

***The Impact Of Globalization On Economic Development (Ukrainian-Jordanian
Relations)***

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Abstract:

Globalization is the process of increased interconnectedness among countries. The prosperous economic development that is typically gained because of the increased interconnectedness among countries usually results in a better standard of living, and an overall improved quality of life. The successful economic development of a nation hinges on its ability to globalize. Given that the international integration of national economies has such a profound effect, globalization plays a central role in determining the future of the world. This paper attempts to explain what role globalization has played and its overall impact on economic development And Ukrainian-Jordanian relations in the light of globalization ,The last chapter deals with the pros and cons of these relationships .

Keywords: globalization, foreign economic, trade, Ukraine, Jordan.

Jel Classification Codes: : D31, F10, F13, F12.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Global integration, driven by technology, transportation, and international cooperation, has resulted in our present-day interconnected world. Increased flow of goods, knowledge and people across borders brought prosperity to many countries, lifting many people out of poverty. Countries benefit from comparative advantage of specializing in what they do best as participants of the global economy by producing more goods at lower prices that lower-income households can afford thus raising their living standards. Current labor market landscape reflects our deep economic interconnections. While many manufacturing workers lost their jobs to cheaper labor overseas there are a number of industries dependent on migrant workers. Critics of globalization point at the loss of manufacturing jobs as a downside of globalization. Many economists, however, have concluded that overall benefits of globalization outweigh the costs to individual workers or groups and suggest putting in place domestic policies that help workers adapt to the changing job market rather than limiting free trade. This and many other debates on pros and cons of globalization, and current trends are discussed in the resources included in this guide. Even though the term ‘globalization’ came into more common use in the 1980s, it is not a 20th century phenomenon. This guide offers sources for exploring the history of globalization that can be traced back for centuries. While our interconnections encompass nearly every aspect of life this guide focuses on the economic aspects of globalization, mainly trade, financial markets, migration and labor markets, and technological progress. We did include resources on the role of globalization in spreading pandemics in light of the devastation the COVID-19 pandemic has caused across the globe both in human lives and economy. standards. On the base of analysis the dynamics of globalization index of Ukraine, economic globalization has left the country only 89th in the world. However, in terms of de facto economic globalization, Ukraine ranks 26th, ahead of Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Lithuania but de jure, the country was only 120th place, which determined the low rating. In terms of social globalization. This data shows, that the real processes of economic globalization don’t receive an institutional mechanism for promoting. Due to rating of social globalization, Ukraine was on the 97th place in the world (the de facto indicator is 78th, de jure – 102th). Here, the lack of mechanisms for promoting information, interpersonal and cultural globalization (de jure globalization) with the low level of real processes of globalization in society (communication, business communication and business relations, international tourism and migration) hinder the growth of globalization processes in the country’s social sphere. Regarding political globalization, Ukraine occupies the 30th position in the world.

The aim research

The aim of the given research is to consider role globalization has played and its overall impact on economic development And Ukrainian-Jordanian relations in the light of globalization ,The last chapter deals with the pros and cons of these relationships.

Problem research

The modern stage of the society development is characterized by the high level of economy production internationalization and globalization of the world relations. It is possible to say with confidence at present that all countries depend on each other. The degree of the interdependence, of course, is different, however, it is impossible to believe that economic and political changes in one country will not cause changes in another. One of the main directions in world economy is research and analysis of foreign economic activity of a country. Foreign economic activity is one of the main directions in the development of many modern states, source of the goods, production of which is impossible inside a country, as well as income from export-import transactions. For many states where production processes are absent on some reasons, foreign economic activity is the only way to provide themselves with the necessary goods. The actuality of the problem of Ukraine's entrance in world economy, formation of the state politics of foreign economic activity under the conditions of crisis, as well as insufficient theoretical and practical development of these questions have defined the topic of the given publication.

2.Theoretical framework for globalization

One of the terms that is used by everyone regardless they are businessmen, politicians or academicians and whose meaning and nature are not settled is the term "globalization". The origin of the word globalization is "global". The word global may take different meanings in different languages. The most common meaning however is the 3D geometric figure.(Murat Ali dulupçu , onur demirel) According to Meydan Larousse the term global means "undertaken entirely". This is the meaning attributed to the word global by Western languages. Besides, the term means "homogeneity" in French. Hence the term means both "entirety" and "homogeneity". There are different ideas on the first usage of the term globalization with its contemporary meaning. Although the origin of the term with its contemporary meaning goes back to 17th century, the term grounds to the term "global village" used by Canadian sociology professor Marshall McLuhan in 1960 in his book titled "Explorations in Communication". According to some other claims, the term globalization was first used in 1980s in the prestigious American colleges of Harvard, Stanford and Columbia and popularized by these environments. Another claim is that fist formations and forecasts of globalization were written by American entrepreneur-minister Charles Taze Russell with the term "corporate giants" in 1897(Murat Ali dulupçu and onur demirel).The book of Ronald Robertson called "Globalization" has brought in theoretical content to the term. The term which had not been used in 1980s even by academic environments, was started to be used increasingly as a key term in the explanations of the theories of social change in 1990s. The American Defense Institute defines globalization as "fast and continuous inter-border flow of goods, services, capital (or money), technology, ideas, information, cultures and nations". According to the Institute, through globalization an unprecedented integration among economies is occurring, an information reform is being experienced, and markets, corporations, organizations and governance are becoming more international. As can be seen from the definition, the term globalization covers many

concepts. The term cannot be assessed solely as either political or economic process, or worldwide spanning of production or capital flows. Globalization covers a process that encompasses the whole aforementioned dimensions. Therefore, the term globalization can be given different meanings by different people. It can be interpreted differently due to the different dimensions of the terms such as time/location, its dimensions, cause/result cycles and its perspectives. Hence the term can be used in different meanings by different people. Besides there are academic studies on which meaning is the term used. In one of such studies it is proposed that the term should be differentiated according to the disciplines. In this study the term globalization that has wide, complex and contradicting effects is tried to be analyzed mainly with its economic dimension also with some references to cultural, social, political and historical facets. The study intends to help young people that must interpret globalization correctly in order to shape their career paths and prepare themselves to the working life. This obligation necessitates cogitation on globalization and internationalization for young in order to shape their future. While economic, social and political developments in various countries easily affect firms, economic and national policies, employment markets and individual enterprises, the employment opportunities have crossed the frontiers.

2.1 Understanding Globalization: Behind the Curtain

Today labor and capital flows among countries and corporations with an unprecedented pace and amount. Therefore capital flows, production and service activities, commercial and technological developments attain international character. Billions of dollars can be transferred with only one “click”. In this framework the dimensions and the domain of the competition that enterprises face change inevitably, enterprises become international, production and service activities, and international horizontal integrations increase. Multi-National Companies (MNC) and foreign direct investment (FDI) become more effective on individual economies. Now national frontiers disappear or at least lose its former rigidity and world head for an economic, political and cultural integrity. There are historical origins of this process of change and transformation and this process can be traced back to the first eras of mankind. On the other hand a common belief, that globalization has accelerated after some specific developments, prevails and the globalization process can be divided into stages according to these developments. As the result of these developments and stages trade increases in the world and this increase bears economic, social, political and cultural effects. While trade furnishes the spanning of goods and services all over the world, it also generates the spanning of cultures, their interactions and competitions. At this point worldwide branding, pop stars, similar TV programs are the examples to be thought of. While economic activities affect cultures, sometimes cultures may shape economic activities. Furthermore MNCs and FDI flows arise when trade is insufficient or inefficient. This alternation first affects the global economy and then the whole human values and causes different structures to arise as a result of new formations.

2.1.1 Historical Background

One of the most fashionable concepts of today, globalization, is in fact not a product of 20th century. Trade is international since the flint stone trade of Neanderthal human and globalization is a subject of history since first ages. It existed when the Silk Road started in China and reached to the frontier of the Persian Empire and enlarged towards the Roman Empire and during the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire and the Dynasty of China. Another example is the Golden Age of Islam: Early global economy created by Muslim merchants and explorers that ended up with the globalization of crops, commerce, knowledge and technology in the Old World-wide and the times that more integration was achieved along the Silk Road during the Mongol Empire. With the accession of Portuguese and Spanish Empires to every corner of the world in the 16th and 17th centuries after they had reached India, global integration continued through the enlargement of European trade. During their dynasties Roman and Ottoman Empires developed “world systems” consistent with their hegemony in the “discovered” world and Pax Romana and Pax Ottoman constituted examples of globalization that “effects and compasses the whole world” in 19th century with the Pax Britannica known as the world order developed by Britain. The development in the automation network with the Industrial Revolution accelerated the globalization process. Two significant world wars and then the competition between the United States of America (USA) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) carried humanity into a very dangerous point. Consequently, the reality that instead of “power” “norm” should operate in order to alleviate the tension between these two blocs loomed large. The idea of the Conference on Security and Co-Operation in Europe (CSCE) was the originating point of the appearance of this norm. With the Final Act adopted at the Helsinki Conference which is the first step of the conference and hence second wave of globalization a general agreement on the subjects of security, economy, trade, energy and humanity between the two blocs was achieved. Thereafter, Summits of Belgrade 1977-78, Madrid 1980-83, Vienna 1986-89 and Paris 1990 were held. New rings were added with the Summits of Copenhagen 1990, Moscow Meeting on Human Dimension 1991, Prague-Vienna Confidence Building Measures 1992 and Helsinki. Finally significant contributions were done to the formation of a smoother world in 200s in the “democracy and human rights” framework with the come up of “full respect for human rights” as a consequence of Lisbon 1996 and Istanbul 1999 Summits of the Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE). In the USSR the Perestroika reforms were accepted by Gorbachev in 1985 which means the restructuring of the planned economy in order to modify it. Partial liberalization of the world of business was aimed. In this process Glasnost aimed to decrease the level of corruption in the public sector through openness and transparency. This background today resting in the dusty pages of history books in fact constitutes the infrastructure of immense contemporary changes(Yaman, 2001).

2.1.2 Stages

Continuing globalization process may be divided into many stages encompassing colonization, slave trade, , inventions in the high-capacity transportation, industrialization, highway constructions among provinces and countries, electrical and electronic infrastructure.

On the other hand Robertson claims that globalization which is thought to be peculiar to present day is in fact a process began before the modernity and capitalism and divides this process into five stages and suggests that the last stage started in 1960 is full of ambiguities. A commonly accepted division divides the globalization process into three stages. (Yaman, 2001).

Table 1: Stages of Globalization

Stages	First Stage- 1490	Second Stage - 1890	Third Stage - 1990
Impulse	Nautical developments	Industrialization and its requirements	Multi-National Companies in 1970s, Communication Reform in 1980s, Disappearance of Competitors of the West in 1990s
Process	Profit and then military occupation	Evangelists, then explorers, then companies and finally occupation	Cultural-Ideological effect, therefore countrywide spontaneous effect
Medium	To get the God's religion to the pagans	Burden of the white man, humane mission, racist theories	Highest level of civilization, governance of international community, "invisible hand" of the market, globalization: for everyone's interest
Political Structure	Empires and Colonization	Nation States	Regional and Economic Integrations
Result	Colonialism	Imperialism	Globalization

Source: Yaman, 2001.

First Stage (1490): Started with the overseas discoveries of the West. The discoveries were followed by the establishment of colonial empires. Second Stage (1890): Second extension of the West started after 1870 and institutionalized in 1890s. The utilized technology after the industrial revolution generated high imbalances between the West and the rest of the world. This difference was resulted with the deployment of Western countries into the markets of countries that had not experienced the industrial revolution and exploitation of the resources in these countries. A merciless competition that curtails profit rates started. This competition previously had remained at the firm level as the land and resources abounded but later on as the free lands become scarce it raised to the national level. Increased competition resulted in conflicts and the First World War. The world changed in many respects after the First and Second World Wars. Almost all the ordinary balances collapsed and a new formation in the world started. First, balances that collapsed and changed were the former economic powers and political authorities connected to these powers. The empires and monarchies and their colonies which are the power source and scattered into various continents diffused one by one through declarations of independence. When economic and political balances changed, social and cultural values and balances disappeared, the newly gaps were closed by new balances. One of them was USA and the other was USSR. Thereby two poles and two blocs formed in the world. But during the Second World War major changes occurred. When the vast part of

Europe was ruined, industrial economy in USA experienced a huge growth.(Yaman, 2001).Third Stage (1990): In the first two stages instable balances aroused. The number of independent states increased, conflicts increased and accelerated. Identity conflicts reached to peak in the underdeveloped countries. The national markets of the West were insufficient; markets were desired to expand in order to encompass the whole world. In this process there were no competitors against the West like the ones in 1490 and 1890 stages because the third stage both was the factor that engendered the collapse of Soviet Bloc and the West was left alone to conquer the world as a result of this collapse. The third stage was more powerful, widespread and faster than the first two stages because of the hegemony of MNCs on the world economy started in 1970s, communication revolution created by putting technological inventions of the West like optical cable, communication satellites, computers, internet in 1980s and disappearance of power balances with the dissolution of the USSR and Europe's turning up as the only focus of power again in 1990s. Therefore globalization has become a process that can not be reversed and it should be accorded and strategies should be developed against the process.

2.2 Increasing Trade as a Vehicle

Trends in global export value of trade in goods from 1950 to 2020 , In 2019, the global trade value of goods exported throughout the world amounted to approximately 19 trillion U.S. dollars at current prices. In comparison, this figure stood at around 6.45 trillion U.S. dollars in 2000. The rise in the value of goods exported around the world reflects developments in international trade, globalization, and advances in technology.

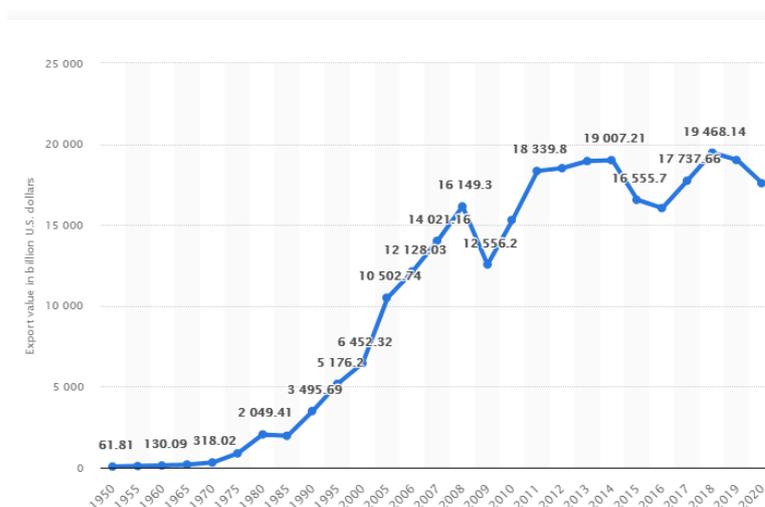
2.2.1 Export trade

Global trade refers to the exchange of capital, goods and services between different countries and territories. The export of trade goods refers to goods sold internationally which were grown, produced, or manufactured in another country.(Statista, 2021).

Who are the leading importers and exporters of trade goods?

In 2019, China was the largest source of goods exported around the world, with total merchandise exports valuing approximately 2.5 trillion U.S. dollars. That year, China was responsible for almost 13 percent of all trade goods exported around the world. The United States was the third largest exporters of goods that year. The United States was the leading importer of merchandise in the world as of 2018. That year, the global superpower accounted for 16.6 percent of the world's merchandise imports.

Figure 1 - Trade: export value worldwide 1950-2020



Source: Statista 2021

3. Ukraine and Jordan relations:

3.1. History of bilateral relations

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan recognized Ukraine's independence on 28 December 1991. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established on 19 April 1992 through the exchange of diplomatic notes. In January 2002 the Ukrainian Consulate started its work in Amman. In February 2003 the Consulate was transformed into the Embassy of Ukraine in Jordan. Since 1997 Jordan's interests in Ukraine are represented by the Jordanian Ambassador with residence in the Russian Federation. In the same year an education and culture office of the Jordanian Embassy in Russia started its work in Kyiv. The Honorary Consulate of Jordan in Ukraine began operating in Kyiv in December 2000. In the period of the existence of diplomatic relations between Ukraine and Jordan the two sides have exchanged over 50 bilateral visits, majority of which were official and working visits of Ukrainian delegations to Jordan. A significant impulse for the development of the bilateral relations in various spheres was provided by the first official visit to Jordan of the Ukrainian President L.Kuchma in April 2002. In May 2005 a delegation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine with First Vice Premier-Minister of Ukraine A.Kinakh as its head visited Jordan to participate in the World Economic Forum. The Ukrainian official met with the Prime Minister of Jordan, the Chief of the Royal Court, and the Minister of Industry and Trade. The political dialogue is mostly conducted through the means of holding consultations between foreign ministries of the two countries. Since 1995 there were five visits to Jordan of Ukrainian delegations headed by Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine. Contacts between the Ukrainian and Jordanian parliaments constitute an important part of the bilateral political cooperation. In March 2005 a delegation of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine was in Amman for participation in the international conference on the Christian-Muslim dialogue in the modern world. In December 2006 another delegation of Ukrainian People's Deputies visited Jordan to take part in the first session of the international conference of participants of the UN anti-corruption convention. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.)

In 2009 at the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a deputies group on interparliamentary relations with Jordan was created. On 7-14 November 2010 People's Deputies T.Chornovil and Y.Karakay were in Jordan with a working visit. The Ukrainian MPs oversaw the

parliamentary elections that were held on 9 November 2010, visited several polling stations, had meetings with members of electoral commissions in districts, voters and candidates. On 22 June 2011, King of Jordan Abdullah II visited Ukraine with an official visit for the first time in the history of the Ukrainian-Jordanian relations. During the visit the two sides held negotiations under the chairmanship of President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich and King of Jordan Abdullah II, after which the following bilateral documents were signed: an agreement of military cooperation, an agreement on cooperation in the health sphere, an MOU on combatting money laundering and financing of terrorism, an MOU on political consultations, an MOU between the State Enterprise "Ukroboronprom" and the King Abdullah II Design and Development Bureau. In April 2012 President of Ukraine visited Jordan with an official visit. During the visit the two sides signed a number of bilateral documents and held talks on Ukraine-Jordan relations. The 17th House of Representatives created a deputies cooperation group headed by the Deputy D.Daoud. On November 3, 2013, President of Ukraine-Jordan Friendship Group A.al-Tarawneh was elected to the post of the Speaker of the House. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine). In 2013 Ukraine and Jordan significantly improved their bilateral cooperation. In March 2014 Jordan, as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, voted in favour the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/262 "Territorial integrity of Ukraine". In April 2014 during UN Security Council session the Jordan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, HRH Prince Zeid bin Raad expressed his deep concern over the recent situation on the East of Ukraine and said the next: "What is happening there (in the east) will lead to the disintegration and separation of the country. Ukraine has the right and obligation to its citizens to preserve the territorial integrity, as well as to return the law supremacy in all parts of the country." In 2015, Jordan supported Ukraine during the election of non-permanent members of the UN Security Council for 2016 – 2017. In August 21, 2015 - according to the Decree of the President of Ukraine №492 / 2015 "On awarding state awards of Ukraine citizens of foreign countries" the Mayor of Amman Akel Aid Biltaji was awarded an Order "For Merit" Second class for significant contribution to strengthening the international authority of the Ukraine promotion of its historical heritage and modern achievements. In 2017-2018 cooperation between inter-parliamentary friendship groups of Ukraine and Jordan was significantly activated through the exchanging visits of deputies of the two parliaments. Recent years Ukraine and Jordan continue to activate bilateral relations and maintain cooperation within the framework of the international organizations (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.)

2.2 State of trade-economic and investment relations between Ukraine and Jordan

The Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on Trade and Economic Cooperation was signed on 23.04.2002 and entered into force on 05.05.2003. Since that time Jordan has a great interest for Ukraine as a market of goods, services and technology, transportation, transit, commercial, financial and tourist center in the Middle East. Due to its traditional role of regional trade and economic agent, Kingdom can be regarded as a kind of "gateway" to promote Ukrainian products and technologies to markets in other Arab countries. Ukraine attracts Jordan mainly by its industrial sphere, scientific and technical potential, wide transit opportunities, a large consumer market. Convenience of the geographical location of Ukraine and Jordan, maritime and air transport, the complementarity of national economies create the objective conditions for the successful development of mutually beneficial economic and trade cooperation between two countries, which occupies a key place in the whole complex of Ukrainian - Jordanian relations. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Ukraine and Jordan, the highest level of bilateral foreign trade turnover in goods and services amounted to 1 billion US dollars in 2008. From 2009 till 2011, trade turnover in goods and services

between countries ranged from 473 to 540 million US dollars. Starting from 2012 and up to 2015 . , since 2016 due to the active measures of the leadership of Jordan and Ukraine and Ukrainian Embassy in Amman, foreign trade turnover in goods and services increase yearly between the two countries. According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, in 2020 the volume of foreign trade in goods and services between Ukraine and Jordan amounted to 192,438 million US dollars, which is down by 2,77% than in 2019. In 2020 Ukrainian exports of goods and services to Jordan amounted to 185,357 million US dollars. Imports of goods and services from Jordan to Ukraine in 2020 amounted to 7,081 million US dollars.(According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine,2020).

Tab2 foreign trade between Ukraine and Jordan (2015-2020)

Year	Turnover per year	Export	Import	Trade balance
2015	154,70	147,19	7,51	+ 139,68
2016	166,68	156,33	10,35	+ 145,98
2017	174,07	163,68	10,39	+153,29
2018	182,582	166,102	16,48	+149,622
2019	196,388	174,174	22,214	+151,96
2020	192,438	185, 357	7, 081	+178,276

Source :According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine,2020

3.2.1 Bilateral trade in goods

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, in 2020 the turnover of goods amounted to 187,182 million US dollars and decreased by 0,23%, compare to the same period in 2019. Ukrainian export of goods to Jordan amounted to 181,056 million US dollars (+7,8% compared to the exports in 2019). Jordanian exports to Ukraine amounted to 6,126 million US dollars, which is down by 68,9 % than in 2019. According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the main export products in 2020 were cereals (34,3%) ferrous metals (20,3%), fats and oils (18,1%), various items (12,4%), live animals (3,8%) Ukrainian import from Jordan mainly consisted of ready made products (30%), fertilizers (27,5%), pharmaceuticals (19,7%), non-organic chemicals (8,8%)(According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine,2020).

3.2.2 Bilateral trade in services

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, in 2020 the turnover of services amounted to 5,256 million US dollars, which was decreased by 40,46 %, comparing to the 2019. In 2020 Ukrainian export of services to Jordan decreased by 32,1%, comparing to the 2019 and amounted to 4, 301 million US dollars. Export of services consists mostly of travel services (82,1%), transport services (11%) and business services (6,4%). Import of services to Ukraine from Jordan decreased by 61,7 % and amounted to 0,955 million US dollars. Import of services consists of business services (52%) and state and governmental services (40,7%)(According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine,2020).

3.2.3. Investment cooperation

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, as per December 31, 2020 Jordan invested in the economy of Ukraine 15,4 million US dollars. According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, as per December 31, 2020 Ukrainian investments are not involved into economy of Jordan.(According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine,2020).

4. The pros and cons of international relations between Ukraine and the Kingdom of Jordan

4.1.Among the positive external factors (opportunities) to assess the development potential of Ukraine's foreign economic cooperation with Jordan, the following need attention:

- Jordan is actively searching today and development of alternative energy sources, due to the fact that the country imports to 97% of energy resources from neighboring countries. For the purpose of reducing the energy dependence of Jordan cooperates with American, French, Romanian companies in the field of renewable energy. In particular, the Russian Federation today is implementing a project to build blocks Nuclear power plants in the Kingdom with a total value of 10 billion dollars USA. In this context, it is possible to involve Ukrainian technologies and businesses for the implementation of projects in the energy sector of the Kingdom;(World Development Indicators ,The World Bank.(
- scientific, technical and technological base of Jordan does not fully meet today's requirements, and the Kingdom is forced to purchase advanced technology abroad. In the current economic realities, it is vital for Jordan is the development of high-tech projects that would allowed to reduce unemployment, to satisfy needs of their own economy and significantly increase export volumes in the country. The development of such projects implies an increase in government capital expenditures and attracting external financing in the form of foreign direct investment. Average annual growth rate volume of FDI in Jordan in the period 2005-2015 were the largest in the Middle East - about 50.5% (World Development Indicators ,The World Bank .
- The country has legislation that regulates foreign investment and provides benefits for foreign investors (including tax), measures for active involvement foreign investors. In view of this, the export of domestic scientific and technological developments is promising for Ukraine, in particular, space research, environmental protection environment;
- There is a broad legal framework between the countries contributing factor to the development of bilateral trade and economic relations. The most important documents are: Agreement between the Government Ukraine and the Government of Jordan on trade and economic cooperation (May 5, 2003); Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Hashemite ingdom of Jordan on air services (October 11, 2006); Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on Maritime Merchant Shipping (January 24, 2007); Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers Of Ukraine and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on mutual assistance and protection investments (April 17, 2007); Convention between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to income and capital (23.10.2008) ;(Ministry of Economy of Ukraine).
- Are officially in Jordan today 680 citizens of Ukraine. About 1,100 Ukrainian women married in Jordanian and permanently residing in the Kingdom)Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine). According to the Embassy of Ukraine in Jordan , the number of citizens of Ukraine in the Kingdom reaches about 5 thousand. persons (0.05% of the

population of the HCC). The vast majority of Ukrainians live in the largest cities Jordan - Ammani, Zarqi, Madabi, Irbidi and Aqabit. Every year, an average of 10,000 Ukrainians cross the Jordanian border .

4.2. xternal factors that cause a threat development of economic cooperation of Ukraine with Jordan, include the following:

Threats to foreign economic cooperation between Ukraine and Jordan are the domestic political and social problems of the Kingdom, in particular: first, the creation by the authorities of contradictions between Islamist political forces:

- Traditionalist reformers, supporters of dialogue with the ruling regime and forces, calling for intensified confrontation with the government and senior management of the YHC; second, attempts to increase the role of political parties in the inner life through acceptance relevant legislation (however, political parties today are not ready to take full responsibility for the political development of the country, transferring it to the ruling family).
- Jordan receives significant economic assistance from the United States. Despite the fact that the United The states and Jordan have never been formally linked agreement, they cooperated with a number of regional and international affairs for many years. Jordan's small size, lack of basic resources made it dependent on Western aid and other Arab countries. US support, in particular in the form of direct grants and military assistance, allowed Jordan to address serious vulnerabilities, both domestic, and external. The United States provides economic assistance to Jordan since 1951, military - since 1957. The total amount of US bilateral assistance (under the control of the state and the USAID program) to the country throughout the period amounted to about 19.12 billion dollars. US dollars, in particular 1.648 billion dollars. USA in the 2016 fiscal year. Also help US in Jordan is additionally received through the Ministry of Defense (2014 - 909 million USD additional military aid) [9, p. 12]. Jordan receives food aid from the United States every year (wheat). On February 1, 2017, Jordan signed a grant agreement with the United States 100 thousand tons of wheat under the Food Program US assistance(US to provide 100,000 tonnes of wheat to Kingdom , The Jordan Times,2015). It should be noted that Jordan has received similar grants in previous years from the United States: 50 thousand tons of wheat for a total of 36 million dollars. US in 2011 and 2012 and 100 thousand tons worth 25.1 million dollars. USA in 2015. Today, Jordan is the largest recipient of US aid.

Conclusion

Globalization is a word that suffers from overuse. Still, behind the overstretched concept lies the reality of an economic world that is not fully contained nor constrained by national boundaries. Economic organization and coordination increasingly reach across national borders and the impact is being felt both within the transnational sphere and, through rebound and indirect impact, at the national level as well. The analysis shows that geographical and commodity structural changes in Ukraine's foreign trade reflect the reorientation of exports and imports to the WORLD markets, which, while increasing foreign trade turnover, are positive but, on the other hand, relatively weak competitive positions of domestic exporters in most commodity segments finished products and intense competition in foreign markets significantly inhibit domestic exports. The main external causes that make Ukraine an active presence on the world stage are:

strengthening international competition in commodity markets, low competitiveness of Ukrainian products; consumer demands on the quality of goods, in which price factors became secondary, and the factors of the latest technologies and product quality guarantees are primary; the application by competition countries of forms of protectionism and discrimination of Ukrainian exporters, in particular, the complication of the certification

procedure for products; the complexity of entering into international cooperation due to noncompliance with international standards for the protection of intellectual property rights, etc. The research of the commodity structure of foreign trade of Ukraine makes it possible to state the existence of a high dependence of the national economy on a limited range of trading partners, which creates a number of risks and threats to the economic security of the state. In this regard, after studying the views of the researchers on the identified issues, the authors conclude that the strategic instrument for ensuring the stability of the domestic economy is the diversification of Ukrainian foreign trade flows, while simultaneously increasing the share of high value added goods in the export basket, with this orientation, first of all, required to those countries that, like Ukraine, are interested in mutual trade.

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