

УДК 336.714

DOI: 10.30857/2786-5398.2021.4.5

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**CURRENT CHALLENGES IN ENSURING INTERNATIONAL
AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

The article provides insights into the modern aspects and challenges of economic globalization that triggers a fundamental change in the world economic order, as well as demonstrates the emergence of a new global economic culture, a new type of economic consciousness and a new type of international relations. In this context, exploring globalization processes and identifying their patterns seems especially relevant. The study reveals that within on-going globalization settings, the scale of international economic relations demonstrates a rapidly growing trend, the number of their immediate participants is increasing, the forms of these relationships are being updated and getting more complicated. It is observed that in the vulnerable market economic environment with intensified international competition there are more and more common issues to be addressed by joint efforts in searching for effective solutions, moreover, there are certain conflicts arising that can be resolved only at the regional and multilateral levels. A special emphasis is put on the need to integrate collective efforts of international organizations and forums through economic diplomacy which will contribute to finding the best compromise between governments to meet the interests of all or most of stakeholders in the world community, for many countries this will mean to benefit from international mechanisms and procedures, and reducing adverse effects from TNC activities to engross the advantages of globalization. The study findings have verified that from international economic relations perspectives, among fundamental reasons behind business globalization are the advances in computer and communication technology which exchanging of ideas and information between different countries, expand consumer awareness of foreign-made products. The study also demonstrates how cable systems in Europe and Asia facilitate firms in many countries to shape simultaneously both regional and sometimes global demand, and global communication networks allow them coordinating production and aligning common goals worldwide while companies located in different parts of the world produce the same end product. It is argued that reducing customs barriers to investment and trade by the vast majority of governments proves effective in launching in new markets for international export companies that offer opportunities and capacities for local producers. Apart from the above, the study has traced a trend towards unification and socialization of the global community. In particular, it is observed that continuous changes in the governance paradigm as well as in the international environment impose an integrated effect upon social, political and mental aspects of national interests. It is concluded that building a conceptual framework of national and international interests is a complex and long-term process influenced by geopolitical, economic, socio-cultural and psychological factors, being adjusted through the system of social values and reflected in research studies and manifestations of collective consciousness. From this perspective, the key aspects of national and international security have been explored.

Keywords: economic security; international security; business activity; national security; security.

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СУЧАСНІ ВИКЛИКИ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ ТА НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

У статті аналізуються сучасні проблеми і виклики економічної глобалізації, що зумовлює фундаментальну зміну світового економічного порядку, демонструє виникнення

нової глобальної економічної культури, економічної свідомості нового типу та нового типу міжнародних відносин. У цьому контексті особливої актуальності набувають дослідження глобалізаційних процесів та визначення їх закономірностей. Виявлено, що з розвитком глобалізації стрімко зростають масштаби зовнішньоекономічних зв'язків, збільшується кількість їх безпосередніх учасників, оновлюються й ускладнюються форми цих зв'язків. Зазначено, що в умовах стихії ринкової економіки із загостренням міжнародної конкуренції все частіше виникають загальні проблеми, що вимагають спільних пошуків ефективних рішень, а також конфлікти, які можуть бути врегульовані лише на регіональному та багатосторонньому рівнях. Наголошується, що колективні зусилля учасників міжнародних організацій і форумів за допомогою економічної дипломатії дають змогу знаходити компроміси між урядами в інтересах усіх або більшості членів світової спільноти, для багатьох країн – отримувати вигоди від використання міжнародних механізмів та процедур, а також мінімізувати несприятливі наслідки, що виникають у зв'язку з діяльністю ТНК по монополізації переваг глобалізації. За результатами дослідження, з'ясовано, що загальними передумовами глобалізації компаній в міжнародних економічних відносинах є досягнення комп'ютерних і комунікаційних технологій, які дають можливість збільшувати обмін ідеями та інформацією між різними країнами, розширювати знання споживачів про іноземні товари. Продемонстровано, як кабельні системи в Європі та Азії забезпечують фірмам у багатьох країнах одночасне формування регіонального, а іноді й глобального попиту, а глобальні комунікаційні мережі дають змогу координувати виробництво й спільні цілі у світовому масштабі в такий спосіб, коли компанії знаходяться в різних частинах світу, але виробляють один і той самий кінцевий продукт. Доведено, що скорочення митних бар'єрів для інвестицій і торгівлі переважною більшістю урядів прискорює відкриття нових ринків для міжнародних фірм, які не лише здійснюють експорт, а й створюють виробничі потужності для місцевих виробників. Простежено також тенденцію до уніфікації та соціалізації глобальної спільноти. Зокрема, зазначено, що зміни, які постійно відбуваються в системі державної влади та в міжнародному середовищі, справляють комплексний вплив на соціально-політичні та ментальні аспекти національного інтересу. Резюмується, що формування концептуальних засад національного і міжнародного інтересу є складним і тривалим процесом, на який впливають геополітичні, економічні, соціокультурні та психологічні фактори, що коригується системою суспільних цінностей і який відображається в наукових поглядах та проявах масової свідомості. Саме тому в статті розглянуто основні аспекти національної та міжнародної безпеки.

Ключові слова: економічна безпека; міжнародна безпека; підприємницька діяльність; національна безпека; безпека.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ВЫЗОВЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

В статье анализируются современные проблемы и вызовы экономической глобализации, что приводит к изменению мирового экономического порядка, демонстрирует возникновение новой глобальной экономической культуры, экономического сознания нового типа и нового типа международных отношений. В этом контексте особую актуальность приобретают исследования глобализационных процессов и определение их закономерностей. Выведено, что с развитием глобализации стремительно возрастают масштабы внешнеэкономических связей, увеличивается количество их непосредственных участников,

обновляются и усложняются формы этих связей. Отмечено, что в условиях стихии рыночной экономики с обострением международной конкуренции все чаще возникают общие проблемы, требующие совместного поиска эффективных решений, а также конфликты, которые могут быть урегулированы только на региональном и многостороннем уровнях. Отмечается, что коллективные усилия участников международных организаций и форумов с помощью экономической дипломатии позволяют находить компромиссы между правительствами в интересах всех или большинства членов мирового сообщества, для многих стран получать выгоды от использования международных механизмов и процедур, а также минимизировать неблагоприятные последствия в связи с деятельностью ТНК по монополизации преимуществ глобализации. По результатам исследования выяснено, что общими предпосылками глобализации компаний в международных экономических отношениях являются достижения компьютерных и коммуникационных технологий, позволяющих увеличивать обмен идеями и информацией между разными странами, расширять знания потребителей об иностранных товарах. Продемонстрировано, как кабельные системы в Европе и Азии обеспечивают фирмам во многих странах одновременное формирование регионального, а иногда и глобального спроса, а глобальные коммуникационные сети позволяют координировать производство и общие цели в мировом масштабе таким образом, что компании, находящиеся в разных частях света, производят один и тот же конечный продукт. Доказано, что сокращение таможенных барьеров для инвестиций и торговли подавляющим большинством правительств ускоряет открытие новых рынков для международных фирм, не только экспортирующих, но и создающих производственные мощности для местных производителей. Прослежена также тенденция к унификации и социализации глобального сообщества. В частности, отмечено, что изменения, постоянно происходящие в системе государственной власти и в международной среде, оказывают комплексное влияние на социально-политические и ментальные аспекты национального интереса. Резюмируется, что формирование концептуальных устоев национального и международного интереса является сложным и длительным процессом, на который влияют геополитические, экономические, социокультурные и психологические факторы, корректируемые системой общественных ценностей и отражаемые в научных взглядах и проявлениях массового сознания. Поэтому в статье рассмотрены основные аспекты национальной и международной безопасности.

Ключевые слова: экономическая безопасность; международная безопасность; предпринимательская деятельность; национальная безопасность; безопасность.

Intriduction. International security should be understood as a set of conditions of the international environment and system, under which the likelihood of largescale conflicts, associated with human casualties, between states becomes minimal. The less this probability, the safer is the international system of a country.

Today the term "national security" is used in many countries around the world. In the structure of national security, three levels are distinguished: security of the individual, security of society, security of the state. The connecting link between these levels is the security of the individual, first of all, the protection of his rights and freedoms. Human rights provide an individual with the opportunity to act at his own discretion (freedoms or negative rights) or to receive certain benefits (in fact, rights or positive rights).

The fundamental point that characterizes modern international conflicts is that the overwhelming majority of them are internal conflicts in which the state is fighting various kinds of non-state entities, namely: separatists, terrorists, partisans, rebels, and so on. Such a struggle

involves other countries, which also intervene in the conflict, as a result of which an international conflict arises. There are also indirect things related to international security, such as the arms trade and arms in general, the work of international organizations and regimes, how states perceive each other, and so on [1–4, 11, 12].

The second aspect is that the concept of security has expanded unprecedentedly. In connection with the emergence of more and more problems, states are setting themselves new priorities. With regard to pressing problems today, in addition to wars, international conflicts and terrorism, such topics as global warming, climate change, diseases, information threats and so on are important.

There is a concept that is also an important aspect in matters of international security – securitization is our attitude and how we perceive and think about issues of international politics.

Literature review. Problems of economic security of the state related to various sectors of the economy are studied in their works, in particular, such Ukrainian and foreign experts as O. Baranovskyy, V. Begma, T. Bludova, Z. Varnaliy, T. Vasylytsiv, O. Vlasyuk, V. Voloshin, V. Geets, V. Gorbulin, A. Hrytsenko, R. Hrytsenko, S. Davydenko, J. Zhalilo, O. Ilyash, O. Koval, V. Lipkan, O. Lyashenko, V. Martyniuk, H. Machovsky, I. Migus, A. Mokiy, S. Murdoch, A. Osepek, O. Sobkevich, A. Sukhorukov, M. Fleichuk, V. Franchuk, Y. Kharazishvili, V. Shemayev, L. Shemayeva, N. Yurkov.

However, due to the rapid development of the information society, the processes of globalization and integration, many aspects of national and international security need new research.

The aim. The purpose of the presented work is to study the features and individual components of international and national security

Results. Security is a concept applied to those objects that have priority value and significance. Obviously, their definition at the level of the state-organized community is carried out in the process of developing the foreign and domestic policy of the state and the formulation of national interests. This sphere of politics, localized at the "entrance" of the political system, where the mechanisms of articulation and aggregation of the interests of various groups of the population operate, functions in accordance with the type of the political system and the model of social development. However, even in consolidated democracies, the security sphere is in one way or another inaccessible to the operation of democratic control mechanisms. First, this is due to the fact that this area is closely intertwined with the state's monopoly on the maintenance and use of power structures and is protected by the secrecy regime. Secondly, the development of security policy is largely in the field of expert knowledge. In addition, the cultural conflict present in class differentiated societies makes it doubtful whether there is a consensus on security issues. Citizens may be concerned not only about the consequences of technological development, the threat of war, but also a wide range of other problems, including social deviations, economic turmoil and environmental disasters. The templates for justifying the priority of certain dangers for the general public reflect the interests of individual groups of society, whose preferences are formed on the basis of trust or distrust in social institutions, that is, on grounds of a cultural and ideological nature [5, 7, 8].

State security criteria are:

- political stability of society;
- inviolability of state borders;
- the integrity of the state as the unity of all parts of it stay;
- availability of material and financial resources, as well as the possibility of the ability to dispose of them for the implementation of its functions by the state;
- legality and order;

- state sovereignty.

The definitions of the concept of "information security" are diverse. In the most general sense, information security means the protection of information and information systems from illegal access, use, disclosure, destruction, alteration or destruction.

A unified classification of information security threats has not been developed. In the normative legal acts of individual states and international agreements, various variants of such classifications are recorded, but none of them has become generally accepted. The subject of general agreement is perhaps only the need to monitor new threats in the field of information security, in particular, to monitor the development of technologies that can damage international and national information security.

Communication technologies create new levers of influence on the behavior of users of mobile devices connected to the Internet. It becomes possible to design and direct cascading decision-making processes for many people. Such technologies are actively developing in the field of marketing and advertising, as well as in election campaigns [5–6, 9].

From a security point of view, the self-organization of social media users is an ambivalent phenomenon. Cyberspace here acts as an environment in which, on the one hand, manipulations, informational violence, propaganda and incitement take place, on the other hand, countering extremism, neutralizing, preemptive and preventing information threats, the development of socially useful activism: fundraising for charity, attracting volunteers, etc.

The current trend in discussions about cyber threats, primarily in democracies, is their politicization (on the one hand, the choice between freedom of expression and the right of citizens to information about the activities of the state, and on the other, the state's desire to control communication and destroy terrorist networks). Side effects of the development of social media, which are symptoms of an exacerbation of the problem of information security in its humanitarian dimension, have become the spread of false news and the phenomenon of post-truth - phenomena that manifest themselves at a new technological level and, due to increased efficiency, carry new threats to the foundations of social stability.

A separate circle of problems in the field of information security is due to the rapid development of the Internet of Things, which is a set of communication networks that unite the physical and virtual world, where people and objects transmit information to each other about their state and environment. With the advent of the Internet of Things, the problem of balancing convenience and privacy has arisen. There are now more than 6 billion "smart" devices in the world – physical objects that can connect to the Internet and have the technical ability to process data. The Internet of Things, with its billions of connections, greatly expands the range of objects vulnerable to attack, which places increased demands on the resilience and reliability of its devices. The dangers in the functioning of such devices are associated with the possibility of hacking and disabling them. Most devices do not have security solutions. Their manufacturers rarely release security updates and new firmware. The modern level of protection of Internet devices allows hackers to hack them and collect them into powerful botnets, which has become a serious problem on the way of the development of the Internet of Things in Europe [10, 12].

The anthropogenic threats that individuals, society and the state face in the information space are primarily of a criminal and military-political nature. In the first case, we are talking about illegitimate illegal actions of attackers, and in the second, about violations of the balance of power in international relations, in which the right to use force is increasingly regulated and limited, but, due to the tradition that has developed in the Westphalian world, it is allowed from a legal and moral point of view. vision.

The spectrum of possible cyber threats to national security is extremely wide and encompasses a huge range of possible events, from occasional unauthorized access to certain materials to the systematic use of cyber space for strategic military purposes.

Both nationally and internationally, today there are three interrelated groups of problems in the field of information security: the militarization of cyberspace, cybercrime and cyber threats to critical infrastructure.

The militarization of cyberspace is, in essence, a natural continuation of the defense policy of modern states in the context of the development of cyberspace. This trend is due to the availability of appropriate institutional and organizational capacities. Naturally, not all cases of cyberattacks, of which millions occur every day in the world, are related to military security and strategic stability. Experts distinguish two types of cybercriminals' actions: the use of computer networks and attacks on computer networks. In the first case, information is leaked against the will of its owner, and in the second, information is damaged or destroyed.

The peculiarities of the fight against cyber attacks are that in cyber space it is often problematic to identify the aggressor. Determining it can be very costly, time-consuming, and yet unsuccessful. It may take just a few lines to turn a program into a weapon. Such programs can be written or purchased through the darknet by anyone, making it difficult to enforce legal constraints on the misuse of cyberspace. There are three main vectors of cyberattacks: through networks, through suppliers, and through people who cause damage, deliberately or through negligence.

A promising cyber arms control tool today is tabooing the targets to which cyber weapons are used. In the course of conflicts in cyberspace, objects necessary for the life support of the civilian population can be damaged.

Terrorism is a serious challenge to the national security of the state. As a threat to national security, terrorism encompasses with its destructive impact all the main spheres of the country's public life. Direct violent encroachments on the life, health and property of citizens, as well as on material objects of various purposes, not only entail serious damage to the security of the population and the country's economy, but at the same time undermine the stability of the political system of society, the stability of the state, citizens' faith in their state, contribute to undermining the authority of the authorities among the population, and in some cases even paralyze the actions of the authorities [12].

As a criminal phenomenon, terrorism is illegal, criminally punishable acts expressed in the commission of explosions, arson or other actions that create the danger of death of people, causing significant property damage or the onset of other socially dangerous consequences, if these actions were committed in order to violate public safety, intimidate the population, or influencing decision-making by the authorities, as well as the threat of committing these actions for these purposes.

The organizers of terrorist acts seek to sow fear among the population, cause economic damage to the state, destroy their rivals, and hinder the work of law enforcement agencies. Under certain conditions, terrorist actions can lead to large-scale environmental or economic disasters and massive loss of life. So, recently, the number of threats of explosions of nuclear power facilities, transport, environmentally hazardous industries, in places of mass gathering of people, including the metro, large shopping and entertainment complexes, has significantly increased.

The residual effect of terrorist acts is the demoralization of society, whipping up an atmosphere of fear, uncertainty, intimidation, paralysis and suppression of public will, dissatisfaction with the authorities and law enforcement agencies, the elimination of democratic institutions in society, and hindering the normal functioning of state bodies.

The term "terrorism" comes from the Latin "teggog" – fear, horror. And it is precisely bringing people to a state of horror that is the psychological stake of modern terrorism.

Terrorism itself is embodied in the form of a terrorist act – the commission of a terrorist crime, which is the final stage of a terrorist operation.

Terrorism is a multidimensional crime, the main purpose of which is public safety, as well as attacks on:

- life and health of citizens;
- objects of critical infrastructure;
- natural environment;
- information environment;
- government bodies;
- statesmen and public figures.

Terrorist acts can be of the following types:

Abduction. Kidnapping, as a type of terrorist attack, is usually committed by a group of persons by prior conspiracy. As a rule, well-known or significant figures are abducted, which must necessarily attract the attention of the public: popular politicians, high-ranking officials, famous journalists, diplomats.

An armed attack without fatal outcome and causing significant property damage. It is carried out by terrorist organizations at the stage of formation, when the experience of conducting large-scale operations has not yet been accumulated, as well as by actively operating organizations that only need to demonstrate the ability to conduct armed operations.

Attempt and murder. One of the common methods of terrorism. It is carried out with the use of edged weapons and firearms, can be carried out by arrivals to crowds of people by vehicles.

Robbery (expropriation). It is carried out both with the aim of obtaining the funds necessary for the struggle, and for the purposes of propaganda. It takes on the greatest scope during periods of revolutionary destabilization.

Capturing buildings. Most often, the buildings of embassies, government offices, party offices are subjected to raids. Chechen terrorism has provided an example of hostage-taking attacks on hospitals and schools. As a rule, a terrorist operation is not limited to the seizure of a building. If the course of affairs is successful for the terrorists, they are given the opportunity to leave the seized structure under the guise of hostages.

Seizure of a vehicle: plane, ship, train, bus, car (so-called "hijacking"). The most frequent aircraft hijacking in the world, also referred to as "skidjacking". Skyjacking is the most effective among other types of vehicle hijacking, since, firstly, it keeps the special services from carrying out attacks on terrorists because of the high risk of hitting hostages, and secondly, air transport seems to be a more convenient means of escaping from pursuit.

Explosions and arson. Terrorists are employed in crowded places: markets, train stations, stadiums, shopping centers, buildings, public transport and other places.

Cyber terrorism (cyber war) is an attack on computer networks. The emergence of this phenomenon is associated with the increased role of computers in all spheres of life and with the dependence of the normal functioning of infrastructures on the safety of computer networks. The attack on computers through unauthorized access is carried out in order to sabotage and disrupt the work of the relevant institutions.

Currently, the possibility of terrorists using nuclear, chemical, biological weapons for criminal purposes is being considered.

Nuclear terrorism involves the use of nuclear substances and radioactive materials as weapons. It can be a nuclear explosive device, contamination of the area with radioactive substances without a nuclear explosion, a terrorist attack on a nuclear reactor with the intention of destroying it and carrying out radioactive contamination of the area.

Conclusions. Among the substantive components of security are the following: 1) political security; 2) state security; 3) military security; 4) economic security; 5) social security; 6) humanitarian security; 7) scientific and technological security; 8) environmental safety; 9) information security; 10) communication security 11) social and psychological security; 12) cultural security.

In the context of international security, each state has the best opportunities to pursue policies aimed at improving the material living standards of people and the free development of the individual, ensuring the full rights and freedoms of man and citizen. The modern interpretation of the concept of "international security" is identified with this type of world order, which creates convenient international conditions for the free development of states and other subjects of international law. The defining principle of international security is the principle of non-use of military force to resolve interstate conflicts.

Thus, an important factor in the IEA system in recent decades is a scientific and technological breakthrough with far-reaching consequences in the economic, social, political, ideological spheres of human life. Computerization and the information revolution have paved the way for a scientific and technological revolution in military affairs. The introduction of new technologies has significantly changed the nature and capabilities of conventional weapons, reconnaissance and military control systems, led to the creation of high-precision weapons, expanded the capabilities of military action at a distance, and others. The importance of the quality of weapons is growing, which is difficult to compensate for its quantity. The gap between technologically advanced countries and the rest of the world is widening.

The global economic situation and the outlook for 2020 warn that economic risks remain strong, exacerbated by the deepening political problem and increasing doubts about the benefits of multilateralism [5, 9]. These risks threaten to strengthen the position where global cooperation is paramount.

The rise of living standards over the last century have also relied heavily on depleting the world's natural resources, so we must prioritize sustainable consumption and production as a way of life that ensures sustainable socio-economic growth while protecting the planet.

This state of affairs objectively encourages countries with scientific and technological backwardness to either join coalitions of highly developed countries or seek counterbalances in the field of lower military technologies.

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