

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC OPENNESS OF THE NETHERLANDS AND POLAND

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Today all countries of the world more or less participate in the processes of globalization of integration into the world economy. Typically, the level of the country's economic openness is acceptable if the export quota (ECU) is over 10%. As for the import quota, it is appropriate to note the following. First of all, this indicator gives an idea of the scale of the relationships between the individual national economies and the world market. This quota is an important economic indicator of the country, characterizing the importance of importing goods for a national economy [1]. The analysis of exports, imports and GDP, as well as the export, import and foreign trade quota of Poland and the Netherlands, is presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1.

**Key indicators of Poland and the Netherlands in 2011-2016, billion dollars [2,3]**

Indicators	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Poland	the Netherlands										
<b>Export (\$ billion)</b>	180	510	173	496	194	539	206	525	188	429	195	413
<b>Import (\$ billion)</b>	211	554	191	541	204	550	218	553	195	455	195	428
<b>GDP (\$ billion)</b>	528,8	893,8	500,4	829,0	524,2	866,7	545,2	879,6	477,4	758,0	471,4	826,2

The Netherlands export had been processing unevenly over a period, that in turn affected the exports quota. The peak was reached in 2013 at 62.19. As for the import quota, there is a significant dependence of the country on imports, the import record was reached in 2015. As for the foreign trade quota, the contribution of export-import operations to the GDP of the country tended to increase in the period from 2011 to 2013, then there was a sharp decline and decrease. This is most likely due to a change in the trade policy from an open and liberal to a more protective one.

Table 2.

**Degree of openness based on the system of relative values of Poland and the Netherlands in 2011-2016, %, [2,3]**

Indicators	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Poland	the Netherlands										
<b>Export quota, %</b>	34,04	57,06	34,58	59,83	37,01	62,19	37,79	59,68	39,38	56,60	41,37	49,99
<b>Import quota, %</b>	39,90	61,99	38,17	65,26	38,91	63,46	39,99	62,87	40,85	60,03	41,37	51,8
<b>Foreign trade quota, %</b>	36,97	59,52	36,37	62,55	37,96	62,83	38,89	61,28	40,12	58,31	41,37	50,9

On the basis of researches of the openness of the Polish economy conducted in the period from 2011 to 2016, the following can be said. In the course of the analysis period, we see that the export quota is increasing from 34.04 to 41.37%, reflecting that the Polish economy is increasingly integrated into the world economy and is becoming more open economy. The analysis period showed that the Polish economy has become more dependent on imports, increasing the import quota in 2011 from 34.58% to 41.37% in 2016. Analyzing foreign trade quotas, the following should be noted. For 6 years this indicator has grown from 36.97% to 41.37%. Accordingly, it follows that the contribution to GDP of export-import has increased significantly, and therefore the economy of this country has become more open and integrated into the world economy.

Table 3 shows the globalization index of KOF. Based on the analysis of KOF index in Poland, we see that there is a gradual increase in both the general index and all its components. In the case of the Netherlands, it is appropriate to emphasize that this country is always in the top of the most globalized countries, due to its developed economy, infrastructure and geographical location. During the period there are no significant changes. All indicators are at the same level with a difference of a few tenths. It will be appropriate to emphasize that the significant changes in the index of globalization for developed countries is much more complicated, because at the time of the creation of this indicator, these countries have already been integrated maximally into the world economy. It is impossible to follow large changes.

Table 3.

**Analysis of the KOF index of Poland and the Netherlands in 2014-2017, %  
(country in the overall ranking), [4,5,6,7]**

Indicators	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Poland	the Netherlands						
Global index of globalization	79,52 (25)	91,33 (3)	79,43 (23)	91,24 (2)	79,90 (23)	91,70 (1)	81,32 (25)	92,84 (1)
Economic globalization	72,92 (43)	91,17 (5)	73,79 (41)	90,33 (4)	75,72 (36)	91,89 (4)	77,06 (39)	93,06 (4)
Social Globalization	78,58 (27)	90,32 (5)	77,98 (27)	90,53 (4)	76,92 (34)	90,77 (5)	79,82 (27)	90,71 (4)
Political globalization	90,94 (28)	93,01 (15)	89,30 (33)	93,52 (9)	89,37 (31)	94,01 (9)	88,82 (33)	95,41 (5)

Comparing the degree of openness of the economy of Poland and the Netherlands, we can say the following. The Netherlands is more dependent on foreign trade than Poland. The Netherlands export quota reaches almost 50%, unlike 41,37% in Poland in 2016. However, Poland has become more import-dependent. Poland, in contrast to the Netherlands, is continuing to increase the indicators of "economic globalization". To date, the Netherlands has been pursuing more moderate foreign trade policy and trying to protect itself from external risks by focusing on an internal market with high purchasing power. On the contrary, Polish politics tries to focus on the new markets for its products in order to increase the prosperity and well-being of its citizens. Poland as a country and an economic entity has made a qualitative leap in its development. The economy of this country has become more open and integrated into the world economy.

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