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Tetyana Marchenko

*Candidate of Economic Sciences,
Associate Professor at the Department of International Economics,
Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2355-6664>*

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR ENSURING INNOVATIVE RESILIENCE AND STRUCTURAL MODERNIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

The article examines economic nationalism as a tool for ensuring innovation, sustainability, and structural modernization in conditions of global transformation and war-related challenges. The study clarifies the modern interpretation of economic nationalism as a strategy aimed at strengthening technological sovereignty and internal economic capacity. The mechanisms by which state industrial, investment, and technological policy influence innovation processes and structural change are analyzed. A conceptual model linking economic nationalism, innovation sustainability, and structural modernization is proposed. The paper identifies key institutional conditions for its effective implementation and emphasizes the role of coherent economic policy in achieving long-term technological development and economic resilience.

Keywords: economic nationalism, innovative resilience, structural modernization, industrial policy, technological sovereignty, value chains.

Марченко Тетяна Володимирівна

*кандидат економічних наук,
доцент кафедри міжнародної економіки,
Чернівецького національного університету імені Юрія Федьковича*

ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ НАЦІОНАЛІЗМ ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ІННОВАЦІЙНОЇ СТІЙКОСТІ ТА СТРУКТУРНОЇ МОДЕРНІЗАЦІЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ

У статті обґрунтовано економічний націоналізм як інструмент забезпечення інноваційної стійкості та структурної модернізації національної економіки в умовах глобальної турбулентності. Метою дослідження є теоретичне узагальнення сучасного змісту економічного націоналізму та визначення механізмів його впливу на інноваційний розвиток і трансформацію економічної структури. Автором уточнено сучасне трактування економічного націоналізму як комплексної державної стратегії, спрямованої на зміцнення технологічного суверенітету та формування внутрішніх джерел зростання. Розкрито взаємозв'язок між інструментами промислової, інвестиційної та технологічної політики і формуванням інноваційної стійкості економіки. Запропоновано концептуальну модель взаємодії економічного націоналізму, інноваційної стійкості та структурної модернізації. Наукова новизна дослідження полягає у системному обґрунтуванні економічного націоналізму як інструменту інтеграції інноваційної політики та структурної трансформації економіки, а також у визначенні механізмів його впливу на формування внутрішніх ланцюгів доданої вартості та підвищення технологічної складності виробництва. Практичне значення отриманих результатів полягає у можливості їх використання для формування державної економічної політики, орієнтованої на інноваційне зростання, підвищення конкурентоспроможності та забезпечення економічного суверенітету. У результаті дослідження встановлено, що економічний націоналізм у сучасних умовах виступає не ізоляційною моделлю, а інструментом стратегічного розвитку, який забезпечує формування інноваційної стійкості, сприяє структурній модернізації економіки та підвищує її адаптивність до зовнішніх викликів. Додатково визначено ключові інституційні умови ефективної реалізації економічного націоналізму, зокрема узгодженість державної політики, розвиток національної інноваційної системи, підтримку стратегічних галузей та посилення взаємодії між державою, бізнесом і науковим сектором, що забезпечує комплексний характер економічних трансформацій.

Ключові слова: економічний націоналізм, інноваційна стійкість, структурна модернізація, промислова політика, технологічний суверенітет, ланцюги доданої вартості.



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Problem statement. In the contemporary context of global turbulence, characterized by intensifying geo-economic competition, fragmentation of international value chains, and the growing impact of external shocks (pandemics, wars, and energy crises), traditional models of economic development are losing their effectiveness. Classical paradigms of liberal globalization, based on maximum market openness and minimal state intervention, increasingly expose national economies to external risks, threatening their economic resilience and competitiveness.

Against the backdrop of these transformations, interest in the concept of economic nationalism is being renewed – an approach that prioritizes national economic interests in public policy formulation. Traditionally, economic nationalism has been perceived as a protectionist strategy aimed at protecting domestic markets and producers. However, contemporary economic practice and academic research demonstrate that this concept is acquiring new meaning: it is transforming into a mechanism for the structural modernization of the economy, focusing not only on protection but also on strengthening the innovative resilience of national systems.

This transformation is driven by the need to create economies with a high level of internal adaptive capacity, economies capable of rapidly generating innovations, effectively implementing them in production, and ensuring long-term competitiveness under conditions of global uncertainty.

Despite the active development of scientific discussions regarding the role of the state in innovation-driven development, a significant share of research remains focused on classical models of supporting science and technological advancement, mechanisms of market competition, or general aspects of economic development. At the same time, the role of economic nationalism as a specific policy capable of combining innovative resilience with institutional modernization remains insufficiently explored. In other words, its potential as an instrument for creating conditions conducive to increased innovation, technological autonomy, and structural economic transformation has not yet been fully realized.

There remain a number of open research problems that require both theoretical reflection and empirical analysis, since only their comprehensive resolution enables assessment of the potential of economic nationalism as a mechanism for ensuring innovative resilience and structural modernization in both national and global economic systems.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In the contemporary academic discourse, economic nationalism is undergoing conceptual rethinking. While in the second half of the twentieth century it was predominantly interpreted as a form of protectionism or a reaction to global competition, today it is increasingly viewed as an instrument for ensuring economic sovereignty, technological autonomy, and the state's innovative resilience. Global financial crises, the COVID-19 pandemic, dis-

ruptions of value chains, and increasing geo-economic fragmentation have intensified the debate on the role of the state in shaping national development strategies.

The theoretical foundations of economic nationalism were laid as early as the nineteenth century by the German economist Friedrich List, who substantiated the concept of “educational protectionism” and demonstrated the necessity of state support for national industry during its formative stage. His ideas served as the foundation for the development of late-modernization industrial strategies and influenced the economic policies of several European states [3].

In contemporary international academic literature, the issue of economic nationalism is often examined through the lens of global economic transformation. In particular, in *Global Shift*, Peter Dicken analyzes structural changes in the world economy and the role of states in shaping competitive advantages within global production networks. In turn, Dani Rodrik, in *Straight Talk on Trade*, argues that excessive liberalization, without regard for national institutional characteristics, weakens countries' economic resilience and reduces their capacity for structural modernization [11; 13].

The institutional dimension of the problem is explored in the works of Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson, who demonstrate the decisive role of inclusive institutions in ensuring long-term economic growth [8]. At the same time, studies by Ha-Joon Chang show that, historically, most developed countries have applied elements of economic nationalism as an instrument of industrial policy and technological breakthrough [10].

In Ukrainian academic thought, economic nationalism is primarily studied in the context of economic security, industrial policy, and post-war reconstruction. In the works of I. V. Kondratenko, the political and economic nature of a nationally oriented development model is substantiated, while analytical studies by contemporary Ukrainian economists emphasize the need to develop an independent innovation strategy as an element of economic sovereignty. At the same time, the relationship between economic nationalism and innovative resilience, as well as the structural modernization of the economy, remains only partially explored [1].

Despite the existence of a significant number of academic works, research often focuses either on protectionist aspects or on general issues of innovation-driven development. Meanwhile, a comprehensive analysis of economic nationalism as a mechanism for fostering innovative resilience and structural economic transformation requires further theoretical justification and systematization.

Thus, the analysis of scientific sources indicates that in modern conditions, economic nationalism is transforming from an ideological doctrine of protectionism into a pragmatic instrument for ensuring innovative resilience and structural modernization. However, the lack of systematic research into its role specifically as a mechanism for forming innovation potential necessitates further academic reflection on this issue.

Identification of previously unresolved parts of the general problem. Despite the intensification of academic discussions regarding the role of the state in ensuring economic resilience and innovation development, the issue of economic nationalism is still considered largely in a fragmented manner. In most studies, emphasis is placed either on its historical and theoretical origins or on the political dimension of protectionist policies. At the same time, a comprehensive analysis of economic nationalism as a tool for fostering innovative resilience and structural modernization of the economy remains insufficiently developed.

The issue of the institutional framework of modern economic nationalism also remains unresolved. A clear model combining state industrial policy, support for national innovation ecosystems, and mechanisms for stimulating technological renewal of production has not yet been fully developed. The relationship between the instruments of economic nationalism – such as production localization, public procurement, strategic investment, and support for critical industries – and the indicators of innovative economic resilience requires deeper theoretical justification.

Another insufficiently explored issue is the alignment of nationally oriented economic policy with the conditions of global integration and the international obligations of states. In particular, systematic approaches to determining the limits of acceptable state intervention that would ensure economic sovereignty without contradicting the principles of an open economy remain underdeveloped.

In addition, there is a lack of methodological approaches to assessing the impact of economic nationalism on structural modernization, including the transformation of the sectoral structure of the economy, the increase in the technological complexity of production, and the formation of domestic value chains. In the context of contemporary geo-economic instability, these aspects are becoming particularly relevant; however, their comprehensive analysis has not yet received sufficient attention in the academic literature.

Thus, there is a need for a systematic study of economic nationalism not only as a political doctrine or a reaction to globalization, but also as an instrument for ensuring innovative resilience and the structural modernization of the national economy, integrating its institutional, technological, and strategic dimensions of development.

The purpose of the article is to provide a theoretical substantiation of economic nationalism as an instrument for ensuring innovative resilience and structural modernization of the national economy under conditions of global turbulence. Within the framework of the study, it is planned to analyze the evolution of approaches to understanding economic nationalism, identify its institutional and instrumental mechanisms influencing innovation development, and examine the relationship between nationally oriented economic policy, technological auto-

nomy, and the transformation of the sectoral structure of the economy. Particular attention will be paid to assessing the potential of economic nationalism as a factor in shaping long-term competitiveness and increasing the adaptability of the economic system to external shocks.

Summary of the main research material. Economic nationalism as a scientific category has a complex evolution and multidimensional interpretation. In its classical understanding, it emerged as an alternative to the cosmopolitan approaches of classical political economy. The most systematic theoretical justification of this concept was provided by Friedrich List, who, in his work *The National System of Political Economy*, argued that economic development is not universally identical for all countries but requires consideration of national interests, the level of industrialization, and the strategic objectives of the state. His concept of “educational protectionism” envisaged the temporary protection of infant industries in order to create a competitive national industrial base [3].

Subsequently, economic nationalism was largely interpreted as a form of protectionist policy aimed at restricting imports, supporting domestic producers, and strengthening economic sovereignty. However, in the context of globalization at the end of the twentieth and the beginning of the twenty-first century, this concept underwent significant reconsideration. Research on transnational production networks, particularly in the works of Peter Dicken, has demonstrated that even in a globalized economy, the state retains a crucial role in shaping competitive advantages, innovation infrastructure, and strategic sectors [11].

A critical reassessment of the ideology of unconditional liberalization is presented in the works of Dani Rodrik, who substantiates the need for “smart globalization,” in which national institutions and policies take priority in ensuring socio-economic stability. In this context, economic nationalism ceases to be equated with isolationism and instead acquires the features of a pragmatic state strategy aimed at strengthening the internal potential for development [13].

Modern institutional approaches, developed in the works of Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson, emphasize the role of inclusive institutions in promoting long-term economic growth. In this dimension, economic nationalism may be interpreted as a policy aimed at shaping institutions that stimulate innovative activity, support national entrepreneurship, and promote technological modernization [8].

Thus, under contemporary conditions of global economic transformation, economic nationalism should be considered not merely as a system of protective measures but as a comprehensive strategy of structural development that combines instruments of state regulation, innovation policy, and institutional reform. Its modern interpretation is associated with technological autonomy, support for critical industries, localization of strategic production, and strengthening domestic value chains. In this sense,

economic nationalism can serve as a potential instrument for ensuring innovative resilience and the structural modernization of the national economy.

The concept of innovative economic resilience is formed at the intersection of theories of economic growth, institutionalism, and the concept of national innovation systems. In the modern understanding, innovative resilience refers to the ability of an economic system not only to generate and implement innovations but also to maintain the dynamics of technological development under conditions of external shocks, crises, and structural shifts. Unlike the traditional interpretation of resilience as stability, innovative resilience emphasizes adaptability, flexibility, and the capacity for self-renewal through modernizing production and institutional structures.

Within the framework of evolutionary economics, innovation is regarded as a key factor of long-term economic growth. Joseph Schumpeter emphasized the role of “creative destruction” as a mechanism of economic dynamics [7]. In contemporary research on national innovation systems, particularly in the works of Bengt-Åke Lundvall and Christopher Freeman, the innovative capacity of a state is associated with the effectiveness of interactions among business, government, and the scientific and educational sectors. It is precisely this interaction that determines an economy’s ability to recover and develop under conditions of global competition [6; 12].

The key characteristics of innovative resilience include:

1. the presence of a developed research and development base;

2. the capacity of enterprises for technological renewal;
3. a diversified sectoral structure of the economy;
4. developed domestic value chains;
5. an effective system for technology transfer and the commercialization of research results.

At the same time, innovative resilience is measured through a system of quantitative and qualitative indicators. Among the most widely used international indicators are: the share of R&D expenditure in GDP, the number of patent applications, the Global Innovation Index, the level of high-technology exports, and the share of high-value-added products in GDP structure. These indicators enable assessment of both the intensity of innovation processes and their impact on the structural transformation of the economy (Table 1).

The proposed system of indicators enables a comprehensive assessment of an economy's innovative resilience by combining resource, performance, and institutional characteristics. Importantly, these indicators reflect not only the current level of innovative activity but also the economy’s ability to sustain long-term technological dynamics.

Such a structuring of indicators provides a methodological basis for further analysis of the impact of economic nationalism on the formation of innovative resilience and enables a transition to the next research task – examining the mechanisms of state influence on innovation processes.

The institutional prerequisites for the formation of innovative resilience include:

Table 1

Indicators for assessing the innovation sustainability of the economy

Group of indicators	Indicator	Economic content	Source/methodology
Scientific and technological potential	Share of R&D expenditure in GDP (%)	Reflects the intensity of investments in the creation of new knowledge	OECD, World Bank
	Number of researchers per 1 million people	Characterizes the human resource potential of science	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
	Number of patent applications	Measures the effectiveness of innovation activity	WIPO
Innovative business activity	Share of innovatively active enterprises (%)	Shows the level of business involvement in innovation processes	National statistics
	Share of high-tech exports (%)	Indicates technological competitiveness	World Bank
Structural modernization	Share of manufacturing industry in GDP (%)	Reflects the depth of industrialization	World Bank
	Share of products with high added value	Shows the quality of structural changes	OECD
Institutional environment	Intellectual property rights protection index	Evaluates the reliability of the legal environment	International Property Rights Index
	Global Innovation Index	Comprehensive assessment of the innovation ecosystem	WIPO
Financial support for innovation	Volume of venture capital investments (% GDP)	Reflects the development of innovation financing	OECD, PitchBook

Source: compiled by the author based on [6–7; 12]

- the existence of a stable legal environment;
- an effective system of intellectual property rights protection;
- a strategic industrial policy;
- the development of financial mechanisms supporting innovation (development funds, venture financing, and state guarantees);
- a high-quality system of education and workforce training.

In this context, innovative resilience should be understood not as a spontaneous outcome of market interaction but as the result of purposeful public policy and institutional development. Accordingly, its formation is closely linked to the model of economic governance and the state's strategic priorities, providing a basis for further analysis of the relationship between innovative resilience and economic nationalism.

Under contemporary conditions, economic nationalism is transforming from a doctrine of protectionism into an instrument of strategic governance of national economic development, particularly its innovative potential. Its influence on innovation processes is realized through a system of state mechanisms that integrate industrial, investment, and technological policy into a unified model aimed at ensuring economic sovereignty and structural modernization.

1. Industrial policy as a driver of innovative activity. State industrial policy is a key channel for implementing economic nationalism. Its instruments include identifying strategic industries (mechanical engineering, aerospace, the IT sector, defense, and pharmaceuticals), using production localization mechanisms, and providing tax incentives, subsidies, and preferential conditions in public procurement. By supporting high-value-added sectors, the state creates domestic demand for innovation, stimulates technological modernization of production, and generates a multiplier effect across related sectors. Unlike traditional protectionism, the modern model of economic nationalism is aimed not at isolation but at increasing the competitiveness of national producers through modernization and the technological upgrading of production processes [9].

2. Investment policy as a mechanism for mobilizing resources for innovation. Under conditions of high risks associated with innovative activity, private capital often avoids long-term investments in knowledge-intensive projects. In this context, economic nationalism presupposes an active role for the state in the formation of national investment mechanisms, including the development of state banks and innovation support funds, the creation of public-private partnership programs, and incentives to reinvest profits in technological modernization. Such instruments enable the accumulation of financial resources within the country and their channeling toward strategically important areas. Public investments serve a “catalyzing” function, reducing business risks and fostering long-term innovation ecosystems. At the same time, control over the preservation of national

capital and the prevention of the outflow of critical technologies is strengthened.

3. Technological policy and the formation of a national innovation system. Technological policy constitutes a system-forming element of economic nationalism's influence on innovation processes. It includes financing research and development, developing research infrastructure, supporting start-ups, creating technology parks and industrial clusters, and stimulating technology transfer between universities and businesses.

The coordination of activities among the state, research institutions, and the entrepreneurial sector ensures the formation of a national innovation system capable of generating domestic technological solutions. Such a model enables reducing dependence on the import of critical technologies and strengthening the state's technological sovereignty.

4. Policy synergy and long-term effects. The effectiveness of economic nationalism as an instrument for stimulating innovation depends on the coherence of industrial, investment, and technological policies. Only an integrated approach can ensure the transition from situational support for individual enterprises to the formation of a comprehensive model of innovative economic resilience [4].

Thus, economic nationalism should be interpreted not as a strategy of isolation but as a mechanism for strategically allocating resources to develop national innovative potential. Through institutionally structured state instruments, it contributes to the creation of internal sources of growth, technological renewal, and the structural modernization of the economy.

Structural modernization of the economy implies a profound transformation of the sectoral structure, a change in the balance between sectors, an increasing role of manufacturing and high-technology industries, and a growing share of high-value-added products. In this context, economic nationalism serves as a strategic mechanism to direct resources and state policy toward the formation of a new model of economic development grounded in internal potential and technological sovereignty.

Economic nationalism presupposes the state's active participation in identifying priority sectors capable of driving long-term economic growth and technological breakthroughs. Through the instruments of industrial and investment policy, resources are reoriented from raw-material export sectors toward manufacturing, the IT sector, biotechnology, energy engineering, and other knowledge-intensive fields. Such an approach contributes to the gradual reduction of dependence on raw material exports and the import of finished high-technology products. As a result, a more balanced economic structure emerges, in which sectors with a high level of domestic value added play a key role.

One of the central mechanisms of structural modernization within the framework of economic nationalism is the formation and strengthening of national

value chains. This involves the localization of production stages – from research and design to the manufacturing of components and final products within the country. The development of internal production linkages enables reducing dependence on external suppliers, enhancing economic security, and creating a multiplier effect for related industries. In addition, the integration of enterprises into national clusters promotes the dissemination of technological knowledge and accelerates innovation processes.

At the same time, the modern model of economic nationalism does not imply complete isolation from global value chains but rather aims to strengthen the country's position within them by transitioning to more complex, technologically intensive segments of production [5].

Structural modernization is impossible without increasing the technological complexity of the economy. Economic nationalism stimulates this process through support for research and development, the development of technological clusters, the digitalization of production, and the implementation of next-generation industrial standards. Increasing technological complexity implies a transition from simple operations with low value added to the production of sophisticated goods that require highly qualified labor, modern equipment, and the integration of science with production. This creates the preconditions for higher labor productivity, rising incomes, and enhanced international competitiveness.

The relationship between economic nationalism and structural modernization has a systemic character. Targeted state policy creates conditions for the accumulation of national capital, the development of domestic technological competencies, and the formation of a resilient economic model capable of adapting to global challenges [2].

Thus, economic nationalism can be considered an institutional framework for the structural transformation of the economy, ensuring the transition from an extensive, resource-oriented model to an innovation-driven industrial model based on high-value-added and technological complexity of production.

To integrate the results of previous research tasks into a coherent scientific perspective, it is advisable to develop a conceptual model that captures the relationships among economic nationalism, innovative economic resilience, and structural modernization. Such a model enables both theoretical systematization of the mechanisms by which economic policy influences the economy and practical application for analyzing and forecasting the effects of state decisions (Fig. 1).

Economic nationalism defines the development trajectory of the economy, identifying priority sectors and the instruments of industrial, investment, and technological policy. Through state instruments, it influences the development of innovative resilience by determining resources, financing mechanisms, and regulatory frameworks.

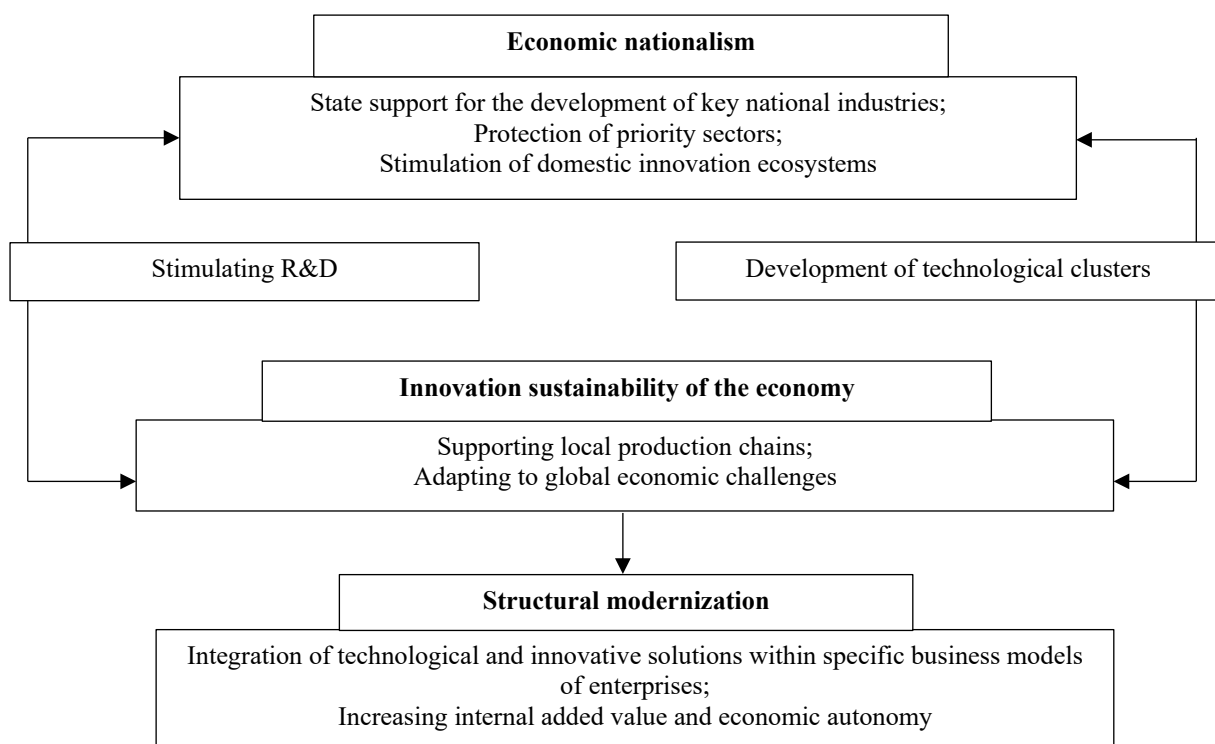


Figure 1. Conceptual model of the interaction of economic nationalism, innovation sustainability and structural modernization of the economy

Source: compiled by the author based on [2; 12; 14]

Innovative resilience of the economy is formed through the stimulation of research and development, the development of technological clusters, support for local production chains, and adaptation to global economic challenges. It ensures the economy's adaptability and technological readiness for structural modernization.

Structural modernization, in turn, reinforces the effects of economic nationalism by strengthening national production and technological capacities, thereby creating a positive cycle of development. Each level interacts with the others through institutional, financial, and technological mechanisms, forming a comprehensive development system that integrates national interests, innovative potential, and the technological modernization of the economy.

Conclusions. Economic nationalism has demonstrated its relevance as both a theoretical concept and a practical instrument during crisis and transitional periods in the development of many countries. For Ukraine, which is currently experiencing wartime conditions while simultaneously seeking integration into global economic structures, economic nationalism represents not merely an ideological slogan but a logical response to contemporary challenges.

First, economic nationalism has deep historical roots, originating in the ideas of Friedrich List and other critics of laissez-faire economics, who justified the state's active role in shaping national industry and enhancing a country's competitiveness. In Ukrainian practice, such approaches have been applied at different stages, from the period of the UNR to the present day.

Second, modern economic nationalism prioritizes national interests in economic policy, the protection of strategic sectors, and the support of domestic production, while simultaneously ensuring asymmetric integration into the global economy.

Third, the experience of recent years has demonstrated the importance of economic nationalism under wartime conditions. The state has stimulated domestic production, supported the defense, agricultural, and IT sectors, and maintained control over critical resources, enabling it to adapt to shocks and disruptions in supply chains.

Fourth, the effective implementation of this policy faces several challenges, including external economic obligations within the framework of the World Trade Organization and the Association Agreement with the European Union, fiscal constraints, institutional weaknesses, and a lack of strategic planning. Addressing these issues requires profound economic and institutional reforms.

Fifth, economic nationalism may become the foundation of Ukraine's post-war economic doctrine, ensuring modernization based on domestic resources, the development of local enterprises, control over strategic infrastructure, and a focus on citizens' well-being. To achieve this, it is important to:

1. Formulate a clear state industrial and innovation policy;
2. Create a transparent and stable economic environment;
3. Adapt international agreements to new security and economic conditions;
4. Engage society and business in shaping a new economic culture.

Thus, economic nationalism should not be viewed as opposing globalization; rather, it serves as an adaptive instrument that enables a country to preserve autonomy in strategic decision-making while strengthening the national economy under conditions of war and post-war transformation.

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