

Світове господарство та зовнішньоекономічні відносини

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M. A. Zhyvko, A. R. Zastavnyy, O. V. Ivashchuk

Civilization challenges to global economic development

The geospace stratification substantiate and its spatial differences reveal based on the analysis of the economic growth dynamics. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the slowdown in economic growth confirmed and its negative consequences for the investment sphere clarified, because the ability of countries to respond adequately to these processes is different. It has been determined that under the globalization influence, the world acts as a single whole, and the core of developed countries and the periphery is formed as well as local civilizations are transformed. Attention focuses on the research of the values problems that determine the state of society development. The research of the essential characteristics of civilizations carried out and the ideas of the main European civilizational schools characterized. Based on M. Rokeach's concept, the features that characterize values are determined. It confirmed the values that dominate in society are the main element of culture. The model for measuring the cultural variability of the cross-cultural plane, which was developed by the Dutch psychologist G. Hofstede, is detailed, and the influence of cultural characteristics on the new economy formation is analyzed. The «World Values Survey» study has been assessed. It confirmed that, due to the impossibility of full-fledged self-realization of the individual, migration processes activated and their analysis shows a tendency towards growth. It substantiated that in the modern world the questions about the nature of the socio-cultural integrity of civilizations and civilizational ecumene, associated with religious differences and demographic processes, remain unresolved. An assessment of the demographic situation in the world carried out and its growing dynamics and regional asymmetries clarified. A spatial analysis of the distribution of countries in the global space with dominant religions carried out and the main trends in the world religions development revealed. The role of strengthening the intangible component in the structure of modern economic reproduction argues. It confirmed that the potential of the countries and the world development as a whole takes place in the process of deepening cross-civilization-integration processes. The main civilizational challenges of global economic development are formulated, they are formed under the multi-vector processes in the world, including: spatial asymmetry of countries' development, universalization of values, socio-cultural differences, ethnic problems, religious differences, demographic and migration processes.
Keywords: civilizational challenges, global economic development, socio-cultural contradictions, intercivilizational interaction, cultural characteristics.

Problem statement. Globalization in the 21st century has become a significant challenge for countries' economic development and social progress. At the same time, the diversity of cultures, traditions, value characteristics of the development of countries, the starting conditions for integration into the global space, the uneven ownership of resources significantly influenced global development, deepening its asymmetry, and countries distanced from each other. At the same time, the last year became an example when unforeseen factors appeared in the world that completely destabilize the world economy and deprive it of resources for recovery. With such uncertainty, which has transformed from a financial and economic plane into a planetary one, covering all spheres, the achievement of macroeconomic stability will depend on the ability of countries to counteract civilizational challenges, overcoming regional disparities and socio-cultural contradictions of development, creating prerequisites for global economic growth in the future, therefore that now on the agenda is the issue of slowing down the decline in GDP and the exit of countries from the state of recession. And they come out in different ways, how they react differently to challenges and threats.

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Analysis of recent research. The works of V. Heyets, M. Zghurovskiy, V. Kurylyak [3], Yu. Pavlenko, Yu. Pakhomov, A. J. Toynbee, A. Filipenko, S. Huntington, Yu. Yakovets are devoted to the research of the civilizational development issues of countries and intercivilizational interaction. The problem of global economic development and the global economy studied by many scientists, among whom it can single out: O. Bilous, R. Zvarych, N. Kravchuk, D. Lukyanenko, A. Rybchuk, S. Sardak [4], O. Shvydanenko and others.

The purpose of the paper is to research modern trends in global development based on highlighting the role of cultural factors and values in these processes, to identify the civilizational challenges of global economic development.

Major research findings. Global economic development in recent years characterized by significant asymmetries in both economic and social as well as environmental dimensions. At the end of the 20th century, researchers in search of the reasons for the stratification of countries focused on globalization. Nevertheless, as practice has shown, globalization has become a natural phenomenon and the next stage of human development; therefore, the reasons for the stratification of geospace lie much deeper. Scientists consider various types of geospace stratification, including social, technological, informational, environmental, etc. For instance, among the global stratification forms of the modern world, they distinguish socio-economic, informational and political-ideological [2, p. 62]. In different periods, we observe different dynamics of GDP growth, and the economic growth in African countries was especially noticeable, while a slowdown is typical for the American countries (Table 1).

Table 1

Dynamics of GDP growth by regions of the world in the period 1992-2019

Region	Period					
	1992-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2014-2019
World	2,78146	3,56379	3,228834	2,486041	2,92683	2,965011
Africa	1,25956	3,391719	5,436512	5,498786	2,921383	2,820482
America	3,28999	4,057657	2,61451	1,151375	2,196667	1,850356
Europe	0,97074	2,86105	2,141987	0,820395	1,084877	2,017673
Asia and Oceania	4,59089	3,72693	5,065057	5,325456	5,043702	4,583102
Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa	0,36530	3,282555	6,591134	6,513228	5,829548	2,859291
Africa excluding South Africa	0,98135	3,584409	5,764918	5,964806	3,039833	3,129518
Northern America and Europe	2,04244	3,591711	2,383037	0,699442	1,63604	2,175746
Central and Southern Asia	2,88225	4,911555	6,225489	5,857895	5,248146	5,962222
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,1879	3,41523	5,106169	5,727015	5,22698	4,789538
Western Asia and Northern Africa	2,63119	4,304828	4,68173	4,146088	3,452848	2,707388

Source: compiled by the authors based on data [21].

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was the largest decline in economic growth in the developed countries in recent decades and according to the forecasts of the World Bank in 2020, the GDP fall will reach 5.2% [6]. In the regional context, there is a significant differentiation in the rates of slowdown in

economic growth (Table 2). Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and falling oil prices have become a major challenge to economic growth.

Table 2
Real GDP (Percent change from previous year)

Countries	Years					Percentage point differences from January 2020 projections	
	2017	2018	2019e	2020f	2021f	2020f	2021f
World	3,3	3,0	2,4	-5,2	4,2	-7,7	1,6
Advanced economies	2,5	2,1	1,6	-7,0	3,9	-8,4	2,4
United States	2,4	2,9	2,3	-6,1	4,0	-7,9	2,3
Euro Area	2,5	1,9	1,2	-9,1	4,5	-10,1	3,2
Japan	2,2	0,3	0,7	-6,1	2,5	-6,8	1,9
Emerging market and developing economies	4,5	4,3	3,5	-2,5	4,6	-6,6	0,3
Commodity-exporting EMDEs	2,2	2,1	1,5	-4,8	3,1	-7,4	0,2
Other EMDEs	6,1	5,7	4,8	-1,1	5,5	-6,2	0,3
- Other EMDEs excluding China	5,4	4,8	3,2	-3,6	3,6	-7,6	-0,8
East Asia and Pacific	6,5	6,3	5,9	0,5	6,6	-5,2	1,0
- China	6,8	6,6	6,1	1,0	6,9	-4,9	1,1
- Indonesia	5,1	5,2	5,0	0,0	4,8	-5,1	-0,4
- Thailand	4,1	4,2	2,4	-5,0	4,1	-7,7	1,3
Europe and Central Asia	4,1	3,3	2,2	-4,7	3,6	-7,3	0,7
- Russia	1,8	2,5	1,3	-6,0	2,7	-7,6	0,9
- Turkey	7,5	2,8	0,9	-3,8	5,0	-6,8	1,0
- Poland	4,9	5,3	4,1	-4,2	2,8	-7,8	-0,5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,9	1,7	0,8	-7,2	2,8	-9,0	0,4
- Brazil	1,3	1,3	1,1	-8,0	2,2	-10,0	-0,3
- Mexico	2,1	2,2	-0,3	-7,5	3,0	-8,7	1,2
- Argentina	2,7	-2,5	-2,2	-7,3	2,1	-6,0	0,7
Middle East and North Africa	1,1	0,9	-0,2	-4,2	2,3	-6,6	-0,4
- Saudi Arabia	-0,7	2,4	0,3	-3,8	2,5	-5,7	0,3
- Iran	3,8	-4,7	-8,2	-5,3	2,1	-5,3	1,1
- Egypt	4,2	5,3	5,6	3,0	2,1	-2,8	-3,9
South Asia	6,5	6,5	4,7	-2,7	2,8	-8,2	-3,1
- India	7,0	6,1	4,2	-3,2	3,1	-9,0	-3,0
- Pakistan	5,2	5,5	1,9	-2,6	-0,2	-5,0	-3,2
- Bangladesh	7,3	7,9	8,2	1,6	1,0	-5,6	-6,3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,6	2,6	2,2	-2,8	3,1	-5,8	0,0
- Nigeria	0,8	1,9	2,2	-3,2	1,7	-5,3	-0,4
- South Africa	1,4	0,8	0,2	-7,1	2,9	-8,0	1,6
- Angola	-0,1	-2,0	-0,9	-4,0	3,1	-5,5	0,7
<i>Memorandum items:</i>							
Real GDP							
High-income countries	2,4	2,2	1,7	-6,8	3,8	-8,3	2,3
Developing countries	4,8	4,4	3,7	-2,4	4,7	-6,7	0,2
Low-income countries	5,4	5,8	5,0	1,0	4,6	-4,4	-0,9
BRICS	5,3	5,3	4,7	-1,7	5,3	-6,6	0,4
World (2010 PPP weights)	3,9	3,6	2,9	-4,1	4,3	-7,3	1,0
World trade volume	5,9	4,0	0,8	-13,4	5,3	-15,3	2,8
Commodity prices							
Oil price	23,3	29,4	-10,2	-47,9	18,8	-42,5	16,9
Non-energy commodity price index	5,5	1,8	-4,2	-5,9	3,0	-6,0	1,3

Note: PPP = purchasing power parity; e = estimate; f = forecast.

Source: compiled by the authors based on data [6].

The same negative changes due to the spread of the pandemic have occurred in the investment sector, which is actually the circulatory system of the global economy. In 2020-2021, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) forecasts a 40% decline in foreign direct investment (FDI) flows. This is due to the reorientation of investment flows (at the first stages of the pandemic, there was a massive outflow of investments from the regions where the coronavirus spread, for example, China) and their direction in the production of medical products, the pharmaceutical industry, and financing of companies involved in the development of vaccines. At the same time, the governments of the countries are trying to create favourable conditions for companies-investors; they provide support to national companies by providing tax and financial incentives, supporting not only companies, but also employees. However, the areas of support also differ in different countries: the governments of Italy and the United States have allocated funds to support the aviation industry, Japan allocated US \$ 2.2 billion to move its companies' production facilities from China to Japan or other Asian countries [22].

Thus, the world is increasingly becoming far from the ideal model, which was expected at the end of the 20th century, but, on the contrary, is becoming fragmented, and the reasons for this lie not only in the economic sphere. Despite the unifying orientation of globalization, we cannot agree with the thesis that «in the global world, the entire planet will represent a single society and a single culture» [2], because the existence of local civilizations casts doubt on their unification and universalization.

With such approaches, civilizational challenges for global economic development are aggravated, which are accompanied by the stratification of the global space, the formation of the so-called nucleus of developed countries and the periphery, the structure of which remains practically unchanged. In many cases, these threats are caused by the interaction of civilizations, the emergence of conflicts between them (after all, each of them is the bearer of its own worldview and development ideology), the unification of cultures and the erosion of values and traditions. Moreover, according to scientists, the process of globalization has caused a certain transformation of local civilizations [4].

Adam Ferguson was one of the first who in the 18th century introduced the concept of «civilization» into scientific circulation [5], which he proposed to consider as a stage in the development of human society, which is characterized by the existence of writing, social classes, cities and other established degrees of civilizational development.

Since the second half of the 18th century and research on the essential characteristics of civilizations is still ongoing, including Western European scientists, among whom three scientific schools formed – French, English and German. Thus, by the end of the 19th century various civilizational schools formed because of the combination of the world-historical civilizational process with the study of the characteristics and interaction of local civilizations.

In the structure of civilizational development, it was always possible to observe the presence of low-dependent or isolated centers for advanced development of their external or near, internal and remote periphery, development patterns that were formed under the influence of increased interaction between countries since the era of great geographical discoveries.

How actually functioning, self-organizing and self-developing individual civilizations (and civilizational ecumene arise on their basis) with their near (which they directly influence) and distant (which they influence indirectly) periphery, there are zones of cross influences from various centers of advanced influence, and so like

that. In these cells of new life forms, processes of accelerated population growth are taking place, at one time colonization spread to neighbouring territories (Greek colonization of the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions, Roman colonization of Western Europe and North Africa, Indian colonization of Southeast Asia, Chinese colonization of regions south of the Yangtze, etc.).

Understanding the essence of the cultural and individual values of countries is impossible without clarifying the content of the concepts of «value», «values» and «value orientations», which are the subject of research in social and humanitarian sciences: psychology, cultural studies, political science, sociology, philosophy, etc. The need to study the problems of values determines their analytical and prognostic function, since according to the system of values and value orientations that has developed in society, it is possible to put forward a hypothesis about the historically established social state, its potential and socio-economic development trends [1].

Values are interdisciplinary in nature, they can be presented: firstly, as objective norms and regulators of social behaviour, and secondly, as subjective concepts of what is desired for an individual or group. For this reason, the structural and functional analysis of values carries out at the macro or micro levels, that is, the socio-cultural or individual psychological level. Since the origin of values can be viewed in the context of various categorical systems, they are interpreted as traits, motives, attitudes, life goals, causal attributions, beliefs, expectations, intentions, behaviour patterns, concentration of interests and desires, etc. [15].

M. Rokeach, who understands values as stable beliefs, presents one of the most common concepts. These beliefs are that a particular mode of behaviour or meaning of existence is preferable from a personal or social point of view, than the opposite mode of behaviour [18]. According to him, there are three types of beliefs: existential, evaluative and predictive. M. Rokeach refers values to the third – the predictive type of beliefs, which allows you to navigate the desirability-undesirability of a mode of behaviour (operational, instrumental values) and existence (semantic, terminal values).

Also M. Rokeach describes the signs that characterize values: the number of values that can be considered the property of a person is relatively small; all people have the same values, but to a different degree; values are formed into systems; the origins of values are rooted in culture, institutions of society and personality – values affect almost all social phenomena [19].

The values, dominant in society, are the main element of culture. At the same time, they change under the influence of environmental, socio-economic, socio-political processes. At the same time, the combination of meanings, beliefs, traditions, norms and guidelines that dominate a particular society is a demonstration of the culture that underlies them.

Theoretical approaches to measuring values in the civilizational plane can be viewed from the point of view of the individual and cultural levels. The values of the individual level are universal in all cultures, manifested in the degree of relative expression of certain values among the members majority of a given culture. D. Matsumoto defines culture as a set of attitudes, values, beliefs and behaviours that are shared by a group of people, but differently by each individual, and which are passed on from generation to generation. Culture is a complex, multi-level construct in which individual components can be distinguished: objective and subjective elements of culture – that is, «those aspects that we cannot see and feel, but which, as we know, exist, for example, social norms, customs, attitudes and values» [16].

Thus, culture is a complex, multifaceted concept that can attribute to material (food, clothing), social (organization and structure of society) phenomena and individual behaviour, reproduction, organized activity (religion and science).

Relative stability is a special characteristic of cultural values [7; 12], that is, culture is changing slowly, but it responds to the global challenges of the changing international environment. Social adaptation to information and technological progress, growth of well-being, contact with other cultures and other external factors induce a change in value priorities. Changes in the socio-economic environment, affecting the life experience of individuals, thereby contribute to a change in beliefs, attitudes and values at the individual level, which, in turn, reflect in the development of countries.

Using traditional methods of economic and mathematical modelling, a number of researchers have created models for measuring the cultures of G. Hofstede, the values of R. Inglehart, Sh. Schwartz, cultural syndromes of H. Triandis and social axioms of M. Bond and K. Leung. Each of these concepts takes into account the unique foundations and a different understanding of the culture and socio-economic development of civilization, lies in its heterogeneity.

A model for measuring the cultural variability of the cross-cultural plane developed by the Dutch psychologist G. Hofstede. In 1980, G. Hofstede, in his study «Culture's Consequences: International Differences in Work-Related Values», described the results obtained using the methodology he developed based on the results of factor analysis, highlighting the indicators by which the dominant value systems of representatives of different countries can be characterized and described ethnic groups: individualism; power distance; avoidance of uncertainty; masculinity [9]. Power distance defines as «the degree of uneven distribution of power from the point of view of given society members».

Table 3

The influence of cultural characteristics on the new economy formation

PDI power distance: 1) high / 2) low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tendency to create hierarchical structures in the economy, promoting the formation of high tax rates and low social orientation of the economy 2. Tendency towards the formation of flexible, adaptive structures, contributes to the formation of a socially oriented economy
UAI avoidance of uncertainty: 1) high / 2) low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does not provide an opportunity to work in a competitive environment characterized by a given level of uncertainty 2. Makes it possible to work in a dynamic external environment
IND individualism: 1 individualism / 2) collectivism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual achievement of economic goals, the ability for personal competition, contributes to the formation of a culture of paying taxes 2. Collective achievement of economic goals, contributes to tax evasion
MAS masculinity: 1) male / 2) female	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orientation towards achieving a standard of living, the risk of unfair competition, low tax burden on the economy 2. Orientation to ensure the quality of life, development of the social sphere, high tax rates
LTO orientation: 1) long-term / 2) short-term orientation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotes the search for long-term options for financial support, contributes to the stability of the tax system 2. Promotes the use of short-term instruments in economic regulation, as a result – frequent changes in the number of taxes and tax rates

Source: compiled by the authors based on [8; 9; 10].

However, the research conducted by G. Hofstede showed that in developed and Western countries there is a tendency towards the predominance of individualism, while collectivism prevails in less developed and eastern countries [11]. G. Hofstede also carried out a comparative analysis of the measurement of the «power distance» with the data obtained by H. Triandis, and came to the conclusion that in the conditions of success in cultures with a high power distance is tact, money and servility, while in cultures with low power distance such conditions are equality and respect for the individual. At the same time, achieving success in understanding members of low power distance cultures includes knowledge, love, and happiness, members of high power distance cultures – inheritance, stinginess, cunning, and sometimes dishonesty.

Measurements of cultures by R. Inglehart, initiated in 1981 under the name «World Values Survey», it has been conducted for more than 30 years and covers 75 countries, where 85% of the world's population lives [24]. The «World Values Survey» was created to study all the main branches of social relations – from religion to political, socio-economic and social life. After factorial analysis of values, two dimensions identified:

1) «Traditional – secular-rational values».

2) «The values of survival – the values of self-expression», indicate the differences between societies on a religious basis. For cultures where traditional values play an important role, the following interrelated social phenomena are characteristic: respect for the authority of God, homeland and family, has a high indicator in traditional societies where «father-child» relationships are the main ones.

Thus, civilizational development according to R. Inglehart is defined as follows: economic progress leads to gradual changes in the sphere of culture, contributing to the formation of democratic institutions or the development of existing ones, the process of transformation continues for a long period of time and is not automatic (for instance, this is manifested in the backbone of the elite-controlled army or police, the democratization process). However, for the progress that society undergoes, a characteristic reorientation of people towards the priorities of autonomy and self-expression in all spheres of life, including political. While developed countries are more likely to become democracies than less developed ones, the process of democratization depends not only on welfare, because culture is an important factor in economic development. The most important factor is the emergence of the values of trust, well-being, tolerance and complicity, since the construction of a civil society is impossible without the help of the ruling elites, the transformation of the institutional environment, since the process of democratization mainly depends on the convictions and value attitudes of citizens, who not endowed with power [13].

Thus, R. Inglehart, based on the «World Values Survey», demonstrated the great importance of the socio-economic development level of countries for the formation of a favourable socio-psychological and socio-political climate, the emergence of opportunities for personal self-realization, the embodiment of one's potential.

It is precisely because of the impossibility of realizing one's own potential in the country of residence that migration processes constantly occur – in 2017, the share of migrants in the total population of the planet was 3.4% (in the early 80s of the 20th century – 2.3%). Over the past 19 years, the number of migrants in the world has increased significantly: from 173 million people in 2000 up to 272 million people in 2019, of which 164 million are labor migrants, 4,4 million are students; among migrants 124,8 million (48%) – women, 38 million – children. In recent decades, armed conflicts and hostilities in certain regions of the world added to

these reasons, so in 2017 there were 25.4 million people among migrants, who are registered refugees [17].

Understanding the civilizational movement of humankind, considered as a whole, makes it possible to envisage stages, multilinearity and socio-cultural discreteness. Modelling socio-economic processes provides for the solution of a wide range of issues related to the problems of both the internal integrity of the socio-cultural manifestations of individual civilizations, and the interaction of specific civilizations in synchronous and diachronous terms. At the same time, the questions about the nature of the socio-cultural integrity of civilizations and the civilizational ecumene, according to the structure of the latter, are invariably associated with the ethnic and confessional division of humanity, demographic processes, the presence of stable systems of ties, etc.

Assessment of the demographic situation in the world confirms its role in deepening the asymmetries of global economic development. According to forecasts, it is expected that by 2050 the population of sub-Saharan Africa will increase (the population of the African continent demonstrates the highest growth rates), while the population of Europe will decline (in some countries even by 15%) [23]. The total population in 2050 will be 9.7 billion, and by 2100 will increase to 11 billion (Fig. 1). Among the countries with the highest birth rates, there are 19 countries in Africa and 2 countries in Asia, including Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, and Afghanistan.

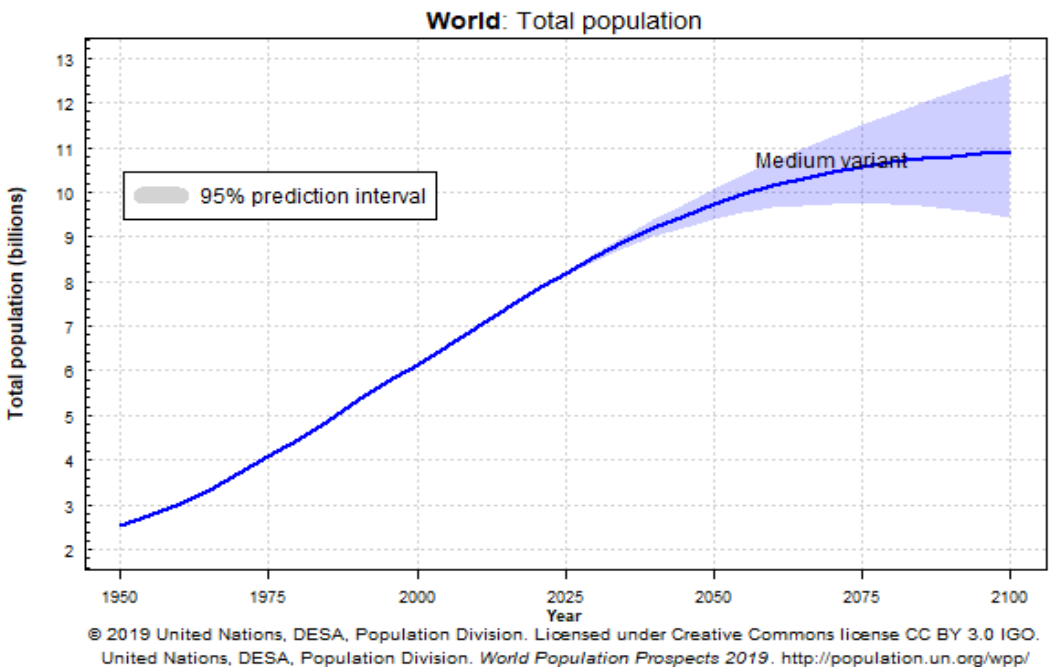


Figure 1. Dynamics of population growth in the world

Source: [25].

Among the factors that influenced the formation of civilization challenges, and then on global economic development, the religious one is distinguished. A spatial analysis of the distribution of countries in the global space with dominant religious characteristics indicates the formation of territories where certain types of world

religions approve. Evaluation of the world religions map indicates the following trends: Christianity is dominant in America, it is also widespread in Europe and southern Africa; Islam is a widespread religion in the countries of North Africa, the Middle East, Buddhism is characteristic of the countries of Southeast Asia and Japan, in the structure of religious beliefs in China, 52.2% of the population belongs to atheists (Fig. 2). 97% of all Hindus live in three countries – India, Mauritius and Nepal. In 49 countries of the world, which includes 19 out of 20 countries in the Middle East and North Africa, Islam predominates. According to a study by the Pew Research Centre’s Forum on Religion & Public Life, more than 400 million people (6%) are of a variety of folk or traditional religions, including African religions, Chinese, Native American religions, and Australian indigenous religions [20].

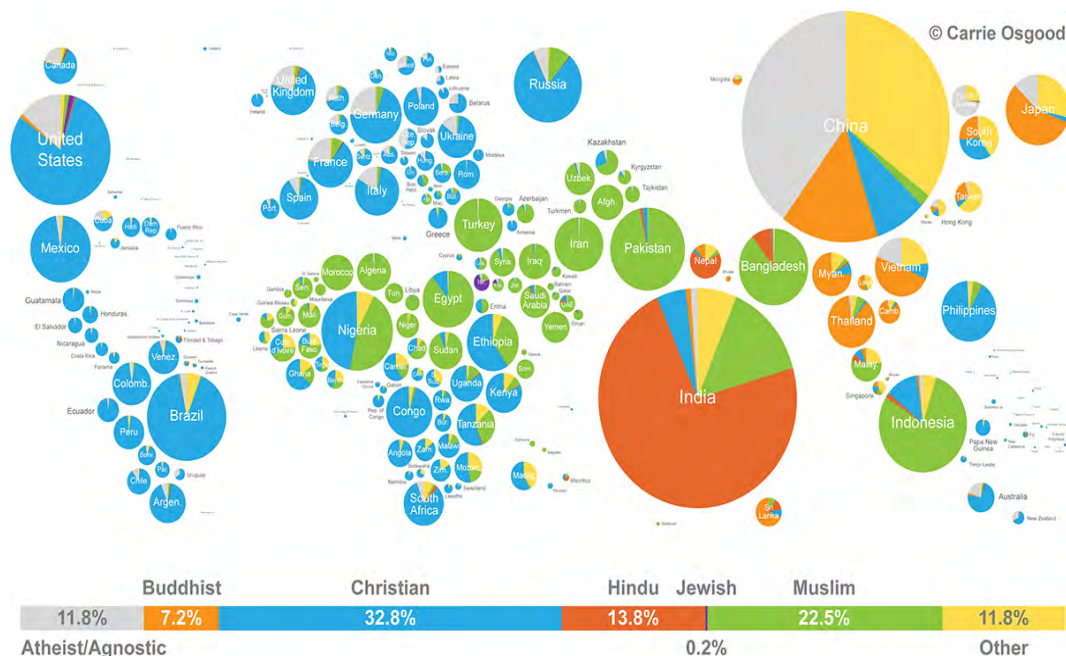


Figure 2. Map of the world religions distribution: spatial-regional cut

Source: [14].

Therefore, the strengthening of the intangible component in the structure of modern economic reproduction indicates the entry into a fundamentally new stage of the social division of labor, in which it acquires the status of the main factor of economic growth, including for the development of material production and global economic development. At the same time, the effectiveness of the latter determines increasingly by factors that not related directly to material production: training and cultural level of workers, their state of health, social qualifications, and management quality.

The last year has become an example of the influence of socio-cultural factors and traditions on economic development. It is about the ability of countries to deal with the unpredictable challenges that COVID-19 has become. In this context, the influence of society self-organization is clearly visible to create obstacles to mass panic, strict adherence to the rules and discipline. We believe that the development of the countries’ and the world potential as a whole takes place in the process of deepening cross-civilization-integration processes. Countries, possessing

economic, social, knowledge, information, digital, innovation and other resources, are integrating to improve the internal and external environment in the global economic space.

Conclusions. The analysis of modern trends in global development has made it possible to confirm the growing role of sociocultural factors. The civilization process can be viewed as a movement towards universal human planetary integration, towards the creation (already actually perfect) and improvement (if one looks optimistically in the future) of the global macro-civilization system. This approach sees only one side of reality. Its other side is no less important – the differentiation of humanity, the spheres of its life and forms of culture. The main civilizational challenges of global economic development identified in the course of the study are the following: spatial asymmetry in the development of countries, universalization of values, sociocultural differences, ethnic problems, religious differences, demographic and migration processes. In 2020 before these challenges, another one has been added: the ability of countries to respond adequately to non-standard situations of a planetary nature such as COVID-19 and to be able to mobilize forces to counter them. Therefore, in the world there is an organic unity of integration and differential processes, complementary and mutually conditioning each other, global consolidation of challenges and spatial asymmetry of development.

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Живко М. А., Заставний А. Р., Іващук О. В. Цивілізаційні виклики глобального економічного розвитку.

Обґрунтовано стратифікацію геопростору та виявлено на основі аналізу динаміки економічного зростання його просторові відмінності. Підтверджено вплив пандемії COVID-19 на сповільнення темпів економічного зростання та з'ясовано її негативні наслідки для інвестиційної сфери, адже різною є здатність країн адекватно реагувати на ці процеси. Визначено, що під впливом глобалізації світ виступає не як єдине ціле, а формується ядро розвинених країн і периферія, відбувається трансформація локальних цивілізацій. Акцентовано увагу на вивченні проблематики цінностей, які визначають стан розвитку суспільства. Проведено дослідження сутнісних характеристик цивілізацій та охарактеризовано ідеї основних європейських цивілізаційних шкіл. На основі концепції М. Рокіча визначено ознаки, що характеризують цінності. Підтверджено, що цінності, які домінують у суспільстві, є головним елементом культури. Деталізовано модель вимірювання культурної варіативності кроскультурної площини, яка була розроблена нідерландським психологом Г. Хофстеде, та проаналізовано вплив культурних особливостей на формування нової економіки. Проведено оцінювання дослідження «Всесвітній огляд цінностей» (World Values Survey). Підтверджено, що через неможливість повноцінної самореалізації особистості активізуються міграційні процеси, аналіз яких показує тенденцію до зростання. Обґрунтовано, що невирішеними в сучасному світі залишаються питання щодо природи соціокультурної цілісності цивілізацій і цивілізаційної ойкумени, які пов'язані з релігійними відмінностями та демографічними процесами. Проведено оцінювання демографічної ситуації у світі та з'ясовано її зростаючу динаміку й регіональні асиметрії. Здійснено просторовий аналіз розподілу країн у глобальному просторі за домінуючими релігіями та виявлено основні тенденції розвитку світових релігій. Аргументовано роль зміцнення нематеріальної складової в структурі сучасного економічного відтворення. Підтверджено, що розвиток потенціалу країн і світу загалом відбувається в процесі поглиблення кроскультурних цивілізаційно-інтеграційних процесів. Сформульовано основні цивілізаційні виклики глобального економічного розвитку, що формуються під дією різновекторних процесів у світі (просторова асиметрія розвитку країн, універсалізація цінностей, соціокультурні відмінності, етнічні проблеми, релігійні розбіжності, демографічні та міграційні процеси).

Ключові слова: цивілізаційні виклики, глобальний економічний розвиток, соціально-культурні суперечності, міжцивілізаційна взаємодія, культурні особливості.

Живко Максим Андрійович – кандидат економічних наук, заступник директора навчально-наукового інституту міжнародних відносин імені Б. Д. Гаврилишина Західноукраїнського національного університету (email: m.zhyvko.wuni.edu.ua, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7663-5737>).

Zhyvko Maksym Andriyovych – Ph.D. (Econ.), Deputy Director of the Academic Institute of International Relations n.a. B. D. Havrylyshyn of the West Ukrainian National University.

Заставний Андрій Романович – аспірант кафедри міжнародної економіки навчально-наукового інституту міжнародних відносин імені Б. Д. Гаврилишина Західноукраїнського національного університету (email: a.zastavnyy24@gmail.com, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2828-3332>).

Zastavnyy Andriy Romanovych – Postgraduate of the Department of international economics of the Academic Institute of International Relations n.a. B. D. Havrylyshyn of the West Ukrainian National University.

Іващук Олег Валентинович – аспірант кафедри міжнародних відносин та дипломатії навчально-наукового інституту міжнародних відносин імені Б. Д. Гаврилишина Західноукраїнського національного університету (email: olegiiva16@ukr.net, ORCID ID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6261-8688>).

Ivashchuk Oleh Valentynovych – Postgraduate of the Department of international relations and diplomacy of the Academic Institute of International Relations n.a. B. D. Havrylyshyn of the West Ukrainian National University.

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