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O. Yu. Sokhatskyi

V. Ye. Kuryliak

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM AND ITS IMPACT ON GLOBAL SECURITY IN THE ERA OF U.S. HEGEMONIC DECLINE

Economic nationalism serves as one of the key drivers transforming the modern geopolitical and economic landscape. This study analyzes the fundamental manifestations of economic nationalism and its impact on the architecture of global security amid the weakening of the dominant role of the United States. Significant attention is devoted to examining protectionist strategies, the formation of regional economic alliances, and their influence on mechanisms of international cooperation. The study also explores the role of national economic interests in reshaping the global economic system and identifies the main challenges in ensuring international security.

Keywords: economic nationalism, global security, geopolitics, international cooperation, United States.

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Problem Statement. In the modern era of globalization, economic nationalism is gaining increasing significance, becoming a defining factor in shaping both domestic economic policy and international relations. Its impact is particularly evident against the backdrop of the gradual decline of U.S. hegemony, which for decades has defined the architecture of the global economic system. National economic interests, implemented through protectionist measures, tariff restrictions, and the regulation of international investments, have a significant influence on economic stability, geopolitical dynamics, and the functioning of global supply chains. Under these conditions, the question of how economic nationalism shifts the global balance of power and what threats and challenges it creates for global security is becoming central to international economics and politics.

The aim of this study is to identify the main mechanisms by which economic nationalism impacts global security amid current geopolitical and economic transformations. The study intends to analyze the specifics of protectionist policies, evaluate their consequences for economic stability and international cooperation, and develop recommendations for harmonizing national economic interests with the needs of global development. Special emphasis is placed on exploring the role of economic nationalism in the context of the diminishing influence of the United States on the global economic system.

Analysis of Recent research and Publications. The ideas of economic nationalism remain an essential element of contemporary academic discourse, as they illuminate the complex interplay between the economic and geopolitical interests of states. According to Rodrik (2011), economic nationalism often arises as a response to the challenges of globalization, which amplify inequality and economic vulnerabilities, especially in developing countries. He emphasizes that deep structural reforms in international regulation are necessary for effectively combining national interests with global objectives. Nye (2004), in his concept of "soft power," argues that economic tools such as trade agreements and investment mechanisms can be used not only to achieve economic but also political goals. He believes that economic nationalism, even with its protectionist nature, can be integrated into the global system through mechanisms of trust among nations.

Stiglitz (2006) highlights in his works that excessive emphasis on protectionism may slow down innovative development and weaken the competitiveness of economies in the long term.

He also argues that national economic policies play an important role in addressing imbalances caused by the uneven distribution of resources in a globalized world.

Keynes (1936), in his classic work *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*, emphasized that state intervention in the economy is a key tool for maintaining national stability. His ideas, formed during the Great Depression, remain relevant today, as economic nationalism is used to stimulate local markets and reduce dependence on external shocks.

Friedman (1962), one of the leading figures of the Chicago School, although advocating for free markets, recognized that excessive openness of economies can pose significant risks for countries with underdeveloped institutions. He suggested that economic nationalism could be an effective temporary measure to strengthen domestic markets and enhance economic competitiveness.

Among contemporary studies, Milanovic (2016) analyzes the problem of global inequality caused by the imbalances emerging from globalization. In his book *Global Inequality: A New Approach for the Age of Globalization*, he asserts that economic nationalism can be a response to social injustice and serve as a tool for achieving more balanced development.

Piketty (2014), in his work *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*, highlights that the rise of economic nationalism is often associated with public dissatisfaction due to growing economic inequality. He notes that national governments have the right to implement policies that protect domestic economies from excessive external influence, but these measures should align with the principles of global cooperation to minimize conflicts.

Ukrainian researchers such as Panchenko and Reznikova also emphasize the importance of economic nationalism in the context of modern challenges. In his works, Panchenko (Панченко, 2019) analyzes neo-protectionism as a tool for protecting national economic interests, especially during global crises. Reznikova (n.d.) explores the specifics of adapting economic nationalism in transitional economies, highlighting its role in strengthening Ukraine's economic resilience. Their works expand the understanding of this phenomenon from the perspective of regional challenges and opportunities.

The Aim of the Study. The aim of this study is to analyze the impact of economic nationalism on global security amid the declining hegemony of the United States, examining how protectionist policies, trade barriers, and regional economic alliances reshape international economic relations and geopolitical stability. The research explores both the risks and opportunities associated with economic nationalism, assessing its influence on global supply chains, international cooperation, and power dynamics. Additionally, it seeks to provide policy recommendations for balancing national economic interests with global development needs, emphasizing the necessity of harmonizing economic sovereignty with sustainable international stability and growth.

Presenting main material. Economic nationalism represents an economic policy strategy focused on protecting and promoting national interests through the use of protectionist measures. Key tools of this approach include tariff restrictions, subsidies for domestic producers, and regulatory measures for foreign investments. In the contemporary context, this approach serves as a response to global challenges such as growing economic inequality and the diminishing influence of national economies within a globalized system. At the same time, the consequences of economic nationalism for global security remain controversial (Krugman, 1994).

Historically, economic nationalism has emerged as a reaction to major economic crises, such as the Great Depression of the 1930s or the global financial downturn of 2008. In the 21st century, this approach is experiencing a resurgence amidst the gradual slowdown of globalization. Countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom actively employ protectionist measures to safeguard their economies. The intensification of global conflicts further contributes to the popularity of economic nationalism among governments striving to minimize external risks (Stiglitz, 2006).

Following World War II, the United States held a leading position in shaping the global economic system, setting the rules for international cooperation. However, the rising influence of nations like China and India has shifted the balance of power within the global system. These transformations have spurred the rise of protectionist sentiments even within the United States, exemplified by the imposition of tariffs on Chinese goods in 2018.

The development of modern technologies provides new opportunities for protecting national economic interests. Key priorities include the advancement of artificial intelligence, the protection of intellectual property, and control over technological supply chains. One notable example is the restriction of semiconductor exports to China, aimed at maintaining technological leadership.

Global supply chains have been significantly affected by protectionist policies. Increased tariff barriers and import restrictions compel transnational corporations to relocate production back to their home countries. While such policies may reduce economic efficiency, they enhance economic autonomy. For instance, the United States has enacted several legislative initiatives aimed at reshoring the production of critical goods, thereby strengthening the national economy.

Table 1

The Impact of Economic Nationalism on Supply Chains		
Country	Export Loss (%)	Increase in Local Production (%)
USA	-15%	+20%
China	-10%	+12%
EU	-8%	+15%

(Krugman, P. 1994. *Peddling Prosperity: Economic Sense and Nonsense in the Age of Diminished Expectations*)

In addition to emphasizing the protection of national interests, economic nationalism fosters regional cooperation, enabling states to strengthen their positions in the global economy. For example, initiatives implemented within the European Union focus on integrating efforts in areas such as digital transformation, energy security, and defense collaboration. This approach reduces dependence on third-party countries, particularly during global crises, enhancing the resilience of the economic systems of alliance members (Baldwin, 2016).

Some countries, however, choose a path of economic isolation, aiming to minimize the influence of external factors on domestic markets. A notable example is Brexit—the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU, motivated by the desire to regain full control over its national economic policy. While such measures may strengthen the local economy in the short term, they also pose significant risks to long-term international cooperation, undermining the effectiveness of multilateral mechanisms and complicating the resolution of global challenges (Bhagwati, 2007).

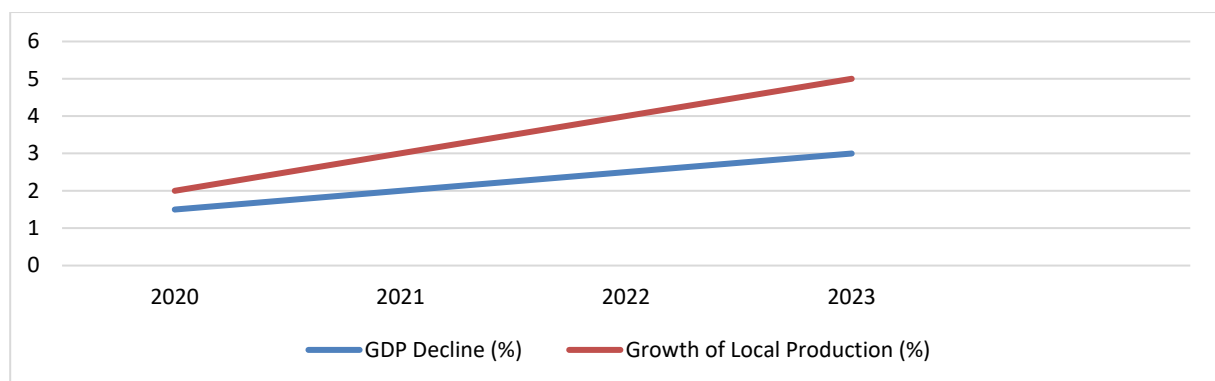


Figure 1. The Impact of Protectionist Policies on Economic Stability (2020–2023) (Bhagwati, 2007)

A graph illustrates the dynamic impact of protectionist measures on critical economic indicators, showing a clear trend of gradual GDP growth decline alongside the accelerated development of local production. This outcome directly results from the implementation of tariff restrictions and the stimulation of national markets, underscoring the necessity of finding an optimal balance between protecting domestic economic interests and maintaining international trade cooperation.

In developing countries, economic nationalism has become a powerful tool for safeguarding domestic markets and strategic resources. For instance, India actively limits the import of certain product categories, supporting domestic manufacturers. While such measures strengthen internal economies, they may also exacerbate international trade conflicts and reduce dependence on global economic challenges (Sachs, 2005).

One of the most vivid manifestations of economic nationalism is trade wars. The conflict between the U.S. and China, fueled by mutual imposition of high tariffs on imports, serves as a classic example. This policy led to a significant reduction in trade volumes between the two nations and negatively impacted the stability of the global market. While these measures protect domestic markets, they also introduce new challenges to international security (Wolf, 2004).

Economic nationalism significantly affects the structure of international investment flows. Policies aimed at restricting foreign investments compel multinational corporations to adapt their business strategies. For example, the adoption of a U.S. law regulating foreign investment control led to a reduction in Chinese capital in the American economy. This shift spurred the redirection of investments to regional markets and altered global investment priorities (Dunning, 2003).

Energy security is another critical area of economic nationalism. Numerous states, including European Union countries, invest substantial resources into developing local energy infrastructure, particularly renewable energy sources like solar and wind energy. These efforts reduce dependence on energy imports and minimize risks from external influences. However, implementing such initiatives requires significant financial investments, posing an additional challenge for national economies (Harvey, 2005).

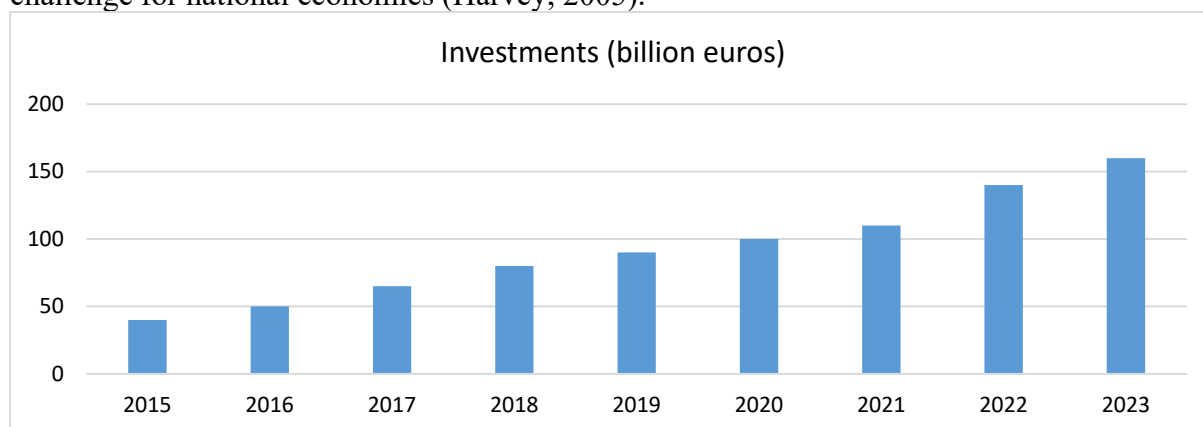


Figure 2. *Growth of Investments in Renewable Energy in EU Countries (2015–2023) (Sachs, 2005)*

A graph illustrates a significant increase in investments in the renewable energy sector, particularly in solar and wind energy. Since 2015, the volume of such investments has more than tripled, reflecting the active implementation of energy independence and sustainable development policies in European Union countries. This trend also indicates a gradual reduction in dependence on imported energy resources, marking an essential step toward enhancing energy security (Atteneder & Rodríguez-Amat, 2024).

Control over strategic technologies has become a new tool in the implementation of economic nationalism. States increasingly impose restrictions on exporting innovative technologies that could strengthen international competitors. A notable example is the U.S.

export restrictions on semiconductors to China. This strategy aims to maintain technological superiority but simultaneously creates new challenges in international relations, exacerbating tensions between leading economies (Faith & Hernandez, 2024).

Economic nationalism is also applied to solving environmental problems. For instance, the United States has introduced tax incentives to support environmentally friendly technologies, fostering the development of a "green economy." While these measures positively impact the domestic economic environment, they often lead to the creation of unequal conditions for international trade. This, in turn, complicates cooperation between countries with differing approaches to environmental policy regulation (Loukili, Goedhart, Zuiderent-Jerak & Dedding, 2024).

Table 2

Comparison of Environmental Investments in the USA and China (2020–2023)

Year	USA (billion \$)	China (billion \$)
2020	100	120
2021	130	140
2022	150	160
2023	180	170

Harvey, D., 2005. *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*. Oxford University Press

Economic nationalism significantly influences the functioning of international organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), which play a crucial role in regulating global trade relations. The activities of these institutions are undermined by escalating conflicts between countries with differing approaches to economic regulation. A clear example is the failure to reach agreements on tariffs for "green imports," highlighting the limitations and complexities of multilateral mechanisms in today's world (Streeck, 2016).

Financial nationalism manifests through strict controls over capital flows to reduce the influence of foreign capital on national markets. A notable example is China's policy of imposing stringent restrictions on capital outflows to stabilize its financial system during economic crises. While this approach enhances economic resilience, it simultaneously reduces the country's attractiveness to foreign investors, posing risks to long-term economic growth (Porter, 1990).

The defense sector in many countries has become a vital component of economic nationalism policies. Investments in national defense enterprises not only strengthen security but also stimulate the development of related industries and job creation. For instance, the United States allocates substantial resources to developing advanced defense technologies, which, in turn, are integrated into civilian sectors, such as aviation and information technologies. This highlights the dual effect of such investments: on one hand, enhancing defense capabilities, and on the other, fostering innovative development (Collier, 2007).

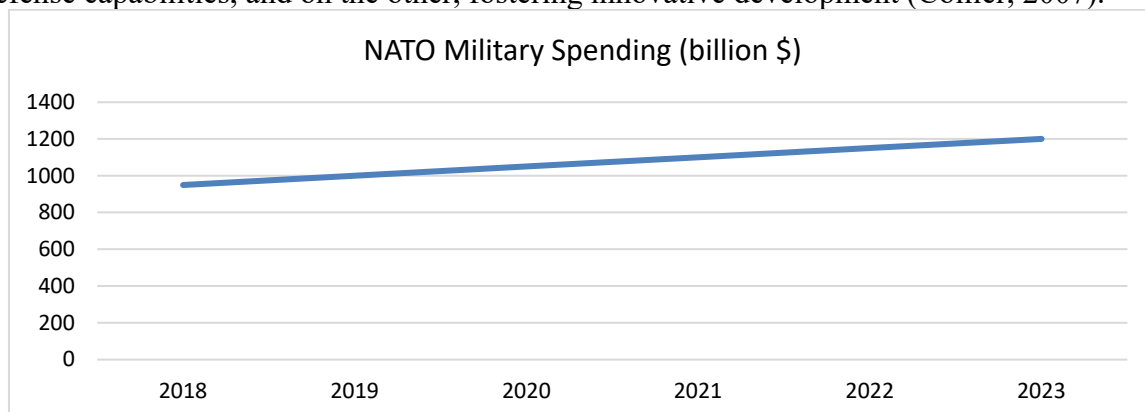


Figure 3. Dynamics of Military Expenditures in NATO Countries (2018–2023) (Dunning, 2003)

A graph illustrates the trend of increasing military expenditures among NATO member states, with the most significant growth observed in 2022–2023. This dynamic is driven by the intensification of geopolitical tensions and the need to modernize defense technologies. The data underscores the critical importance of a balanced approach to allocating military budgets to ensure global security and enhance defense capabilities.

In agriculture, protectionist measures, such as subsidies for farmers, aim to ensure food security. For example, EU countries actively support local producers, reducing reliance on imported food products. While this promotes stability in domestic markets, such measures create significant barriers for exporters from developing countries, intensifying international competition (Dunning, 2003).

Economic nationalism can both strengthen and undermine international alliances. For instance, the U.S. policy of reforming NAFTA into the new USMCA agreement aimed to enhance economic integration in North America. However, unilateral tariff policies adopted by the U.S. have eroded trust among partners like the EU and Japan, weakening multilateral cooperation (Faith & Hernandez, 2024).

Economic nationalism influences competitive environments by creating advantages for domestic companies through state support. For example, subsidies for automakers in China have enabled them to take leading positions in electric vehicle markets. However, such measures strain international relations by creating unequal competition conditions, potentially leading to economic conflicts (Porter, 1990).

Multinational corporations are significantly impacted by economic nationalism, particularly through restrictions on the movement of capital, workers, and goods. This forces companies to adapt their business models to new realities. The situation is especially critical in high-tech industries and pharmaceuticals, which heavily depend on global supply chains.

Economic nationalism also questions the effectiveness of existing global governance mechanisms. Agreements like the Paris Climate Agreement face challenges due to countries' reluctance to sacrifice national interests for global initiatives. This creates significant barriers to addressing global issues such as climate change or pandemics, highlighting the need to revise approaches to international cooperation (Collier, 2007).

Table 3

The Impact of Economic Nationalism on Global Governance

Sphere	Key Impacts	Example
Environment	Reduction in contributions to international initiatives	Withdrawal of the USA from the Paris Agreement
Healthcare	Slowing the transfer of medical technologies	Restrictions on vaccine exports
Economy	Increase in tariff conflicts	Trade war between the USA and China

Faith & Hernandez, 2024. *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*. Oxford University Press

Economic nationalism significantly increases geopolitical risks by intensifying competition among leading nations. A prime example is the struggle for control over rare earth resources, which has become a key source of tension between the U.S. and China. Such conflicts pose the risk of escalation, potentially undermining global stability and dismantling existing international cooperation mechanisms (Harvey, 2005).

Low-income countries are particularly vulnerable to the effects of economic nationalism, as protectionist measures by developed nations restrict their access to key markets. For instance, high tariffs on agricultural products from Africa hinder the export of these goods to EU countries, exacerbating global economic inequality and creating new barriers to the integration of developing nations into the global economy (Sachs, 2005).

The popularity of economic nationalism is also growing among social movements aiming to protect national culture and jobs. For example, protests in France against globalization led to the adoption of laws designed to safeguard local businesses. However, such measures often provoke internal conflicts between social groups, intensifying debates about social justice and equality (Boulianne & Hoffmann, 2024).

The future of economic nationalism largely depends on countries' ability to balance the pursuit of national interests with participation in global cooperation. Integrating economic, environmental, and security strategies is a key factor in ensuring sustainable development and global stability. To achieve these goals, the role of international organizations must be strengthened, providing platforms for constructive dialogue and coordinated actions among nations (Streeck, 2016).

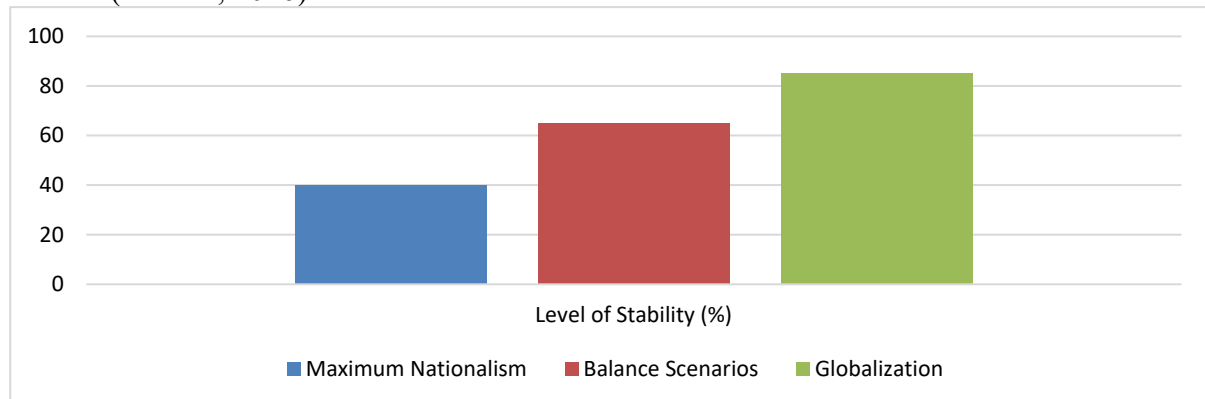


Figure 4. *Balance Between Economic Nationalism and Global Cooperation (Development Scenarios Through 2030)* (Boulianne & Hoffmann, 2024)

The figure illustrates three potential scenarios for the evolution of international relations by 2030. Under the maximum nationalism scenario, low global stability is observed due to heightened trade conflicts and political isolation of states. Moderate stability is achieved when national and global interests are balanced, reducing tensions and fostering cooperation. The globalization scenario ensures the highest level of stability, with economic integration and collaborative efforts among nations minimizing conflicts and promoting sustainable development (Bhagwati, 2007).

Despite being often contrasted with globalization, economic nationalism has opportunities for alignment. For instance, integrating principles of sustainable development enables the protection of national economic interests while achieving global objectives, such as combating climate change and reducing economic inequality. Such initiatives not only reduce conflicts between nations but also contribute to establishing a more stable and equitable international order (Baldwin, 2016).

International organizations play a pivotal role in balancing national and global interests. The World Trade Organization (WTO), for example, has the potential to regulate protectionist policies, ensuring equal conditions for all participants in global trade. Strengthening such mechanisms can minimize the negative effects of economic nationalism, enhancing global security and stability. This underscores the importance of multilateral cooperation in a modern world where national interests must be integrated into a broader global framework (Dunning, 2003).

Economic nationalism has become particularly critical for Ukraine during the war and the need for post-war reconstruction. Strategies such as supporting local producers, stimulating national industries, and limiting imports of critical goods help maintain economic stability under challenging conditions. However, these measures require coordinated efforts with international partners to avoid isolation and ensure access to foreign markets.

During wartime, economic nationalism focuses on supporting strategically important sectors like defense, energy, and agriculture. For example, state support for enterprises

producing ammunition, equipment, or food for the military not only addresses the needs of the army but also preserves jobs. These measures sustain economic activity despite wartime threats.

In the post-war context, economic nationalism can serve as a vital tool for fostering economic growth. Government programs supporting infrastructure projects, investments in construction, and development of the national energy sector will lay the foundation for rapid recovery. It is essential to incorporate innovative technologies and attract foreign investments, which can drive development (Sachs, 2005).

One example of economic nationalism in Ukraine is restricting raw material exports while encouraging domestic processing. These measures foster value creation, stimulate industrial development, and increase exports of finished products. This approach is especially relevant for metallurgy, agriculture, and woodworking industries, which have significant potential for job creation.

Economic nationalism can also enhance Ukraine's energy security. Investments in renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, reduce dependency on imported energy resources and increase resilience to external shocks. These initiatives align with modern sustainable development trends, supporting Ukraine's integration into global economic structures (Harvey, 2005).

The success of economic nationalism in Ukraine depends on the state's ability to balance the protection of national interests with openness to international cooperation. Policies aligned with global trends and the requirements of international organizations like the WTO will foster economic resilience and integration into the global economy. Thus, economic nationalism, when applied strategically and balanced, can become an effective tool for Ukraine's recovery and development.

Conclusions. Economic nationalism plays a pivotal role in transforming the modern global economy, simultaneously creating new opportunities to strengthen national economies and presenting significant challenges to international stability. Supporting local production, developing national industries, and reducing external influences enable countries to adapt to shifting geopolitical circumstances. However, such measures often disrupt global supply chains, escalate trade tensions, and undermine the effectiveness of international cooperation.

Research confirms that protectionist measures can serve as an effective tool for achieving strategic national goals. However, their implementation requires careful consideration of global economic realities and long-term consequences. Excessive reliance on economic nationalism risks escalating trade conflicts, deepening economic inequality, and weakening multilateral regulatory mechanisms. This is particularly critical for countries reliant on exports and international investments.

To ensure global stability, national economic priorities must align with a multilateral approach to cooperation. International organizations, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), can provide platforms to reconcile national interests with global challenges, ensuring fair conditions for all participants in the global economy. Only a comprehensive and balanced approach can secure stability and economic development in a world where economic nationalism and globalization coexist as complementary forces.

According to the research findings, economic nationalism acts as a double-edged sword: it protects states' strategic interests while simultaneously undermining the foundations of multilateral cooperation. Redirecting resources toward the development of national industries and domestic markets fosters economic autonomy but may lead to isolation, complicating collective efforts to address global challenges.

Moreover, protectionist measures in strategic sectors such as high technology and energy provoke a new wave of geopolitical competition. Control over access to strategic resources and innovative technologies has become a central battleground for influence among major powers like the United States, China, and the European Union. This intensifies

international tensions and creates risks of prolonged conflicts that affect economic stability and global security.

Economic nationalism cannot be viewed in isolation from the global context. Its negative consequences can only be mitigated through enhanced multilateral regulation, transparent trade rules, and equitable conditions for international investment. The primary task of the international community is to strike a balance between national interests and the demands of global integration. Achieving this balance is key to ensuring sustainable development and long-term prosperity.

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Сохацький О. Ю.

Куриляк В. Є.

ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ НАЦІОНАЛІЗМ ТА ЙОГО ВПЛИВ НА ГЛОБАЛЬНУ БЕЗПЕКУ В ЕПОХУ ЗАНЕПАДУ ГЕГЕМОНІЗМУ США

Економічний націоналізм є ключовим елементом у впливі на сучасну економічну та геополітичну агенду. Його активізація спостерігається на фоні зменшення домінування Сполучених Штатів у глобальній економіці та зростаючої важливості регіональних держав, особливо Китаю та Індії. Дослідження аналізує основні прояви економічного націоналізму, включаючи протекціонізм, обмеження іноземних інвестицій, сприяння внутрішньому виробництву та регулювання критичних ресурсів.

Особлива увага приділяється вивченню впливу економічного націоналізму на глобальну безпеку. Це зміцнює національні економіки, зменшує залежність від іноземних ринків і захищає ключові галузі. Навпаки, надмірне зосередження на особистих економічних інтересах може спровокувати торговельні конфлікти, послабити міжнародні інституції, загострити економічну нерівність і поставити під загрозу цілісність глобальної фінансової системи. Це дослідження аналізує вплив Сполучених Штатів на глобальну економічну систему після Другої світової війни та фактори, що сприяють зниженню їхньої гегемонії.

Воно досліджує наслідки впровадження протекціоністських політик, включаючи підвищення тарифів, обмеження імпорту передових технологій та підтримку вітчизняних виробників. Вплив економічного націоналізму на значні міжнародні альянси, включаючи ЄС, НАТО та АСЕАН, розглядається. Особливу увагу приділено питанню економічного націоналізму в Україні, особливо на тлі війни та післявоєнного відновлення. Підкреслюється важливість державної підтримки для ключових секторів, заохочення місцевого виробництва та необхідність залучення іноземних партнерів для справедливого економічного зростання. У статті окреслюються основні механізми, через які економічний націоналізм впливає на світову економіку, оцінюються його позитивні та негативні наслідки, а також пропонуються можливі стратегії для узгодження національних інтересів із глобальною економічною динамікою.

Ключові слова: економічний націоналізм, глобальна безпека, міжнародні економічні відносини, протекціонізм, США, регіональна економічна співпраця.