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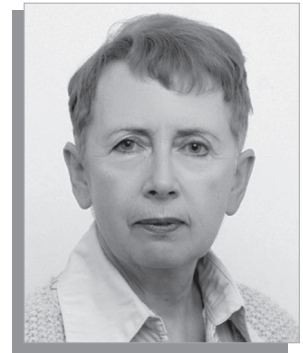


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ECONOMIC CONTRADICTIONS OF GLOBALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION UNDER THE HYBRID WAR AND POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION¹

Authors have considered the main contradiction of modernity between globalization, which develops at the expense of information and financial technologies, and localization of material and labour resources being unable to move in space at the speed of information and financial flows. Authors have disclosed understanding of space-time integrity and regularity of processes for accomplishing urgent goals for the direct exit from the war,

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medium-term goals for ensuring sustainable development, and a long-term process of forming a new information and network economy should become a methodological imperative for structuring the goals for the renovation and post-war reconstruction of Ukraine's economy. Authors have suggested to highlight a leading goal (sector) being subject to the concentration of efforts and stipulating the subordination of other goals at each stage.

Key words: globalization, localization, post-war economy, recovery, reconstructive, information and network society.

JEL Classification: B41, N4.

Problem setting. The globalization epoch is surviving a crisis. This process manifests through all the basic processes and is recognized by the global community (“Vidnovlennia ta rekonstruktsiia ekonomiky Ukrainy: naukova dopovid”, 2022). Estimating the Davos Forum 2022, Stiglitz (2022) has noticed that “a forum traditionally committed to championing globalization was primarily concerned with globalization's failures: broken supply chains, food- and energy-price inflation, and an intellectual-property regime that left billions without COVID-19 vaccines just so that a few drug companies could earn billions in extra profits”. However, modernity has not been rigorously comprehended because speeches of a majority of business and political leaders in Davos seemed to be banal.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Nowadays, on the one hand, there is a lack of considerations regarding how and why everything has gone such a wrong way. On the other hand, there are erroneous hyper-optimistic reflections, which have been dominating in the period of globalization flourishing. Globalization problems, implications, and contradictions are widely discussed in the modern world. There will be great and complicated research work regarding ascertaining reasons and forms of contemporary collisions of globalization (Chang, 2008; Soros, 2000; Robinson, & Adzhemohlu, 2016; Stiglitz, 2022; Shaihorodskiyi, 2012; Naumkina, & Tkachuk, 2005; Pavlenko, 2002). Nevertheless, globalization is the one side of a process, which always and everywhere has another opposite side being inseparable part of the very process, as well as its sides. This opposite and inseparable side of globalization is localization. *The main contradiction of modernity is a contradiction between globalization, which develops at the expense of information and financial technologies, and localization of material and labour resources being unable to move in space at the speed of information and financial flows.*

An objective of the paper. Contradictions are naturally resolved owing to emergence of new formations, where controversies find methods for the movement, interconversion, and combination of opposites. Otherwise, contradictions are not resolved. This leads to destroying the very process together with its contradictions, which manifest its sense. There are various methods and forms of movement and

handling contradictions. They may fall into certain methods, e.g. a method for mediation of contradictions, balancing, reaching a compromise, complication through deepening the controversy, etc. However, the most thorough and system contradictions are handled through the change in structure and mechanisms of functioning of a system. The purpose of our research is to analyse the movement and solving contradictions of globalization and localization within the historical development of socio-economic systems under the hybrid war and post-war reconstruction.

Main findings. Although the historical process is regular and objective, it is manifested by subjective human activities adding peculiarities and variations to forms regularities manifest in. The variation enhances in the process of transferring from tangible forms of the human existence to ideal ones realized through human consciousness. General logics of the historical evolvement is highly concentrated in changes in economic forms, while peculiarities – in changes in civilization forms of the human existence (“*Formatsiia i tsyvilizatsiia. Suchasni kontseptsii suspilnoho rozvytku*”, 2010). Changes in the international and world orders are characterized by the historical cyclicity. In the end of last year, Ray (2021) introduced a book dedicated to the changing world orders. It became an international bestseller and is widely discussed by specialists and international scientific, political, and business communities. Having generalized big data, which is concerned with criteria such as development of education, innovations, and technologies, competitiveness of countries in global markets, amounts of production, a share in world trade, military capacity, opportunities of a financial centre in capital markets, power of currency as reserve one, the author indicated large cycles lasting 250 years with transition periods of 10–20 years (dating back to the middle of the second millennium).

To classify the historical evolvement of the world system, scientists have begun to actively use a notion of world order. Although it has quickly turned into a general narrative, its essence cannot be clearly crystallized. There is a wide range of approaches significantly differing from each other. Therefore, it is necessary to explain how this notion may be used. The world order is referred to as informal and formal rules for building and implementing international relations between the world system’s entities within the global institutional environment and time. The world order is an outcome of development of the international order, which has had nothing to do with the world order, to a level of the global world.

The world order correlates with national orders, which regulate public relations in a country, through international relationships. Basic rules for building a national state are usually represented by a constitution – the main law underlying the whole system of national legislation. In democratic countries, there is division of power into legislative, executive, and judiciary powers. Laws underpin primary and

secondary acts for different levels of administration. In addition, they may be supplemented by various traditions, routines, and informal rules impacting human behaviour no less than formal ones.

In contrast to national orders, international orders are concerned with inter-state and inter-ethnic relationships and are regulated within interactions between countries from a certain spatial areola. The world order forms together with intensive development of international trade and international affairs, and coincides with extensive development of capitalist relationships in time. In the process of international competition, particular countries achieve technological, economic, and military leadership. These countries gain opportunities to establish orders they consider as appropriate ones. Moreover, other countries voluntarily or forcibly agree with such orders. Technological leadership provide advantages in spheres being preferable in international relationships (sailing in a period of intensive development of trade and trade capital, the industrial development in a period of industrial capital supremacy, development of a monetary and credit sphere in transition to dominance of financial capital). Each of these stages conforms to leadership of a country being the most successful in implementing historical advantages. Holland was a leader of the trade capital epoch (the second half of the 16th century – the first half of the 17th century). With development of industrial capital, leadership is passed to England (the second half of the 17th century – the beginning of the 20th century). The formation of financial capital has made the USA a leader (the first half of the 20th century – current time). Leadership of these countries has been accompanied by strengthening and the wide usage of their currencies in international transactions. The British pound sterling has ousted the Dutch guilder from prevailing positions. In turn, the former has been replaced by the USA dollar. The assertion of leadership occurs through rivalry and the escalation of contradictions and war. Owing to globalization, international orders, which had been succeeding each other, have become world ones and turned localization into an element of own realization.

The transition from industrial and market to information and network economies, which has begun recently, transfers a major content of globalization processes to virtual space being a living environment for information, which is becoming a determinative factor for implementing the real technological, economic, and social processes. This characteristic also applies to wars as the most severe forms for handling contradictions. While the first two world wars have been occurring within real and spatially localized margins, the modern war is hybrid and global. It contemplates the blur of boundaries between war and peace and includes military, economic, information, and civilization components. A country may not be a formal participator of an armed conflict, may be spatially far away from military actions, but may actually provide a warring country with data of electronics intelligence

(nowadays, this is essential component of success), deliver weapons, etc. A military conflict may be a proxy-war occurring between particular entities, but actually realize the interests of other global players.

It is worth mentioning that the global world order comprises certain levels of its manifestation. At the upper levels, rules and norms change more frequently than at the lower ones. Numerous changes have arisen from wars, which had been occurring, for instance, before the formation of the world economy, namely changes in borders of countries, territorial division of the world, zones of influence, and the world order. The outcomes have been fixed in corresponding agreements. Despite these changes, general rules of war and peace, relationships between winners and losers, and international rules of behaviour have not been significantly modified. Only the World War I destroyed this order. This has resulted in changes in both national and world orders. The Revolution of 1917 in Russia, which occurred in the course of the World War I, as well as the evolvement of two world systems after the World War II has created a new world order based on co-existence and fighting of two socio-economic systems in different forms.

According to this conception, a large cycle begins after a great military conflict, which results in establishing a new world order, where a new country begins to play a leading role. It consolidates own power, create corresponding institutions, and ensures prosperity. At the top of this historical movement, prosperity always increases, a new generation live in more comfortable conditions, demands and debts grow, and a government, using a reserve currency, resolve own problems at the expense of emission of additional monetary units. All these factors lead to accumulation of problems, strengthening the social inequality, and weakening the government institutions. Subsequently, an economy transits to a stage of decline. A weakened country cannot counteract new strengthening countries. Effects of wars result in redistribution of world power and formation of a new world order. The rise and fall of the Dutch Empire, the British Empire, and the rise of the USA as a world leader has occurred according to such scenario.

In general, we may agree with such approach, taking into account clarification regarding acceleration of the historical process, existence of different levels of the world order, and peculiarities of a contemporary process of globalization. Changes in world orders have been breaking points for resolving contradictions of globalization and localization. They have always begun with wars as the acute manifestation of contradictions between the inter-state and regional interests and have ended with peace, which, for some time, has handled these contradictions and renovated world interrelationships. On the level of forming the new world orders concerned with territorial division and regulation of relationships of leading countries, we may indicate:

The Peace of Westphalia (1648), which formed a new order in Europe after the end of the Thirty Years' War, which had touched almost all the European countries, and stipulated a corresponding system of international relations grounded in a conception of state sovereignty (Dmytriiev, 2001).

The Congress of Vienna (September 1814 – June 1815), which was attended by more than two hundred of diplomats from almost all the European countries. The Congress redrew the political map of Europe and transformed Europe into a community of legitimate monarchies (Videnska systema mizhnarodnykh vidnosyn).

The Treaty of Versailles (1919), which integrated outcomes of the World War I and became a precarious basis for inter-state relationships after the separate treaty between the USA and Germany (1921) being practically identical to the Treaty of Versailles but not comprising articles on the League of Nations and responsibility of Germany for the unleashed war (“Versalsko-Vashynhtonska systema”, 2009). These arrangements have been stipulated by considerable contradictions between the countries, the revolution in Russia, and general instability. The parties have constantly violated the Treaty, which became invalid in 1937.

The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences (1945), which summarized outcomes of the World War II and formed the post-war world order, including state border changes, denazification, demilitarization, democratization, and decartelization of Germany, as well as solutions on principles for establishment of the UNO and its activity (Tanasiichuk, 2020). The dissolution of the USSR introduced a crisis of the post-war world order, which has gone through several stages and has recently achieved the highest devastating point.

In addition, we may indicate civilizational cycles. There are theories considering the history of humankind as the change of civilizational cycles with the permanently reducing duration. Authors of these theories outline stages of the emergence, development, flourishing, and decline of civilization. Despite the fact that civilizations do not grow into one another, but succeed each other, their co-existence on the same territory and the existence of human communities on them impart the integrity to the historical process. Nevertheless, the latter cannot be understandable as a linear process. The civilizational order is one of fundamental grounds for the world order. Hence, civilizational competition frequently manifests through technological, economic, social, and culturological forms, and only at the top of contradictions exists in its own form. Thus, civilizational wars are the most devastating and hybrid.

As contemporary scientists believe, the Peace of Westphalia laid the groundwork for the modern world order, where sovereign states act drawing on international law principles. Events, which had occurred after the dissolution of the USSR,

reached their apogee in Russia's war on Ukraine and in the confrontation of the most powerful world players. This war has actually questioned basic principles of the international law, including rights to property and sovereignty. Not only does this war destroy certain forms of historical embodiment of the world order at the beginning of the 21st century, but also abolishes fundamental basics affirmed by the Westphalia system. The world stands on the threshold of a principally new world order, where governments (with blurred sovereignty), as well as multinational corporations, mainly information and digital ones being already more powerful than many countries and possessing both common-divided property and power in various countries and the global environment, become leading players; where economic relationships primarily transfer to the virtual space, and digital currencies crowd out national monetary units; where rules and norms of human vital activity are mainly formed within global networks, and inter-state relationships recede into the background, giving way to direct relationships between humans as the global environment's entities.

The formation of hybrid global and local systems called «war-peace», on the one hand, is a form of the manifestation of contradictions between globalization and localization and, on the other hand, is a way of their movement and resolving. As a result of wars, unbalanced elements (sub-systems) of economic systems come into balance becoming the ground for further development. This balance may be achieved at a lower level of development compared to a previous one and may consist in redivision of an economic environment and the potential, etc. Combining the war and peaceful characteristics creates an opportunity for resolving the contradictions rather than for accumulating them.

The post-war reconstruction of Ukraine's economy has to handle contradictions between globalization and localization in two contexts. Firstly, there is a need for searching the effective spatial localization of productions based on internal and external (export) needs. Secondly, it is important to ensure reproduction of the national economic complex within the global economic environment. Ways for handling these contradictions also contradict. Localization of productions and development of their export potential may restrict the internal market in case of price disparities whereas accomplishing goals of proportional development of the national economy may negatively influence profitability of enterprises in case of their prior orientation towards external market under price disparities. Searching for ways to resolve these contradictions between globalization and localization is a prerogative of the government's economic policy.

All these facts should be considered in the process of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine's economy, which will also be a form of handling controversies between globalization and localization within the local environment of our country.

Complexity and peculiarities of military, political, and socio-economic situations are also related to spatial localization of certain contradictions in Ukraine, namely its internal contradictions accumulated since the declaration of independence, contradictions of the USA and Russia as two major and the most powerful military forces being able to terminate each other and the world in general; contradictions of Russia with Ukraine and the EU regarding the entry of Ukraine into the EU.

In the process of reconstructive renovation, it is essential to ascertain and practically implement the own interest of Ukraine, taking into consideration all its geographical, geopolitical, historical, mental, and other characteristics, and to determine ways for realization of own interest under volatile conditions of the formation of a new world order. Settling this problem includes three major components:

- a) understanding own interest being objective for the existence of a country and its sovereignty and not coinciding with the interests of political elites or certain groups of population;
- b) ascertaining the tendencies of technological, economic, social, political, and spiritual development of the world and its main vectors;
- c) indicating the ways for joining the global world, which will enable to most efficiently realize own interest.

Own interest of Ukraine consists in:

- a) preserving and developing its people as a community of humans living on the territory of a country. Comprehending this interest is complicated because, as to S. Huntington, the fault line of civilizations passes through the territory of Ukraine (Huntington, 1997). This has become one of factors for Russia's war on Ukraine and implies a permanent problem, which has internal expressions. Acuity of this problem is supported from outside;
- b) determining the ways for using own geographical, resource, historical, mental, and other peculiarities as advantages in socio-economic development of a country and in its international competitive fight bearing signs of turbulence.

Major players influencing changes in the world order, depending on or regardless of their desire, are primarily the following: the USA as the most powerful country of the modern world alongside Great Britain, the EU, and other allies; China as a dynamically developing country being equal to the USA by the GDP level; Russia, which has the relatively weak economy, but possesses the powerful neutral and nuclear potential; other world with the relatively neutral and balancing position in the world confrontation and the increasing capacity.

General tendencies, which have manifested themselves, will continue. The most important are as follows: the reduction of the US share of the world production and escalation of internal economic and social contradictions in this country; the

increment of internal problems in the EU; economic strengthening of China and the increase of its role in the global world; the increase of shares and the role of Eastern countries in the world economy; the decrease of the role of the USA dollar in the world financial system and the gradual formation of several currency zones (the USA dollar, euro, yuan, and ruble) supplemented by parallel extension of the stable coin usage in international transactions; the intensification of contradictions and formation of the new polarity and configuration of major world centres; redivision of real power between national governments and multinational, usually monopolistic, corporations in the global environment; the increase of importance of digital technologies in all the spheres of a society's vital activity; changes in structure of spatial localization of productions related to implementing digital technologies and geopolitical factors; the increase of social stratification in developed countries caused by implementing new technologies, which simplify labour and force out employees from productions; development of network social relationships and the formation of a network human with blurred personality (a human's consciousness and motivation of behaviour are more and more formed within networks; this creates significant opportunities for mass manipulation of public mood; increasing estrangement of elites from the interests of broad masses of population and a tendency for changes of outflowing patterns of political power; the decrease of international law role and strengthening of power components in international relationships; reformatting of international organizations as a component of the new world order formation (Zhelezniak, 2022).

The above-mentioned tendencies will increase for decades. Under such conditions, from the standpoint of Ukraine in the global world, we should primarily take into account that the new order formation, particularly at the current stage, will not change the essence of confrontation between the USA and Russia. Thus, in the context of the new world order formation, Ukraine is interested in fulfilment of foreign-policy conditions for achieving the security and stability in own post-war revival. The end of the war is the primary basis for such revival. The reconstruction nature of Ukraine's economic rebuilding contemplates establishing the new structure grounded in applying modern technologies and contemporary approaches to spatial localization of productions rather than reproduction of the old one. The socio-economic system reconstruction should be aimed at creating conditions for effective employment, ensuring the increase of population incomes, overcoming poverty, the decrease of social stratification, and creating conducive conditions for business and investing. It should be oriented towards creating the national entrenched socio-economic development primarily drawing on the usage of national material and labour resources and creating the greatest number of units for resource recycling in the country.

According to the established purpose, there is a need to structure the most important goals and approaches to their accomplishment. At the same time, it is essential to draw on assessment of the real position of the economy and society, as well as understanding the main tendencies of the world development and reconstructive mechanisms. The rational choice of Ukraine in the reconstructive development consists in:

- adequate evaluating the reality;
- establishing objectives, which, on the one hand, conform to real opportunities and, on the other hand, start from the usage of peculiarities and advantages being inherent to Ukraine;
- finding means for achieving objectives (including corresponding material, financial, and labour resources, economic mechanisms, and special tools).

The choice of means for achieving objectives contemplates acquiring various experiences of rebuilding in a post-war period from around the world. Studying these experiences affirms futility of mechanic copying and the necessity for finding a method of actions being adequate to post-war conditions in Ukraine.

Among the most important directions of objective changes determining the conditions of reconstruction, we may highlight the following ones: development of the information and network economy, which includes dissemination of information, digital, and neural network technologies, stipulates significant changes in ownership relationships, labour forms, and distribution of manufacturing results (changes in intellectual property forms, development of mutual usage, cluster and district types of organizing the vital space, remote work, unconditional, rental, and premium types of revenues, etc.); the orientation towards energy efficiency, environmentally friendly productions, and the green economy (Heiets, Podolets, & Diachuk, 2022). Under Ukraine's conditions, this stipulates the necessity for the usage of non-traditional mechanisms for financing of solutions for such problems. *A structural policy*, which is aimed at creating the economic architectonics being able to ensure the modern design for socio-economic development, should become a centre of exerting the government's efforts. The structural policy may be a core element of all the other types of policies, namely *budget, tax, monetary, credit, and investment* ones. The structural policy may draw on *combining of strategic planning and the market self-organization*. On the one hand, it derives from determining the leading finished goods: a) goods providing a human's vital activity (nutrition, housing, medicines, items for long-term consumption); b) goods distributed owing to forming the new technological era (electro-technical gadgets, information and digital technologies, etc.). On the other hand, it derives from existing resources (including from neutral ones) being necessary for manufacturing of these goods and being aimed at creating the

greatest possible number of units for manufacturing of these goods in Ukraine. Financing of investments in new types of production is provided at the expense of combining the government targeted lending and involving private capital (a general rule: if there are resources for production, there will be no problems with financing). The targeted long-term lending may be realized at the expense of emission funds through a government loan institution at low interest rates (with involvement of commercial banks as operators gaining return on expenses rather than a loan sum) and at the expense of budgetary funds. Since emissive monetary units are issued for the creation and movement of new value, this will not lead to the excessive increase of inflation.

Such approach contemplates the refusal from the inflation targeting mode, which may operate only in a balanced economy and offers to transit to extended targeting of monetary unit stability. This implies control over interrelated correlations of the inflation (internal stability) and exchange rate (external stability). Stability of the real effective exchange rate at the level determined by the trade balance is a criterion for fulfillment of this term. Under such conditions, the inflation may run at 9%. Money supply may increase at a considerably faster pace.

A general mechanism for solving basic problems characterized by a gap between real needs and demand (e.g., for nutrition and housing) may draw on the following algorithm:

- indicating a real need for goods (not demand);
- determining a scientifically substantiated (normal) rate for meeting needs;
- determining a factual rate for meeting a scientifically substantiated need in terms of current demand;
- ascertaining distinctions between a factual rate for meeting a need and a scientifically substantiated rate;
- the choice of variant for bringing a scientifically substantiated need into line with demand;
- monetization of a need at a rate of demand, which corresponds to a scientifically substantiated need;
- indicating amounts of resources being necessary for meeting scientifically substantiated needs;
- calculating differences between existing resources and resources being necessary for meeting scientifically substantiated needs;
- the choice of variant for bringing a resource basis into line with a proposition stipulated by demand;
- creating channels for combining demand and supply for a particular good.

An approach to solving a housing problem, which is solved in the medium-term prospect in case of appropriate organizing, is an example of such combining.

A government should begin with providing people, who have lost home as a result of the war, with housing and gradually proceed to the full-scale construction of housing based on applying modern technologies, the science on vital space organization, and a corresponding monetary policy.

In accomplishing these ones and other larger goals, it is necessary to found government and public non-profit institutions for development (e.g., a government public financial and credit institution), which could provide coordinated financing of material resource mobilization and monetization of basic needs, using budgetary funds and central bank refinancing. Such institutions could give loans to citizens, who need improving housing conditions. The usage of these loans could be connected to construction organizations. The above-mentioned institution could ensure transparency of procurement procedures, public control over the whole process, and return on a loan given by the government institution. It gives a loan at an established low rate (1–3%) to a borrower, who needs improving housing conditions and transfers money to a construction organization for constructing this housing. Construction organizations are selected in the process of tender establishing requirements to quality of construction, applied modern technologies, and building materials manufactured in Ukraine (import is permitted only in case of their absence). Simultaneously, the government should undertake measures regarding import substitution of products being necessary for housing construction. Constructing houses and flats could be a mortgage until the loan is paid off. Such loan may not be reimbursed for as long as necessary, neither harming the economy nor causing the inflation. This enables differentiation of terms for loan repayment depending on a borrower's income. In such case, a government and a society perform their own functions of regulating monetary flows in order to meet needs of a society members and business organizations. Taking into account a housing construction's opportunity to carry out own activity on the basis of new energy efficiency technologies, new building materials, and construction technologies, housing construction is the very sector, which may be an incentive for development of other sectors and the country's internal market.

Conclusions. Consequently, understanding of space-time integrity and regularity of processes for accomplishing urgent goals for the direct exit from the war, medium-term goals for ensuring sustainable development, and a long-term process of forming a new information and network economy should become a methodological imperative for structuring the goals for the renovation and post-war reconstruction of Ukraine's economy. There is a need to highlight a leading goal (sector) being subject to the concentration of efforts and stipulating the subordination of other goals at each stage.

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**ЕКОНОМІЧНІ СУПЕРЕЧНОСТІ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ
ТА ЛОКАЛІЗАЦІЇ В УМОВАХ ГІБРИДНОЇ ВІЙНИ
ТА ПІСЛЯВОЄННОЇ РЕКОНСТРУКЦІЇ**

Постановка проблеми. Криза глобалізації виявляється у різноманітних проявах, які стали предметом уваги наукової спільноти. Але аналізу піддаються переважно зовнішні ефекти, а ґрунтовного осмислення глибинних процесів так і не відбулося.

Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій. Сьогодні, з одного боку, мало досліджень, які б з'ясовували причини того, чому глобалізація привела не до тих результатів, які очікувались, з іншого – існують спрощені, надто оптимістичні підходи, що залишилися з часу успішного розвитку глобалізації. Проведено велику роботу щодо опису різноманітних кризових явищ, їх наслідків. Існують суперечливі уявлення стосовно майбутнього глобалізації. Недоліком існуючих підходів є дослідження глобалізації без її відповідного співвідношення з локалізацією як своєю протилежністю. В реальності глобалізація і локалізація завжди знаходяться у нерозривному зв'язку, який проходить закономірні ступені свого історичного розвитку.

Метою цієї статті є розкриття форм руху і розв'язання суперечностей глобалізації та локалізації в історичному розвитку соціально-економічних систем в умовах гібридної війни та післявоєнної реконструкції.

Виклад основного матеріалу. Об'єктивні економічні закономірності реалізуються через свідому діяльність людей, які є суб'єктами історичного процесу. Внаслідок цього виникає варіативність форм реалізації об'єктивних закономірностей. У дослідженні історичного розвитку світової системи останнім часом стало активно використовуватися поняття світового порядку, який будується на основі неформальних і формальних правил і реалізується в системі міжнародних відносин між суб'єктами світової системи в глобальному інституційному просторі-часі. Перехід від індустріально-ринкової до інформаційно-мережевої економіки, що розпочався зараз, переводить основний зміст процесів глобалізації у віртуальний простір як життєве середовище інформації, яка стає визначальним чинником здійснення реальних технологічних, економічних і соціальних процесів. Це стосується і війн як найбільш гострих форм розв'язання суперечностей. Згідно з концепцією циклічного розвитку Р. Даліо, великий історичний цикл починається після великого воєнного конфлікту, що започатковує утвердження нового світового порядку, де провідна роль переходить до нової держави, яка інституціоналізує свою владу і забезпечує подальший розвиток.

Сучасний світ породжує принципово новий світовий порядок, де роль провідних гравців поступово зміщується від держав, суверенітет яких розмивається, у бік міжнародних корпорацій, перш за все інформаційно-цифрових, які вже зараз є більш потужними, ніж багато держав, і мають і спільно-розділену власність, і владу в різних країнах глобального простору. Формування гібридної глобально-локальної системи «мир – війна», з одного боку, є формою прояву суперечностей глобалізації та локалізації, з іншого – способом їх руху і розв'язання. Внаслідок війни нерівноважні елементи (підсистеми) економічних систем приходять у відносну рівновагу, яка стає підґрунтям для подальшого розвитку.

Повоєнна реконструкція економіки України повинна розв'язувати суперечності глобалізації та локалізації у двоякому сенсі. По-перше, це пошук ефективної просторової локалізації виробництв з урахуванням внутрішніх і зовнішніх (експортних) потреб. По-друге, це забезпечення відтворення національного господарського комплексу в глобальному економічному середовищі. Способи розв'язання цих суперечностей також знаходяться в суперечності. Локалізація виробництв і розвиток їх експортного потенціалу може обмежувати внутрішній ринок у разі цінових диспаритетів, а вирішення завдань пропорційного розвитку національної економіки може негативно впливати на прибутковість підприємств у разі їх пріоритетної орієнтації на зовнішній ринок в умовах цінових диспаритетів. Знаходження способів розв'язання цих суперечностей глобалізації та локалізації є прерогативою економічної політики держави. У процесі реконструктивного відновлення важливо уявити і практично

реалізувати власний інтерес України з урахуванням усіх її географічних, геополітичних, історичних, ментальних та інших характеристик і віднайти способи реалізації власного інтересу в мінливих умовах формування нового світового порядку.

Висновки. Таким чином, методологічним імперативом структурування завдань відновлення і повоєнної реконструкції економіки України має стати розуміння просторово-часової єдності та послідовності процесів вирішення невідкладних завдань безпосереднього виходу з воєнного стану, середньострокових завдань забезпечення стійкого розвитку і довгострокового процесу формування нової інформаційно-мережевої економіки. Необхідно на кожному етапі виділяти провідне завдання (ланку), на вирішенні якого концентруються зусилля та яке визначає субординованість інших завдань.

Коротка анотація статті

Автори розглядають основну суперечність сучасності між глобалізацією, яка розвивається за рахунок інформаційно-фінансових технологій, і локалізацією матеріальних і трудових ресурсів, не здатних переміщуватися в просторі зі швидкістю інформації та фінансових потоків. Автори доводять, що методологічним імперативом структурування завдань відновлення і повоєнної реконструкції економіки України має стати розуміння просторово-часової єдності та послідовності процесів вирішення невідкладних завдань безпосереднього виходу з воєнного стану, середньострокових завдань забезпечення стійкого розвитку й довгострокового процесу формування нової інформаційно-мережевої економіки. Автори пропонують на кожному етапі виділяти провідне завдання (ланку), на вирішенні якого концентруються зусилля та яке визначає субординованість інших завдань.

Ключові слова: глобалізація, локалізація, повоєнна економіка, відновлення, реконструкція, інформаційно-мережеве суспільство.

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