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**PHILOSOPHY OF THE GEOPOLITICAL REFORMATION OF THE WORLD
IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION**

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Abstract

The relevance of the philosophic geopolitical research reformatting the world in the context of modern globalization challenges is that the modern world is unable to solve problems (economic, social, cultural, anthropological), including economic, health, education, culture, vaccination). The studying problems of geopolitical reformatting world in the context of modern globalization challenges are extremely relevant in general, so most researchers note the contradictory globalization effects on the geopolitical reformatting of the world. *Research methodology* – analysis methods and synthesis, modeling and forecasting, system and structural analysis, the use of a synergetic approach. *The purpose of the study* is to conceptualize the philosophy of geopolitical reformatting of the world in the context of modern challenges of globalization and at the theoretical level to study new problems of globalization, based on new approaches to globalization analysis and practical steps out of the global crisis.

The result of the research. 1. The geopolitical reformatting of the world as a set of political, economic, technological (digital) relations in the conditions of digitalization is defined. 2. Geopolitical reformatting problems of the world are analyzed. 3. Prospects for the formation of a new geopolitical reformatting of the world are revealed. 4. Long-term trends in the economy, politics and social sphere against the background of the coronavirus pandemic of 2020 have been identified. In modern conditions, every country, including Ukraine with its rich human capital, is trying to find its place in the global world, as the modern globalization world is in crisis since 2008-2009. During this time, the Western world not only failed to explain the causes of the crisis, to move the problems out of place, which were further exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis. It is concluded that the geopolitical reformatting formation of new world in conditions of stochasticity requires the development of a concept for managing sustainable socio-ecological, economic and social development processes. Priority should be given to global indicators, on the basis of which national, regional, local and other indicators can be formed.

Keywords: geopolitical reformatting of the world, globalization, COVID-19, digitalization, multipolarity.

**Problem statement in general and its connection
with important scientific or practical tasks**

The Western world has not been able to respond to crises at the level of operational, personal,

anti-crisis management, and at the level of operational management decisions. The Western world did not have time to transform to the extent necessary, but proved to be a leading link in deepening the problems

of these processes. At the origins of this crisis was the crisis of 2008-2009. The Western world today is focused on the quantitative side, not the qualitative one, so the world has entered a permanent structural crisis, which is deepened by geopolitical and geoeconomic multipolarity, requires reformatting the world and overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. As a result of these processes, today there is no real strategy for geoeconomic development, so modern civilization is at a turning point, as humanity is threatened by exacerbation of various global problems, crises and catastrophes, and growing social tensions. Due to the emergence of a large set of geopolitical and geoeconomic problems, it is important to analyze the problems of society in the context of geopolitical reformatting of the world. Even at the XXIII World Philosophical Congress (Athens, Greece, August 4 – 10, 2013) raised issues of forming a sense of community, which made it possible to understand the global concept of "we", to reach agreement between theories, concepts, beliefs, to move from modern world development, based on knowledge "to a society based on values", to solve the problems of civilizational development. The analysis shows that philosophers have repeatedly raised the question of the need to develop a strategy of geopolitical reform of the world in the context of modern challenges of globalization, based on the paradigm of global "challenges and responses", which would provide anti-crisis stable nature of social evolution. Such mechanisms are, first of all, established social institutions – economics, politics, law, culture, government.

Highlighting previously unsolved parts of the general problem to which this article is devoted

The unsolved part of the general problem of the research is the insufficient theoretical elaboration of the philosophy of geopolitical reformatting of the world in the context of modern challenges of globalization as a developing scientific direction, in a new understanding of cumulative changes, which acquire practical and worldview significance in COVID-19. . In the current conditions of global transformation of mankind, it is important to find ways out of complex political, economic, epidemiological crises. Today in Ukraine there is a certain deficit of theoretical and methodological reflection of tools and technologies to minimize entropic tendencies of the complex complication of events, which can be solved by sociodiagnostics of antientropic processes of globalization, which can contribute to the stability

of modern society. management. The formation and development of the philosophy of geopolitical reform of the world in the context of modern challenges of globalization is due, on the one hand, to the objective course of the globalization crisis process, and on the other – the influence of subjective factors of global governance paradigm. Socio-economic, socio-anthropological, socio-cultural principles, on which modern society of the XXI century is based, continue to deepen considerable reflections on anti-crisis global governance, requiring the development of such categorical forms of socio-philosophical discourse that could be consistent with modern realizations and globalization.

The purpose and formation of the purposes of article (statement of the task)

The aim of the research is to conceptualize geopolitical philosophy of the reformatting world in the context of modern challenges of globalization and to explore new globalization problems at the theoretical level, which are based on a new approaches of globalization analysis and practical steps out of the global crisis.

Objectives of the research:

1. To analyze the geopolitical reformatting of the world as a set of political, economic, technological (digital) relations in digitalization context.

2. Find out the geopolitical problems of the world.

3. To reveal formation prospects of a new geopolitical reformatting of the world.

4. Identify long-term economic, political and social trends against coronavirus pandemic background in 2020.

In modern conditions, every country, including Ukraine with its rich human capital, is trying to find its place in the global world, as a modern globalization world in crisis since 2008-2009. During this time, the Western world is not only able to explain the crisis causes, move the problems out of place, which were further deepened by COVID-19 crisis.

Research methodology.

Research methodology – methods of analysis and synthesis, modeling and forecasting, system and structural analysis, the use of a synergetic approach. Synergetic methodology is a search for conditions for identifying the mechanism of self-organization in conditions of instability in anthropo-socio-cultural systems. The synergetic approach involves a comprehensive consideration of different links levels and forms between the system elements, the development of which (links) enhances their

integrity and efficiency, multivariate development possibility, taking into account statistical (probabilistic) and dynamic laws and patterns. The synergetic approach involves finding ways for the general civilization survival and rationalization development of human relations with nature. On the way to strategic goal realization, it is important to realize the need for both rational and constructive basis, and entropic (scattering, unstable, destructive), which negatively affects firstly, weakening its effect. Instability and a certain chaos are a condition for stable and dynamic development, which occurs through the weakening, neutralization and even elimination of irrational forms. The latest global evolution pattern should be considered sustainable development as one that meets modern society needs, but at the same time threatens "the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Analysis of recent research and publications, which initiated the solution of this problem and on which the author relies

We rely on the work of R. Andriukaitiene, V. Voronkova, O. Kyvliuk, V. Nikitenko "Formation and development of smart society as high-minded, high-tech and high-intelligent community", 2017; Voronkova V. "Global governance: a textbook, 2020; Valentyna Voronkova, Oleg Punchenko, Marina Azhazha «Globalization and global governance in the fourth industrial revolution (Industry 4.0), 2020; Valentina Voronkova, Alla Cherep, Vitalina Nikitenko, Andriukaitiene, Regina «Conceptualization of digital expertise reality in conditions of stochastic insurance: nonlinear methodology», 2019; Oleksenko Roman, Voronkova Valentina, Nikitenko Vitalina " Digital reality examination as a factor achieving stability of the society in conditions of stochasticity (uncertainty, instability, bifurcation)", 2020; Mykola Kyrychenko «The impact of digital technologies on the development of human and social capital in digitalized society conditions», 2019; Vitalina Nikitenko «Evolution and further development of the real world in the conditions of technological changes in socio-philosophical discourse context», 2020; Vitalina Nikitenko, Regina Andriukaitiene, Oleg Punchenko «Sustainable digital economic concept formation: challenges, threats, priorities», 2019; V. Nikitenko «Digitalization impact on value orientations' changes in the modern digital society», 2019; Meadows Donella, Randers Jorgen, Meadows Dennis "Limits to Growth. 30 years later", Pabulum; Nikitenko V. "Evolution of sustainable development concept", 2020; Nikitenko Vitalina

«Digitalization impact on value orientations changes in the modern digital society, 2019; Skull Alla, Voronkova Valentina, Nikitenko Vitalina "The reverse side of technological innovations and their consequences in innovation and information society conditions ", 2020; Vitalina A. Nikitenko, Valentyna Voronkova, Regina Andriukaitiene, Roman Oleksenko «The crisis of the metaphysical human existence foundations as a global post-modernity problem and the ways of managerial solutions», 2021; A. Cherep, V. Voronkova, R. Andriukaitiene, V. Nikitenko "The concept of creative digital technologies in the tourism business in digitalization conditions ", 2020. It is in these works that globalization is closely linked with digitalization, which has affected all activity aspects.

Presentation of the main research material with obtained scientific results

1. Geopolitical reformatting of the world as a set of political, economic, technological (digital) relations in digitalization context.

Today, the globalized world has found itself without borders, including the United States, China, Russia, the countries of the European and Eurasian Union. All globalization aspects were in crisis, but the social modernization side of the global world was especially deepened, based on the basic living provision conditions for millions people in accordance with social standards; crisis of globalized processes as a factor in the formation of world order models; crisis of the bipolar world; demographic changes in the modern world. Geopolitical reformatting of the world as a set of political, economic, social, cultural relations is a complex and dynamic process considered in the context of modernity and postmodernity. Postmodern theorists see the geopolitical reformatting of the world as a transition from tradition to postmodernity, in which global governance eliminates the nation-state as a determining factor in social life. International social, political and cultural organizations are organizing among themselves and are beginning to use their national intermediaries in implementation context of the "global economy without borders", which has been greatly changed and is being changed by digital technologies. The geopolitical reformatting of the world should be seen as one that is realized in a post-industrial and information order, and today it is determined by the digital society and governance, which is generally realized as an informalized global governance. Robertson emphasizes the presence of global artifacts in the local institutionalization

context, in the context of which the global creation of locality takes place. In the context of Friedman and Robertson works, geopolitical reformatting of the world acts as a civilizational phenomenon, the opposite of which is glocalization, which complement and interpenetrate each other. Robertson's approach to the geopolitical reformatting of the world globalization is multidimensional, with an emphasis on the sociocultural processes that are adjacent to the postmodernity processes. The geopolitical reformatting of the world includes all the processes by which people are involved in a single process and the economy is globalized. In the "global history of the reformatting of the world" there is a growth of global communications, internationalization of human rights standards, globalism is formed as a world system based on the universalization of particularism. In the context of geopolitical reformatting of the world, there are corporations, international organizations, as a result of which the internationalization of the state takes place. There is an interaction of state-centric and multicentric worlds, hybrid spaces are developing in the context of information stochasticity and bifurcation. Geopolitical reformatting of the world means the contraction of the world and the intensification of awareness of the world as a whole, global processes play the role of social transformation of large parts of the world. The geopolitical reform of the world, as interpreted by the Washington institutions, ie the World Bank and the IMF, means in practice the rapid economic integration of rich and poor countries, in particular in the field of trade and investment. There are many arguments in favor of free trade and integration, the arguments of which are cultural in nature, but most of them are economic in nature. If close economic integration is carried out properly and in favor of geopolitical reformatting of the world, the production of goods and services tends to free trade, technological change and innovation, the permanent development of new knowledge. The costs of innovation and technical change can be shared among more consumers, and innovation and improvement potentially enrich every single citizen of the world faster and cheaper; new breakthrough technologies and management innovations are being developed, which are basically changing the management paradigm to innovation-digital in accordance with the development of common openness principles, anti-corruption, overcoming unpredictability, unpredictability and unstructuredness, disorder and chaos.

Competition in geopolitical era reforms world as usually felt by new players, and rethinking business towards new geopolitical processes is important for success. Many companies are still trying their hand at digital technology, or creating new independent divisions, but this is not enough. Some of the them have already succeeded in traditional industries have dared to completely reshape their business, rethinking everything despite the fear of defeat to succeed. The McKinsey Global Institute, one of the best think tanks for business and economic research, predicts that innovations available in only a few Internet sectors will increase the total value of the global economy by at least 6.2 trillion by 2025. dollars There must be a path to digitalisation that allows us to avoid the vast number of technological threats we face today. Thanks to the global mobilization of society and full control return over our devices and technologies, we will be able to use digital tools solely for the benefit of man. In other words, the means of changing the world are in the our hands. And how we use them depends not only on each individual, but also on us. Already today, digital technologies have changed the geopolitical reformatting of the world, destroyed entire industries, and given many companies the opportunity to succeed, so the urgent need for full digitalization – victory over competitors and success. In the conditions of geopolitical reformatting of the world, the best results are achieved by those enterprises and organizations that digitize their business. The team of leaders must take an inventory of various digital projects in different functions, brands, business units and regions to find ways to streamline and integrate them, helping to create new opportunities by expanding digital tools and technologies. The geopolitical reformatting of the world has shown that the technological revolution has created a contradiction between the globality of the information space and reality; this will objectively encourage national governments to introduce various measures to regulate information activity, which will accelerate in the future, for which it is necessary to prepare well.

2. Problems of geopolitical reformatting of the world

According to the analysis, the modern world has been unable to solve problems and respond to risks not only operationally but also at the level of decisions, as the Western world has not transformed to the extent necessary (the call was the crisis of 2008-2009). Even at that time, globalization did not presuppose any real geoeconomic multipolarity,

qualitative, structural development, but focused on the quantitative side of the issue, where the West abandoned the qualitative component of global development. The ideologues of globalization (John Urri, Emanuel Wallerstein, Richard Haas, Richard Florida) believed in the invisible hand of the market, resulting in a number of fundamental contradictions (contradictions between the principles of national sovereignty and global common values), which led to the crisis of globalization; heads of national governments have not been able to lead the modern world to development.

Today, every country is trying to find its place in a globalized world, as in the historical dimension, globalization is in a state of crisis from 2008-2009 and deepened by the crisis of 2020-2021, as a result of which the modern world began to take shape as a "global world without borders"., which shows the struggle for leadership (USA, China, Russia). The social modernization of nation-states has been in crisis, namely, how to provide millions of people with a social component, how to manage an active part of society that has increased consumer demand but has not gained access to earning opportunities. A situation arose which gave rise to the "precariat," the notion introduced by Guy Standing against the lumpen proletariat, and the opposite notion of the "creative class," introduced by Richard Florida.

On the one hand, there was the world of "wealthy rulers", and on the other, the world of people excluded from the processes of socio-economic development through automation, which put workers in a precariat that enjoyed part-time work and agreed to receive a minimum guaranteed income in exchange for non-participation in economic processes, owning digital surrogates, rather than having property. As the processes deepen, the destructive role of identity introduced by Samuel Huntington has arisen: due to the lack of full-fledged globalization, the growing algorithmization of social networks backed by the interests of "businesses", the "ordinary consumer" has little room to access information.

There was a situation related to the formation of a "digital bunker", which was the countries that are best prepared for the maximum existence of digital reality, which were covered by a digital shield and cultivated the economy of drones, artificial intelligence, robotics, and other countries became competitive space. As a result of these contradictions, the destruction of globalization has taken place, which has left humanity a "wild field", the further development of which must develop from

scratch. The degradation of most social institutions in both modern and postmodern times, which arose as a result of the atomization of global space, has led to chaos since the "Arab Spring" of 2000.

These processes contributed to the emergence of other crises in Eastern, Southeastern and Latin America, which began to occur as a competition result from global postmodernism and emergence models of a new social institutions architecture and cultural masters. Against the background of these processes in Ukraine there was a recession of 4, 2% in 2020-2021, which became the strongest in the last four years and showed the largest regression in all years. As a result of these destructive processes, new problems began to emerge, which began to constrain global transformations, and against their background new microregions, TNCs, and substate and network players began to emerge, which began to fill the "management vacuum" on a corporate basis.

Globalization as a rudiment and atavism has led to the emergence of a new world – the "world of new regions", in which the space of globalized relations began to narrow the remnants of a globalized information society (online games, news aggregators, online stores). object of competition from conditionally "national" systems and payment and settlement systems – from regional clones to global cryptocurrencies. The coronavirus problem has brought great problems to almost all countries that have been unable to solve it, and therefore the ordinary world has been at least incapable of existence, and the global world has faced the problem of strategic uncertainty, which can be called "complete catastrophe." The vestiges of globalization do not require the presence of a hegemonic state, and new geoeconomic macro-regions are the first step towards geopolitical multipolarity. Today, regionalization is seen as a competitive trend that forces political decision-making and changes in the economic system, and the pandemic forces us to put aside the "invisible hand of the market" and adopt a new tough scenario. The degradation and disintegration of the system of international law has led to a system of deregulation of international relations, as a result of which regulation may be formed on a regional basis by a coalition of countries.

All institutes, processes began to develop in a new way, new tendencies were formed. A new role for military force in global politics and economics has emerged, which could lead to a significant reduction in the importance of nuclear weapons and related military-political relations, including

nuclear deterrence, which should be the result of international discussions. A new state of digital society began to take shape – technological, political, social, which reveals new players in this field. The slowdown in economic globalization is associated with deglobalization or "slow globalization" (from the words slow – slow, globalization – globalization). The term "slow globalization" was used in 2015 by Dutch futurist Ajid Bakas and later popularized by The Economist. The COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the closure of borders and the rupture of supply chains, intensified the debate on deglobalization. In early March 2020, Harold James, Professor in History at the Pristan University, author of The End of Globalization. Lessons from the Great Depression "suggested that the spread of the coronavirus could accelerate the" globalization fading". Kenneth Rogoff believed that the global economy after the pandemic would be less globalized than it is now as a result of the slowdown in globalization, which would contribute to the economic downturn in all countries. International economic globalization process has gradually slowed down, confirming the KOF Globalization Index, which is formed by the Swiss Economic Institute. In 1990-2007, globalization grew rapidly, but the financial and economic crisis and the Great Recession that followed slowed this trend considerably. Globalization is now "under pressure", say the authors of the KOF Globalization Index: if in 2017 it rose to its record level, exceeding the base level of 2001 by 25%, in 2018 it fell by about 5%. Everything that happens with the processes of globalization, scientists call the slowdown or evolution of globalization, slow globalization. Paul Antras, a professor at Harvard University, believes that after a period of accelerated globalization, a period of slowdown is inevitable (European Central Bank Forum). The consulting company PwC called its economic forecast for 2020 "slow globalization as a kind of new globalization", in which the integration of the world economy is prolonged due to trade, financial and other flows, but at a slower pace.

Today, as a result of geopolitical reformatting of the world, new macro-regions have emerged:

1) Southeast Asia (China, Vietnam), where the United States does not abandon attempts to form a new geoeconomic and political coalition, reformatting ASEAN from an economic community to a politically active regional coalition;

2) The Eastern Mediterranean region, which is not self-sufficient in resources and can play an independent, geoeconomic and geopolitical role

only if it is supported externally and included in longer and longer economic chains;

3) The Persian Gulf is the most integrated potentially new macro-region with resources and access to a multi-vector logistics network (Saudi Arabia can constrain internal stability);

4) on the approach of India, which is becoming one of the largest geoeconomic regions, able to significantly change the geoeconomic map of the world, claiming post-global status "pole of the world", which is formed as a new center of geoeconomic power and postcoronavirus world consolidation. Given the growing world complexity, Ukraine is rethinking its place and role in the new geopolitical distribution of political forces on the reindustrialization basis and on the principles of reasonable state paternalism and social solidarity. The development of societies in stochastic geopolitical reformatting conditions of the world is to identify and understand the integrated mechanism of preserving the identity any change, which can be applied to complex systems, structures and integrity in general. To do this, we must determine the basic changing objects, which would involve the development on the basis of systemic, structural, hierarchical, dissipative, divergence, hierarchization, renewal and transformation principles as "really possible" in this process, the factors of which are eliminated and are transformed within this form of matter. Mankind is able to influence the nonlinear dynamics as a result of the complexity of the global world, for which it is necessary to form self-organizing mechanisms for the survival of society and to form the sources of development that supply the carriers of development.

3. Prospects for the formation of a new geopolitical reformatting of the world

In the context of globalization, there are corporations, international organizations, as a result of which the internationalization of the state takes place. There is an interaction of state-centric and multicentric worlds, hybrid spaces are developing in the context of information stochasticity and bifurcation. Globalization means the contraction of the world and the intensification of awareness of the world as a whole; global processes play the role of social transformation of large parts of the world. Globalization, as interpreted by the Washington institutions, ie the World Bank and the IMF, means in practice the rapid economic integration of rich and poor countries, in particular in trade and investment. There are many arguments in favor of free trade and integration, some of which

are cultural in nature, but most of them are economic in nature. If close economic integration is carried out properly and in favor of globalization, the production of goods and services tends to free trade, technological change and innovation, the relentless development of new knowledge.

The logic of combating the COVID-19 pandemic, the world's fastest way out of the recession, calls for the resumption of international cooperation and geoeconomic cooperation between states, as was the case at the height of globalization. Bloomberg Economics is currently looking at three future scenarios:

1) optimistic when global cooperation between the United States and other major economies continues to strengthen;

2) a stop scenario when globalization remains in standby mode;

3) pessimistic – when global ties split to the level that preceded China's accession to the World Trade Organization in 2001.

The new geopolitical reformatting of the world is a process of transformation and integration of national economies and political relations between countries into a single geoeconomic system with its own rules and common financial, trade and information space. This state of the world can be maintained either by the unconditional world hegemon that the United States became after the fall of the Soviet Union, or by the great powers that receive high incomes from global resource allocation, production, trade, and profit, if they do not challenge the system. .

But any transformation of the system through crises, conflicts, state competition, etc., or for internal reasons, leads to serious changes in geopolitics and economics. During periods of economic crisis, world production and international trade decline sharply, capital flows and trade fall, which sharply reduces the level of globalization. This was the case in 2020, when globalization multiplied the negative effects of the pandemic, and the global intensification of commodity chains and the interconnectedness of markets exacerbated the problems of most countries and suddenly plunged the entire world economy into recession. Since 2020, a new era in human history, which can be defined as a "mess", writes Deutsche Bank. Anti-globalization activists are holding an alternative forum to Davos in the Brazilian city of Porto Alegre, which is attended by more than 3,000 delegates from more

than 100 countries. The global epidemic has become a catalyst for global trends that began earlier, and has led to a strengthening of the role of the state through fiscal expansion and control over citizens.

4. Long-term trends in the economy, politics and social sphere against the background of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020.

Analysts note several long-term trends in the economy, politics and social sphere, which, in their opinion, come to the fore against the background of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020.

1. COVID: China offers the world a "digital concentration camp" because the global plague epidemic in the 15th century led to a total restriction of the freedom of European citizens, and the Spanish flu in the early 20th century affected the end of the first phase of globalization in the industrial world. relations between countries. Despite the economic downturn due to quarantine restrictions imposed by governments around the world to curb the spread of the coronavirus, the long-term consequences of a pandemic for the global economy will be enormous.

2. Long-term consequences of the pandemic: sluggish economic growth. Credit Suisse believes that the rise in global inflation should be expected if governments increase spending even more sharply and central banks begin to service their tasks. The post-war world is likely to be characterized by "sluggish economic growth and barely noticeable inflation," Swiss researchers write, although rising inflation remains an extreme risk that could be realized through demographic change or political factors.

3. A new era begins, one of the consequences which will return production to the original states and the diversification of supply chains. China, for its part, will curtail some expansion programs in Latin America and the Middle East, focusing on Southeast Asia.

4. Strengthening the state: An emergency state has allowed some state leaders to make emergency decisions bypassing parliaments. After the crisis, many will give up such powers, but some will want to leave them, says the research institute.

5. Control technologies and mass collection of personal data during a pandemic have opened up opportunities for states (and companies) to become "information empires." The age-old dilemma between privacy and public safety is more relevant than ever.

6. Renaissance of country life: an unprecedented transition to a remote form of work leads to a decrease in the popularity of megacities.

7. Socio-economic inequality: In many countries, a large proportion of workers employed in the informal sector, without basic social guarantees, are at risk of losing their earnings due to the pandemic. The authors of the Credit Suisse research believe that the need to overcome inequality could lead to new tax redistributions, triggering interstate capital and labor resources overflows.

8. Loss of well-being: The coronavirus pandemic has had an extremely negative impact on the well-being of the world's population, according to the annual Credit Suisse – Global Wealth Report.

There must be a path to digitalisation that allows us to avoid the vast number of technological threats we face today. Thanks to the global society mobilization and the return of full control over our devices and technologies, we will be able to use digital tools solely for man benefit. In other words, changing means of the world are in the our hands. And how we use them depends not only on us individually, but also on us together. Already today, digital technologies have changed the world, destroyed entire industries, and given many companies the opportunity to succeed, so the urgent need for full digitalization – victory over competitors and success. In terms of digitalization, the best results are achieved by those entrepreneurs who digitize their business. The team of leaders must take stock of various digital projects in different functions, brands, business units and regions to find ways to streamline and integrate them, helping to create new opportunities by expanding digital tools and technologies. Globalization is contributing to the technological revolution acceleration, which must be well prepared for, in the future.

Conclusions of the research and prospects for further exploration in this direction.

Obviously, it is time to move to a more rational world and reform the global ownership structure, modes of production, politics and social sphere. It is necessary to reduce structural risks and abandon the policy of sanctions. The asymmetry of the global labor and income divisions, financial and information flows, control over key nodes, the use of law as a weapon to destroy the economy of competitors – all this plays against the prospects of creating a new, fairer global system. Technological rivalry between major powers, primarily the United States and China,

causes a number of problems, but may bring some benefits. Now the international community is facing a dichotomy – cooperation for the common good, or general chaos. To overcome the globalization crisis, the leading economic powers need to agree on cooperation and divide the problems into those that can be solved and those that cannot be solved (inequality and debt problems), but can be managed. If this works out, the consequences of the future crisis will be mitigate. Conversely, if the cold and hot wars for dominance, resources and markets become a reality, the world does not expect anything good. Mankind faces the task of creating a new global system that will reduce political, economic, climatic and resource risks and introduce a new social ideology based on rational use of resources, social justice and social relations morality. To create a fundamentally new economy and overcome the imbalances of the current system, another round of scientific and technological revolution is needed – the emergence of a new technological system, but there are a number of obstacles along the way. The amount of fundamental knowledge discovered by mankind has reached its limit. Experts must answer the question: is it possible to resume globalization when the current world economy model has reached its limits and the world is on the brink of systemic crisis and prolonged depression, and the pandemic has only deepened some problems. And if this is not possible, then the question arises: what should be the new globalization model, who will take on the role of leaders: big powers, TNCs or socio-political movements?

Practical recommendations

1. New geopolitical formation reformatting world in stochasticity conditions requires the development of a concept for managing the sustainable socio-ecological processes, economic and social development. Priority should be given to global indicators, on the basis of which national, regional, local and other indicators can be formed. All these indicators can be presented in absolute and relative terms, including indicators of social sphere – health, quality of life, social activity, demographic and other indicators.

2. The philosophy of the information economy destroys the old order and the old industrial game rules and even post-industrial society. Information technologies should be further developed that contribute to the technological breakthrough and increase the place and role of man in the digital society, which requires the formation of digital civilization "new spirit".

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ФИЛОСОФИЯ ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ПЕРЕФОРМАТИРОВАНИЯ МИРА В КОНТЕКСТЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ВЫЗОВОВ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

Актуальность исследования философии геополитического переформатирования мира в контексте современных вызовов глобализации в том, что современный мир оказался неспособным решать проблемы (экономические, социальные, культурные, антропологические), среди которых проблемы экономики, здравоохранения, образования, культуры, вакцинации населения. Проблемы исследования геополитического переформатирования мира в контексте современных вызовов глобализации чрезвычайно актуальны в целом, поэтому большинство исследователей отмечает противоречивость последствий влияния процессов глобализации на геополитическое переформатирование мира. Методология исследования – методы анализа и синтеза, моделирования и прогнозирования, системного и структурного анализа, использования синергетического подхода, которые помогли проникнуть в глубину исследуемых процессов. Цель исследования – концептуализация философии геополитического переформатирования мира в контексте современных вызовов глобализации и теоретически исследовать новые проблемы глобализации, в основе которой новые подходы к анализу глобализации и практические шаги выхода из глобального кризиса, в который попал современный мир. Результат исследования. 1. Определены геополитическое переформатирование мира как совокупность политических, экономических, технологических (цифровых) отношений в условиях диджитализации. 2. Проанализированы проблемы геополитического переформатирования мира. 3. Раскрыты перспективы формирования нового геополитического переформатирования мира. 4. Выявлены долгосрочные тенденции в экономике, политике и социальной сфере на фоне коронавирусной пандемии 2019-2020. В современных условиях каждая страна, в том числе и Украина со своим богатым человеческим

капіталом, намагається знайти своє місце в глобальному світі, так як сучасний світ глобалізації знаходиться в стані кризи, починаючи з 2008-2009 рр. За цей час західний світ не тільки не зміг пояснити причини кризи, зсунути проблеми з місця, ще більше поглибила кризу COVID-19. Зроблено висновок, що формування нового геополітичного перформатування світу в умовах стохастичності вимагає розробки концепції управління процесами сталого соціо-еколого-економічного та соціального розвитку. Пріоритет повинен належати глобальним показателям, на базі яких можуть формуватися національні, регіональні, локальні та інші показники.

Ключові слова: геополітичне перформатування світу, глобалізація, COVID-19, цифровізація, багатополарність

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ФІЛОСОФІЯ ГЕОПОЛІТИЧНОГО ПЕРФОРМАТУВАННЯ СВІТУ У КОНТЕКСТІ СУЧАСНИХ ВИКЛИКІВ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ

Анотація

Актуальність дослідження філософії геополітичного перформатування світу у контексті сучасних викликів глобалізації у тому, що сучасний світ виявився нездатним вирішувати проблеми (економічні, соціальні, культурні, антропологічні), серед яких проблеми економіки, охорони здоров'я, освіти, культури, вакцинації населення). Проблеми дослідження геополітичного перформатування світу у контексті сучасних викликів глобалізації є надзвичайно актуальними у цілому, тому більшість дослідників відмічає суперечливість наслідків впливу процесів глобалізації на геополітичне перформатування світу. Методологія дослідження – методи аналізу і синтезу, моделювання і прогнозування, системного і структурного аналізу, використання синергетичного підходу. Мета дослідження – концептуалізація філософії геополітичного перформатування світу у контексті сучасних викликів глобалізації і на теоретичному рівні дослідити нові проблеми глобалізації, в основі якої нові підходи до аналізу глобалізації та практичні кроки виходу з глобальної кризи, у яку потрапив сучасний світ. Результат дослідження. 1. Визначено геополітичне перформатування світу як сукупність політичних, економічних, технологічних (цифрових) відносин в умовах діджиталізації. 2. Проаналізовано проблеми геополітичного перформатування світу. 3. Розкрито перспективи формування нового геополітичного перформатування світу. 4. Виявлено довгострокові тенденції в економіці, політиці і соціальній сфері на тлі коронавірусної пандемії 2020 р. В сучасних умовах кожна країна, у тому числі і Україна зі своїм багатим людським капіталом, намагається знайти своє місце у глобальному світі, так як сучасний світ глобалізації знаходиться у стані кризи, починаючи з 2008-2009 рр. За цей час західний світ не тільки не зміг пояснити причини кризи, зсунути проблеми з місця, які ще більше поглибила криза COVID-19. Зроблено висновок, що формування нового геополітичного перформатування світу в умовах стохастичності вимагає розробки концепції управління процесами сталого соціо-еколого-економічного та соціального розвитку. Пріоритет повинен належати глобальним показателям, на базі яких можуть формуватися національні, регіональні, локальні та інші показники.

Ключові слова: геополітичне перформатування світу, глобалізація, COVID-19, цифровізація, багатополарність

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