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В УМОВАХ
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ЗМІСТ

<i>Бабко М. Ю., Стрілець В. Ю.</i> Драйвери розвитку експортно-імпоротної діяльності українських підприємств	5
<i>Говтвяниця К. В., Флегантова А. Л.</i> Сутність поняття «конкурентоспроможність підприємства» в умовах економічної глобалізації	10
<i>Деканадзе К. В., Яновська В. Г., Клименко В. І.</i> Міжнародна комунікаційна політика ТНК	14
<i>Плужник Д. В., Артеменко А. В.</i> ТНК у системі сучасного міжнародного бізнесу (на матеріалах компанії «APPLE INC.»)	17
<i>Свірякіна А. А., Франко Л. С.</i> Роль нейромаркетингу у просуванні продукції компанії «PepsiCo, Inc.».....	20
<i>Алимырадов Ю., Пожар А. А.</i> Пути повышения международной конкурентоспособности компаний автомобильного рынка	24
<i>Зейналов Н., Стрилець В. Ю.</i> Проблемы инновационного развития национальной экономики Украины.....	28
<i>Кадыров Т., Стрилець В. Ю.</i> Масштабы и основные направления деятельности ТНК	32
<i>Habeeb Ahmed, Pozhar Artem.</i> Economics characteristics and basic types of trade intermediaries.....	37
<i>Immaculate Yankho Chawanda, Flehantova Anna.</i> The influence of globalization on national economies' development	41
<i>Katoui Mohammed, Artemenko Anna.</i> Demutualization of cooperatives as a risk factor for cooperative movement	44
<i>Njabulo Dlamini, Artemenko Anna.</i> International marketing strategy of a company (a case study of «Volkswagen AG»).....	48
<i>Sylvester Tetteh Kwao, Pozhar Artem.</i> Labor migration in the context of european integration.....	52

Єжелій Ю. О., Артеменко І. А. Особливості інноваційної діяльності компаній КНР	56
Merzla Daria, Flehantova Anna. Experience in quality management in different regions of the world.....	61
Мостовий Д. В., Стрілець В. Ю. Теоретичне підґрунтя конкурентоспроможності підприємства	67
Садовський Р. Ю., Артеменко І. А. Міжнародна конкурентоспроможність підприємства як складова успішності бізнесу	71
Скребець В. Ю., Артеменко І. А. Міжнародна маркетингова стратегія ТНК	74
Аббасов Р. Р., Артеменко А. В. ТНК в системі сучасного міжнародного бізнесу (на матеріалах «Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd»)	79
Mbechezi Bahadjati, Pozhar Artem. The nature of cooperative banks and peculiarities of their activity	82
Dawda Abdulai, Artemenko Anna. The scale and main activities of MNCs (the case study of Puma SE).....	86

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THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION ON NATIONAL ECONOMIES' DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. The impact of globalization on national economies is evaluated. The negative and positive effects of globalization on national economies are investigated according to the type of economy.

Keywords: globalization, economic growth, development, less developed, inequality

ВПЛИВ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ НА РОЗВИТОК НАЦІОНАЛЬНИХ ЕКОНОМІК

Анотація. Оцінено вплив глобалізації на національні економіки. Досліджено негативний та позитивний вплив глобалізації на національні економіки відповідно до типу економіки.

Ключові слова: глобалізація, економічне зростання, розвиток, нерівність.

Problem statement. Globalization provides many benefits for developed and non-developed countries, but it also has limitations that have severe consequences for them, these can be inequality, job displacement, lack of local business etc. According to Brawley M., globalization is a complex activity in which markets, enterprises, production, and national financial systems are interconnected on a worldwide scale [1]. It is frequently used to describe the current status of the global economy, but it is understood differently by those who define it [1]. It is the term used to define how countries are becoming more economically and culturally interconnected. Trade, investment, technology, and finance are all drivers in this international process. Globalization, according to economists, increases our wealth, but it also increases inequality

Analysis of basic research and publications. Issues of Globalization impacts on national economies are covered in the works of foreign and domestic scientists, in particular Burlacu Sorin [1], Gutu Cuthbert [1], Hamdi Fairouz, [4], L. Al-Awadhi Talal [5]. This research is essential because it allows us to see where globalization will lead us in the next hundred years.

Abstract purpose. Investigate the impact of globalization on the growth of national economies.

Research results. As we all know globalization has some impacts on national economies, these are positive impacts or negative impacts. This research involves both developed and less developed countries. The following are some of the positive effects of globalization for developed countries: higher profit, which comes from corporations in developed countries benefiting from low-wage manufacturing. Secondly, we have high economic growth rates. The term “economic growth” refers to an increase in an economy’s total output. Economic growth has long been regarded as a major macro-economic goal of economic policy, and as a result, a significant body of study has been conducted over the years to explain how this goal is achieved successfully [2]. They find that the elasticity of growth in the economy concerning economic globalization is 1.48, showing that economic globalization has a significant positive relationship with economic growth [2]. Third, but certainly not least, consumers gain from cheaper prices. This occurs when things are imported at extremely low prices.

The negative effects of globalization on developed countries are: firstly, we have loss of Jobs: manufacturing enterprises have high unemployment, especially among the low-income people. Increased competition among businesses can lead to company closures, offshoring, and rising unemployment result of globalization [3]. Textiles, clothing, footwear, leather, metals, fabricated metal products, and manufacturing industries are the most vulnerable EU sectors with a predominance of low-skilled jobs. Manufacturing is the industry most vulnerable to offshoring due to competition from low-wage countries [3]. The other effect is high income inequality, this how unequally income is distributed across a population.

Developing countries are in the process of being industrialized and have the following characteristics: little capital information, rapid population increase, poor income, and so on. The positive effects of globalization on developing countries are; economic

growth, as the economy improves, more employment possibilities, education, and other benefits emerge. Secondly is foreign investment, it is used in assisting local businesses in entering new international markets. Globalization has benefited emerging countries far more than it has harmed them. For example, we can see that there is a more significant possibility for people in both developed and developing countries to sell as many items to as many people as there is right now, therefore we may call this the golden era of business, commerce, and trade [4].

Despite all of the great changes and advances that globalization has brought to developing countries, it has also had some negative consequences, such as growing the wealth divide this can be because of the effects of increased specialization and trade. Rising unemployment, loss of FDI control, currency fluctuation, economic instability, and changes in the environment are all examples of the negative effects of globalization on developing countries. Globalization's effects on the environment, specifically how environmental degradation may result from intensive industrial development and urban growth, and how capital investment will be directed; the loss of control over foreign direct investment may have negative consequences for the country's economy, as well as the impact on the structure of planned land use and uncontrolled urban growth [5].

Conclusions. The influence of globalization on national economies' development has its pros and cons depending on the type of economy. Globalization's negative impacts include unequal economic growth, a lack of local firms, job relocation, cheaper labor markets, economic instability, and so forth. Despite its drawbacks, globalization has transformed the entire world into a single market, regardless of ethnicity, differences, language, or faith. When considering globalization, our focus should be on minimizing risks and maximizing the positive outcomes that can contribute to long-term development for all people around the world.

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DEMUTUALIZATION OF COOPERATIVES AS A RISK FACTOR FOR COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

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Abstract. This abstract overviews current tendencies of demutualization which cooperative organizations in many countries of the world have been facing since 1980s by losing part of their cooperative nature and turning into commercial or commercially oriented businesses.

Keywords: cooperatives, cooperative movement, demutualization.

ДЕМУТУАЛІЗАЦІЯ КООПЕРАТИВІВ ЯК ФАКТОР РИЗИКУ ДЛЯ КООПЕРАТИВНОГО РУХУ

Анотація. У цій статті розглядаються сучасні тенденції демутуалізації, з якими кооперативні організації багатьох країн світу стикаються з 1980-х років, втрачаючи частину своєї кооперативної природи та перетворюючись на комерційні або комерційно орієнтовані підприємства.

Ключові слова: кооперативи, кооперативний рух, демутуалізація.