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## UKRAINE'S NATIONAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY BETWEEN OPENNESS AND STRATEGIC AUTONOMY AMID GLOBAL TRANSFORMATIONS

Global transformations of recent decades have significantly changed the conditions under which national economies operate. The liberalization of international trade, the intensification of cross-border capital flows, the formation of global value chains, technological interdependence, and the deepening of international economic integration have created significant opportunities for the economic development of states. At the same time, increasing interdependence has been accompanied by the emergence of new forms of economic vulnerability associated with dependence on foreign markets, critical imports, technologies, investment resources, and international supply chains.

For Ukraine, this issue is particularly relevant due to the full-scale war, significant structural imbalances, the need for post-war reconstruction, and the simultaneous deepening of European economic integration. Under these conditions, the issue of a national economic strategy cannot be reduced either to the maximum opening of the domestic market or to the pursuit of economic self-sufficiency. It is necessary to find an optimal balance between Ukraine's participation in the international economic system and the state's ability to protect and develop its own strategic economic capabilities.

It is in this context that the concept of economic nationalism acquires new significance. In contemporary academic discourse, it is associated not only with protectionism and import restrictions but, more broadly, with safeguarding national economic interests, supporting strategic sectors, and developing domestic economic potential [3].

Historically, economic nationalism emerged as a response to the limitations of universal free trade and as an instrument to strengthen the economic potential of the nation-state. F. List made a significant contribution to its theoretical development by regarding the advancement of a nation's productive forces as a prerequisite for its long-term

economic power. Within this approach, international trade is not rejected; rather, its benefits are assessed through the lens of long-term national interests [1].

For modern economies, the mechanisms for implementing economic nationalism have changed considerably. Rigid protectionism and direct restrictions on international trade are increasingly complemented by industrial, investment, innovation, and technology policies. Particularly illustrative in this context is the experience of Asian countries, where state policies supporting domestic production have been combined with active participation in international trade and gradual integration into global economic processes [4]. Therefore, economic openness and the protection of national economic interests should not be regarded as mutually exclusive categories.

This circumstance makes it possible to view contemporary economic nationalism not as an aspiration toward economic isolation but as a strategic approach to managing the degree and forms of a national economy's integration into the global economy.

At the same time, excessive reliance on external sources of economic development may create structural dependence. In the case of Ukraine, this is manifested, in particular, in the high dependence of certain sectors on imported technologies, equipment, and components, limited depth of processing, an insufficient share of high-tech exports, and the vulnerability of certain supply chains.

Therefore, national economic interests should be viewed not as an alternative to global integration but as a criterion for its strategic management. Levchuk and Kovalenko associate the reform of Ukraine's national economic interests with ensuring economic security, sovereignty, and the state's capacity to pursue its own priorities under conditions of globalization [2].

Contemporary global processes demonstrate that economic nationalism increasingly affects not only the domestic economic policies of states but also the structure of international economic relations. The use of protectionist measures, the regulation of foreign investment, the formation of regional economic associations, and increasing attention to national economic interests are changing the mechanisms by which the global economy operates.

Thus, Ukraine should formulate its own strategy not as a choice between "globalization" and "national development" but as an effort to combine the two.

The main components of such a strategy should include:

1. Strategic selectivity of economic openness. Economic openness should not be regarded as an unconditional value in itself but as an instrument for ensuring economic development. The state should identify areas where international competition creates incentives for greater efficiency, as well as areas where excessive dependence on external suppliers poses risks to economic security.

2. Development of strategic sectors of the economy. These should include sectors capable of generating long-term competitiveness and economic resilience. In particular, these include energy, the defense industry, mechanical engineering, information technology, transport, digital infrastructure, and other high-value-added industries.

3. Technological and innovation autonomy. Ukraine's long-term competitiveness will depend less on access to ready-made technologies than on its ability to develop its own technological capabilities. Therefore, industrial policy should be closely linked to policies in science, education, innovation, and human capital development.

4. Diversification of international economic relations. Strategic autonomy does not imply reducing international trade. On the contrary, it involves diversifying foreign markets, investment sources, technologies, and critical imports, thereby reducing dependence on individual partners and on external shocks.

5. Deepening European integration based on the development of domestic competitiveness. European integration should be viewed not only as an expansion of access for Ukrainian goods and enterprises to the European market but also as an opportunity for structural modernization of the economy, technological upgrading, and Ukraine's integration into more complex value chains [5].

Thus, European integration and strategic autonomy are not mutually exclusive objectives. On the contrary, provided that appropriate economic policies are pursued, integration can become an instrument for strengthening Ukraine's domestic economic capabilities.

The analysis demonstrates that under current global transformations, the traditional dilemma of "openness or protection of the national economy" is losing its unambiguous character. On the one hand, international economic integration provides access to capital, technologies, markets, and global value chains. On the other hand, excessive external dependence may increase the national economy's vulnerability to global crises, geopolitical conflicts, and supply chain disruptions.

In this context, economic nationalism should be viewed not as an alternative to globalization but as one of the mechanisms for strategically

managing the state's participation in the global economy. Its contemporary form should focus not on isolation but on strengthening domestic production, technological, and innovation capabilities while simultaneously leveraging the benefits of international economic integration. This approach corresponds to the evolving nature of economic nationalism in the global economy, where national interests are increasingly combined with instruments of international cooperation and regional integration.

For Ukraine, the optimal approach may be a model of strategic openness that combines deep integration into the European and global economic space with targeted development of strategic sectors, the technological base, innovation potential, and diversification of foreign economic relations.

Thus, the task of Ukraine's national economic strategy is not to achieve complete economic self-sufficiency, which is practically unattainable in the contemporary global economy, but to establish a sufficient level of strategic autonomy that will allow the state to actively participate in global economic processes while retaining the capacity to determine its own long-term economic priorities.

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