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The impact of global changes on the structure of the world economy as an interconnected system

Global challenges of recent years have fundamentally changed the perception of stability, reliability and predictability of international political and economic processes. The COVID-19 pandemic, unprecedented in its scale and impact, has caused a chain reaction in the world economic system, exposing the vulnerability of even the most developed countries to disruption of logistical chains, lack of strategic resources and health crises. Against this background, the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine has become not only the most acute security threat to Europe since World War II, but also a catalyst for rethinking the foundations of the international order. In the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war, and especially during the intensive intervention phase, a fundamental transformation of the nature, instruments and priorities of Ukraine's economic development is observed, which requires a detailed scientific analysis of the country's geoeconomic positioning in the modern world.

In the new reality, signs of the collapse of the classical model of globalization, which envisaged the free movement of capital, goods, services and ideas, are becoming increasingly evident. It is gradually being replaced by a fragmented, ideologically and economically segmented world, where states increasingly resort to protectionism, selective economic cooperation and instrumentalization. dependencies . All this is accompanied by growing distrust, intensifying competition for resources, and a revision of international obligations. There is a danger of a new "normality" based on situational alliances, power pressure, economic blackmail, and ignoring the principles of sustainable development.

Key signals indicating a potential change in the global economic model include: weakening the influence of global institutions and leveling the established "rules of the game"; active use of protectionist instruments; changing ethical norms in the international business environment; fragmentation of global interaction not only in the economic sphere, but also in the political, diplomatic and security spheres; application of political, diplomatic and information pressure to obtain preferences in access to natural resources, logistics and infrastructure networks; actual abandonment of climate policy goals - the desire for short-term economic benefits prevails over commitments to the "green transition", which is accompanied by ignoring environmental consequences. At present, these processes have not yet formed a complete and stable system, but are significant indicators of a possible institutional shift.

The use of geoeconomic levers in competitive struggle is an important aspect of geoeconomics . Geoeconomic tools help to understand the relationship between the economic strategies of countries and their geographical location, resources and spatial aspect, as well as to assess the impact of these factors on economic competition. Competitive struggle between countries and the use of economic levers in the context of global economic integration and globalization are used by all countries of the world, regardless of the level of development, to attract investment. In today's world, a new paradigm of interaction between developing countries and the world economy is being formed. Developing countries, as a rule, have significant potential in the form of natural resources, demographic dividend, expansion of the domestic market and infrastructure development.

The traditional model of cooperation, in which developed countries were the main sources of investment and technological development, is being replaced by a new model in which developing countries are no less actively attracting investment and interacting with each other. The new paradigm of development and cooperation between developing countries is based on the principles of mutually beneficial participation, exchange of experience, technologies and investments. Various formats of cooperation are used, such as the creation of regional integration blocks, scientific research, education, infrastructure projects.

For example, Ukraine actively supports the development of the GUAM bloc and the Black Sea Cooperation. Developing countries participate in international organizations and forums, and their voice is increasingly taken into account in making global economic decisions. Together, they form blocs with the same or similar interests, which allows them to increase their position in the world economy. With the beginning of full-scale Russian aggression in Ukraine in February 2022, the country is in the spotlight in the world economy. A powerful transformation of the economic and political space of Eurasia is taking place. The new paradigm of development and cooperation between developing countries is the result of the evolution of the geopolitical and economic situation in the world, in which geoeconomics plays an important role in analyzing the growth and development of these countries and their impact on the world economy.

Today, the mechanisms of geoeconomic interaction are a key factor explaining the need to change the development model in the global economy.

Global challenges, such as the Russian-Ukrainian war, changing distribution of economic power, increasing global competition, the development of new technologies and dynamics in consumer demand, require a new approach to development and cooperation. Modern challenges in the field of ecology and climate also require changes in previous development models in order to achieve sustainability and preserve natural resources for future generations.

The geoeconomic mechanisms of positioning each country in the world, including Ukraine, are determined by changes in geopolitical, economic, financial, technological and social conditions. Today's geoeconomic position of Ukraine shows that the world economy is struggling to cope with the previous development model, that it is necessary to accept challenges and defend its position in the world, and strive for sustainable and fair development.

The use of geoeconomic tools allows states and companies to predict and respond to changes in the global economy, make rational decisions, and optimize their economic and political interests. It also allows for the effective use of opportunistic opportunities, such as foreign trade relations, investments, and access to markets and resources.