loans (private, public, international organizations); basic securities (shares, bonds and other debt obligations); derivative financial instruments (futures options, etc.); currency operations.

Among the selected areas, the volume of international financial transactions is growing most intensively, followed by the international movement of capital (direct investment) and, finally, international trade. At the same time, currency transactions and the volume of international transactions with securities are growing particularly rapidly in the financial sector.

As in other economic phenomena, after the characterization of their qualitative nature, the question arises of quantitative parameters. In this case, we are talking about how to measure the globalization of economic activity, determine its degree, dynamics over time. First of all, two issues should be highlighted. The first of these is the parameters by which one can judge the level of globalization of the world economy as a whole. The second question is the degree of openness of the economy of a particular country or group of countries, the level of its participation in global economic processes. The answer to this question is especially necessary for assessing the situation and prospects for integrating the national economy of Ukraine into the process of globalization. To assess the degree of integration of the national economy as a whole in the process of globalization, it is necessary to calculate coefficients and indicators that can be divided into several groups.

The indicators of the first group give an idea of the degree of integration of the national economy into international trade. This block includes subgroups of indicators of intensity of foreign trade activity, indicators that assess the degree of openness and country's participation in world trade.

The indicators related to this subgroup give an overall assessment of the country's foreign trade activity (FTA). This includes the indicator of foreign trade turnover, which is calculated as the sum of the values of exports and imports of a country or group of countries for a certain period: month, quarter, and year (Garretsen et al., 2007; Dunning, 2007; Martasen, 2002):

$$FTA = EX + IM. \quad (3)$$

Export is the export of goods from the customs territory of the state abroad for a period of more than one year without obligation to re-import. The price of the exported goods includes its cost and the costs of delivering the goods to the border of the export-

ing country. Import – import of goods into the customs territory of the state from abroad for a period of more than one year without obligation to re-export. The price of the imported goods consists of its cost and the cost of insurance and transportation of goods to the border of the importing country.

The next indicator is the trade balance (TB), which is calculated as the difference in the values of exports and imports of a country or group of countries for a certain period: month, quarter, year. The balance can be positive or negative. The positive balance shows that exports are greater than imports, negative – that imports are greater than exports (Dunning*, 1988; Dunning**, 1998; Marhusen, 2000):

$$TB = EX - IM. \quad (4)$$

The second subgroup of indicators related to the first group are the indicators of the country's participation in world trade, which include: The export quota represents the ratio of the volume of exported goods and services to GDP (Dunning*, 1988; Dunning**, 1998; Marhusen, 2000):

$$\text{Export quota} = \frac{\text{Export demand}}{\text{GDP}} * 100\% \quad (5)$$

This indicator determines the significance of exports for the national economy as a whole. In addition, it serves to determine the degree of openness of the economy. The world bank allocates the following number of countries according to the degree of openness of the economy: a) countries with a closed economy – the value of the export quota is less than 10%; b) countries with a relatively closed economy – export quota 11-24%; c) relatively open economy export quota 25-34%; d) countries with open economy – export quota over 35% (Dunning*, 1998; Dunning**, 1998; Blomstrom et al., 1997).

Import quota – the ratio of the volume of imported goods and services to GDP. It shows the degree of dependence of the national economy on the import of goods and services % (Dunning*, 1988; Dunning**, 1998; Blomstrom et al., 1997):

$$\text{Import quota} = \frac{\text{Worthiness of import}}{\text{GDP}} * 100\% \quad (6)$$

The export structure clearly illustrates the ratio or specific weight of the exported goods by type and degree of their processing. The structure of exports makes it possible to identify the raw or machine-technical orientation of exports, the country's role in international industry specialization. Thus, the high proportion of products of manufacturing industries in the export of the country, as a rule, indicates a high scientific and technical level of production, the output of which is exported.

The structure of imports is the ratio of the volume of raw materials imported into the country and finished final products. This indicator most clearly shows the dependence of the country's economy on the external market and the level of development of its industries. Consider the indicators of the second group, allowing to assess the degree of participation of the country's economy in the international movement of production factors. These indicators include: the structure of foreign investment by economic sectors, the net inflow of foreign investment, the net inflow of labor, the share of imported direct and portfolio foreign investment of the country in global investment (table 2).

There is Hungary with the level of export quota less than 10% in our analyze block. Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Lithuania, Romania, Czech Republic are countries with relatively by the closed economy (export quota is 11-24%); Estonia, Russian Federation are countries with relatively by an open economy (export quota is 25-34%); other entire countries are characterized relatively an open economy (export quota is more than 35%). The modern world economy is characterized the high degree of integration of national economies into international relationship.

Foreign direct investment is an investment involving long-term investment by a foreign investor and obtaining long-term control over a firm in another country (the recipient of FDI). FDI suggests that the investor is able to significantly influence the management of the recipient's company. Portfolio foreign investments – purchase of shares,

shares, bonds, bills and other securities by a foreign investor. Attractive for foreign investors are those developing countries that differ from other more favorable conditions for investment (investment climate), which primarily include political stability, good prospects for economic growth and the absence of currency restrictions. Thanks to this, they manage to increase aggregate investments in their economies through foreign direct investment, which helps them to break out of poverty without increasing their foreign debt. In addition, foreign direct investment brings with it progressive production technologies, improves production management through foreign management experience, and facilitates the output of manufactured products to the world market.

Table 2. Dynamics of index -indicators of countries' participation into the world trade*, 2015-2016

| Country | 2015 | | | | 2016 | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | FTA, \$ bln | TB, \$ bln | Export quota, % | Import quota, % | FTA, \$ bln | TB, \$ bln | Export quota, % | Import quota, % |
| Belarus | 61867,6 | -0,8 | 26,3 | 31,1 | 96067,4 | -1,5 | 27,1 | 34,4 |
| Bulgaria | 1527,31 | 7,4 | 38,3 | 40,0 | 16519,1 | 8,7 | 38,0 | 41,0 |
| Czech Republic | 41250,1 | 5,5 | 19,8 | 34,3 | 48160,1 | 6,7 | 22,7 | 54,9 |
| Estonia | 72120,4 | 6,9 | 22,7 | 31,5 | 94034,4 | 7,9 | 25,0 | 33,7 |
| Hungary | 13251,2 | 4,8 | 9,4 | 11,3 | 17432,2 | 5,6 | 8,8 | 12,9 |
| Latvia | 12384,4 | 7,1 | 11,2 | 12,8 | 15494,3 | 8,7 | 10,5 | 13,8 |
| Lithuania | 11431,3 | 25,9 | 15,4 | 18,8 | 12131,8 | 41,2 | 16,1 | 18,1 |
| Republic Moldova | 18722,4 | 18,3 | 14,1 | 32,6 | 18952,3 | 23,7 | 14,7 | 33,9 |
| Poland | 13118,3 | 7,7 | 13,0 | 21,2 | 11218,6 | 5,8 | 15,0 | 21,0 |
| Romania | 19475,1 | 9,3 | 15,8 | 27,5 | 29872,1 | 11,9 | 15,4 | 28,9 |
| Russian Federation | 42547,3 | 34,0 | 23,0 | 37,7 | 57767,4 | 39,2 | 25,0 | 34,7 |
| Ukraine | 28273,4 | -18,98 | 39,1 | 47,0 | 38773,5 | -25,71 | 49,3 | 55,5 |

* this table has been made by authors with the usage (UNCTAD, 2016; UNCTAD, 2017)

FDI contributes to increased competition in the domestic market of the country, which ultimately forces national producers to work with greater efficiency. On the other hand, the "openness" of the economy to international capital flows may be fraught with increased financial and economic instability in the country. In an open economy, private investors (both foreign and domestic) can relatively quickly transfer their capital abroad when they feel threatened by stability and economic growth in a given country. In this respect, portfolio investments are more dangerous than direct ones, since investors who own a small share of the securities of a company and do not have the opportunity to influence the management of this company are likely to want to get rid of these assets at the first signs of trouble.

Thus, the following indicators are included in the second group of indicators: The structure of foreign investment by industry – allows you to identify the most attractive investment destinations for a foreign investor.

Net inflow of foreign investment (NIFI) – the difference between the influx of investment in the country and the outflow of investment abroad. As a rule, this indicator characterizes the level of the country's economic development, shows the volume of foreign investment in the country and the possibility of the country itself to invest in the economy of other states:

$$\text{Net inflow of foreign investment} = \text{inflow of foreign investments} - \text{outflow of foreign investment. (7)}$$

The ratio of the volume of direct imported and accumulated foreign investment in the country's economy to the total volume of world investment. This indicator gives

an idea of the share of foreign investment entering the national economy in the global volume of investment (FDIN). It allows to assess the degree of participation of a foreign investor in the economy of the country (Rokocha et al., 2001; Garretsen et al., 2007; Mychayilyshyn, 2016):

$$FDI_{national\ in\ the\ global\ volume} = \frac{FDI_{nat.}}{FDI_{global}} \tag{8}$$

$$FDIN_{national\ in\ the\ global\ volume} = \frac{FDIN_{nat.}}{FDIN_{global}} \tag{9}$$

The net influx of labor (NIL) is the most important indicator, since it allows you to assess the movement of labor force both to and from the country:

$$NIL = Import\ NIL - Export\ NIL \tag{10}$$

Emigration and immigration can have different economic consequences for the country. So, the outflow of specialists («brain drain») is causing huge damage to the economy of the country. The costs of training and training of scientists who have left the country are irretrievably lost, and they are very significant and with the growth of scientific and technical progress are steadily growing. In practice, these consequences can be significantly mitigated, as the number of unemployed is reduced, and in addition emigrants often transfer part of their earnings to their country by investing money in the domestic economy.

It should be noted that despite the growth of absolute FDI, their share in the total volume of foreign investments for the period under review decreased by 20,3 %, which reflects a decrease in the propensity of investors to invest in the real sector of the economy.

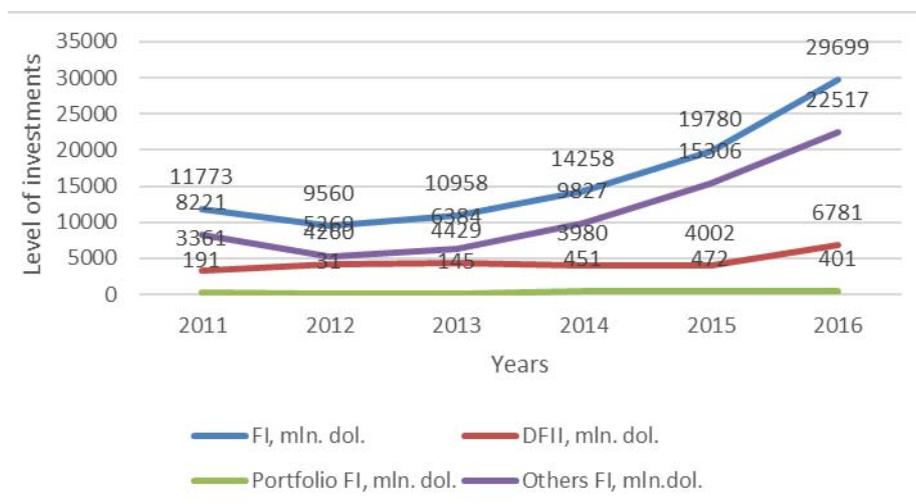


Fig. 1. Dynamics of foreign investments in Ukraine, 2011-2016

According to the government statistical data of Ukraine, FDI in various spheres of the economy to the national economy in 2016 reached about \$ 6,8 bln (increased by 101,8 % compared to 2007). In hryvna equivalent, the growth in FDI was 213,3 % for the period from 2011 to 2010. In accordance with the forecast of the Ukrainian economy developed by the specialists of the Ministry of Economic Development, FDI in Ukraine will increase by 5-7% annually (Rokocha et al., 2001; Mychayilyshyn, 2016; Hudym*, 2014).

Indicative is the fact that in the rating of the investment potential index calculated by UNCTAD experts for 140 countries on the basis of 12 parameters, Ukraine rose from 48 positions to 41 (in terms of exporting FDI) and from 95th to 78th place (in terms of FDI imports) for the period from 2011 to 2016. This trend can be seen as leading to improving the investment climate for foreign capital, which increases the attractiveness of the Ukrainian economy for the largest suppliers of capital in the global economy –

transnational corporations. Nevertheless, in the ranking of countries (2016) on the actual import of FDI, Ukraine occupies the 128th position, and on the actual export of FDI – 41st place. The current situation (2016) indicates the incomplete use of the Ukrainian economy's capacity to import foreign direct investment, which is mainly due to the continued high risk of investing in Ukraine (Rokocha et al., 2001; Garretsen et al., 2007).

Countries that receive foreign migrants receive cheaper labor, which does not require investments related to its reproduction, make up for the shortage of low-paid and unskilled labor. It is extremely advantageous to attract scientists and highly qualified specialists, since their training does not require huge expenditures. The next is a group of indicators of the level of economic development of the country, on the basis of which it is possible to trace the interrelation of the effectiveness of the country's development with its integration into international economic relations. It is believed that the higher the level of economic development of the country, the more diverse are the forms of its foreign economic relations.

The main indicators of this block include the following indicators: GDP per capita – is a leading indicator in assessing the economic development of the country.

$$\text{Rate of increasing GDP} = \frac{GDP_2 - GDP_1}{GDP_1} \quad (11)$$

The country's credit position gives a description of the country in terms of its official (state) external debt and allows to assess how and in what quantity the country is responsible for its obligations:

$$KP_{country} = \sum obligations - \sum loan\ of\ other\ countries \quad (12)$$

The country's place in the world production of certain types of goods of industrial and agricultural products makes it possible to determine what country specializes in manufacturing the output of which sector of the economy. If the country is the leader in the production of raw materials, then the products of the primary sector of the economy predominate, if the leader is in the production of high-tech finished products, the secondary sector of the economy predominates. Thus, having analyzed the views of many researchers on the essence of globalization, its features, forms and models, having examined the features of the influence of globalization processes on contemporary international economic relations and determining the directions for assessing the integration of the national economy into the globalization process, a number of fundamental conclusions can be drawn.

The share of FDI in GDP (figure 2) from 2012 to 2013 and from 2015 to 2016. (by 9 and 20 %, respectively), however, for the entire period under review, there was a trend towards an increase in the absolute value of FDI, and in 2009 its value was 0,12 units. (i.e., it increased by 100 % compared with 2004). It should be noted that the share of FDI in GDP, despite its gradual increase, is still rather insignificant. Consequently, one can make a statement about low degree of participation of foreign direct investment in the creation of the GDP of Ukraine.

Further, it is necessary to determine the sectors of the economy of Ukraine that are in greatest need of investments and to track whether FDI is directed to the sectors experiencing the greatest investment hunger. The basic index characterizing the need to attract investment in the industry will be considered the depreciation index of the fixed assets of the industry.

The generally accepted definition of the term «globalization» in the economic literature does not yet exist, its various aspects are included in the subject of study of almost all social and scientific disciplines. In fact, each author puts his own meaning into it, but practically all researchers agree that the process of globalization is comprehensive.

Analysis of the theory and methodology of globalization in domestic and foreign literature allowed us to conclude that globalization is a modern, irreversible process of transforming the world space into a single zone with a single economic, political, socio-

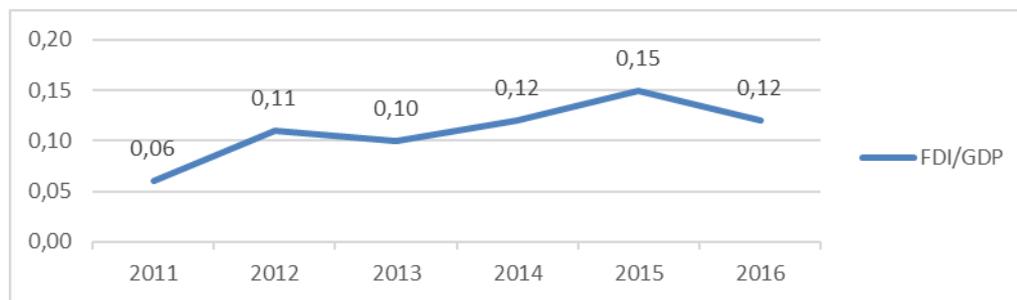


Fig 2. Change in the share of accumulated FDI in the GDP of Ukraine (IMF, 2016)

cultural, information space where capital, goods, services and information, thereby stimulating the development of modern institutions and mechanisms for their interaction.

This process has the following characteristics. This is the transformation of a set of interrelated countries into a single integrated economic system; reduction of the regulatory role of the national state, accompanied by increased external economic impact of international integration associations on domestic policy; the emergence of a world market of capital and information, the flows of which do not have obstacles for moving between individual countries.

When considering possible options for the further development of globalization, we are confronted with two models of globalization, united only by the ideas of transforming the world into a single whole.

The neo-liberal model of globalization implies the emergence of a unipolar world order led by developed countries, the promotion of its culture, the value system of the Western world, and the distribution of world resources to TNCs, mainly concentrated in the US, Western Europe and Japan.

The humanistic model implies the formation of a multipolar world based on cooperation and partnership in resolving problems, ensuring a decent standard of living for each people, each civilization, reducing the gap in the socio-economic, scientific and technological and environmental development of various countries.

On the basis of the study of the features of the influence of globalization on modern international economic relations, it can be concluded that the dynamic development of world economic ties substantially modifies the processes of reproduction within national borders, changing the amount of resources used by countries and transforming their material-material form. Under the pressure of foreign competition in open market economies, structural adjustment takes place: non-viable or decaying industries are being rolled up, advanced industries are developing. At the same time, technical modernization is being implemented, new forms of organization of economic activity are being introduced, management methods are being improved. Active international integration processes of the division of labor make it necessary to reduce costs, increase labor productivity, and maintain the necessary level of competitiveness.

The development of economic relations between the countries was facilitated by: the development of communication technologies, the expansion of the scales of scientific and technical progress, the revolutionary leap in informatization, the renewal of the international transport infrastructure, the expansion of the scope of international cooperation in production and exchange, primarily through their most intensive development within transnational corporations), the formation of a system of international regulation of trade and financial operations.

An analysis of the features of international relations examined has made it possible to single out the directions by which interaction between countries takes place. These areas include international trade, international movement of factors of production and international financial transactions. Having carried out an assessment for each of the

directions, it is possible to draw a general conclusion about the degree of integration of the national economy in the process of globalization.

Conclusions

The dominants of the process of system transformation functioning of international business have been certified, they are forming the platform of new external environment for multinational corporations. System transformation of economy is certified as a process which converts its base. Research of processes of system transformation has been made in the context of basic modern principles of transformation of the world economy into the global one. Transformation processes are stipulated by transformations of traditional economic platforms, as for the world economy is characterized by transnationalization, and a global economy is based on the globalization process.

The economies of developing countries are characterized the high degree of integration of national economies into international relationship.

Functioning of the global economy (unlike the world one) is based on bringing all (without any exception) world national economic systems into the process of globalization. Any national economy must be integrated into the global one, regardless of whether it will score ane advantages from such integration, or will not do. Experience of the countries which is developing testifies that integration into the global economy is going on the conditions of the deviant forms. As a result, effects are not illustrated by achievements of high indexes of social-economic development of the integrated national economic systems. Within the framework of the international expansion TNCs come forward as a catalyst and an explorer of integration processes into the new global economy.

The aggregate of multinational corporations in the global scale becomes an independent and main subsystem, institution what is the catalyst of processes of globalization and international transfer of capital. Thus, TNCs are is the subject of the globalization process of economy (both in the scales of national and global) which provide social-economic development of the national and world economies.

An important aspect is that, during the transgression process of national and global economic interests an intersection indexes of high-quality growth and quantitative changes is arrived at. As a result of transgression of subjects and institutions overcome the stages of contradictions, achive at an equilibrium, which stipulates creation of environment and terms for forming of new model of economy (world, national), the new stage in its development.

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