

Conceptual Framework for the Establishment and Development of a New World Economic Order

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ABSTRACT. The article reveals the essence of the interdisciplinary concept of *world order*, shows the heterogeneity of views of representatives of different directions and scientific schools, in particular, in terms of ensuring the stability of the international system and social justice, the concentration of power and compliance with the standards of democracy. It has been proved that there is a growing inconsistency of the nature of the world space due to the impact of dynamic changes in the system of international relations in historical retrospect which causes its constant transformation. We have emphasized three main conceptual approaches to the formation of the world order – political, sociological and organizational. We have identified specific features of the historical types of world orders and proved that the fundamental basis of the evolutionary development of the world space is the change of the global governance system with a tendency to disorder, chaos. It has been established that the development of the world economic system proceeds wave-like under the influence of endogenous and exogenous factors causing the formation of a new paradigm of the world space as a complex organizational system. On the basis of the interdisciplinary approach, we have proposed to expand the entropy principle to predict structural changes in the organization of the world space as an unstable system. We have undertaken a retrospective analysis of the economic development level of countries of the world on the basis of GDP growth, GDP per capita and GDP at purchasing power parity of countries which determines their ability to influence on the process of changing the paradigm of the world order. It has been established that there is an alignment of imbalance of levels of economic development of countries of the world and increase in number of poles in the course of formation of a new world order.

KEYWORDS. World order, international system, international order, international relations, national sovereignty, national security, chaos, entropy, GDP.

Introduction

As the twenty-first century began, the world order has been one of the most debatable problems not only among scientists but also politicians. Indeed, interpretations of the essence of the category of *world order*, driving forces and patterns of development are still at the core of misunderstandings. The conceptual framework formed during the heated debates, which are held at the state and international levels, is adjusted subject to changes in the foreign policy strategies of the most developed countries of the world. They also underline the differentiation

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of the world, focusing especially on such phenomenon as actor's geopolitical competitiveness.

Now there are a number of powerful, distinct, geopolitical flows that are developing in a fluctuating way and lead the world order to a new state, the shape of which is not yet defined. These factors include²: (1) the United States seeks to preserve and strengthen its sole dominant position in the world relying on its economic, political and military power; (2) unification of the international system which is accompanied by the loss of national sovereignty of countries under the influence of integration, transnationalisation and globalization tendencies; (3) the maturation of nationalist sentiments, the search for socio-cultural and civilizational identity of a number of countries based on the return of lost cultural traditions, foundations, historical shrines, etc.; (4) increasing social inequality in the world which leads to the growth of discontent and indignation of the poor majority of the world's countries; (5) the intensification of international terrorism which acquires a number of features that were not peculiar to it in the previous stages of human development; (6) the exhaustion of raw materials and environmental degradation.

In fact, the development of the modern world is determined by five factors: power, wealth, chaos, identity and justice. Their action and interaction will determine a new configuration of the world order, a new geopolitical, economic, civilizational paradigm of development. To confirm this thesis, we will define the basic conceptual framework for the world order, and we will lay the foundation for a new paradigm of the organization of the world order.

Theoretical Analysis of the Category of *World Order*

For more than a decade, debates were centred around the problems of the new world order, the transformation or change of its regulation system, but there is still no consensus on the interpretation of this category.

Thus, it is advisable to consider the views of leading representatives of various scientific schools on the essence of the category of *world order*, in particular: (1) the English School of international relations represented by H. Bull (1977); (2) the school of political *realism* and its leading scholars among whom we will focus on the works of H. Morgenthau (1973), R. Aron (1966), K. Waltz (1979); (3) constructivism represented by its founder R. Gilpin (1981); (4) the

² Kalyuzhnyi, V. *Konturyi mirovogo ustroystva v XXI veke (teoreticheskiy analiz)*. Vlast, 2009, № 11. Pp. 75-78. – Accessed 11-03-2018. Available at: <http://cyberleninka.ru/> [in Russian]

school of critical materialism, the representatives of which include R. Cox (1987); (5) various schools of liberal thought represented by the analysis of the views of J. Ikenberry (2009) and Anne-Marie Slaughter (2004); (6) globalization school in which we should note D. Held (1995); and (7) the Marxism and deconstruction school represented by the views of M. Hard and A. Negri (2000). In addition, we will not leave behind other contemporary works which highlight the views on the peculiarities of the organization and functioning of the world order.

Thus, Hadley Bull, the leading representative of the English School of international relations, in his paper 'The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics' (1977) considers that the world order is formed from models or instructions of human activity aimed at clearly defined goals³. In addition, he notes that the world order will replace not only the international anarchy in the system of international relations of Thomas Hobbes but also the system of global society of Andre Franco. It should be noted that criticizing the theory of T. Hobbes, the researcher, at the same time, denied the views of representatives of scientific realism, who first formulated the principle of international anarchism. However, Bull notes that the world order should prevail over justice.

Representatives of the school of political realism Hans Morgenthau⁴, Raymond Aron⁵, Kenneth Neal Waltz⁶ defined the world order as a certain state of international economic relations which is formed under the influence of the objective principle, i.e. the ratio between the potential of subjects of world politics, especially large states. It should be noted that the balance of power is formed under the influence of military force, and its redistribution between large countries may differ from the actually declared results.

The well-known American researcher and neo-realist Robert Gilpin, the founder of the constructivist approach to the interpretation of the world order, believed that stability of the world order should be ensured through the implementation of the willingness of the leading countries to ensure control over the actions of other economic entities⁷. His point of view was developed by L. Miller and R. Cooper. Unlike realists, L. Miller saw the need to implement the main principle of the international legal order which was to be observed by all participants of

³ Bull, Hedley. *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1977, 335 p.

⁴ Morgenthau Hans J. *Politics Among Nations. The Struggle for Power and Peace*. Fifth Edition. N.Y.: Alfred A. Knopf, 1973, 618 p

⁵ Raymond, Aron. *Peace and War: A Theory of International Relations*. NY: Doubleday&Company, 1966, 820 p.

⁶ Waltz, Kenneth. *Theory of International Politics*. N.Y.: Reading: Adison Wesley, McGraw Hill, 1979, 256 p

⁷ Gilpin Robert. *War and Change in the World Politics*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1981, 272 p..

international economic relations. Thus, in his opinion, the world order is 'a course of action' and 'a process'⁸. R. Cooper gives different variations of the essence of the category of world order: (1) the fundamental type of behaviour of subjects of international relations who adhere to the organizational conditions of the created system; (2) a certain level of stability and integrity of the organized system; (3) the developed rules of conduct that enable management of the system in order to maintain it in a state of stability⁹.

Another vision of the world order is set forth in scientific works of Robert Cox, the representative of the school of critical materialism. In his opinion, the world order acquires a complete form as a result of the transformational changes that have arisen in the world capitalist system during the era of imperialism and the adoption of the ideas of pan-Americanism. Such changes, according to R. Cox, led to the formation of hegemonic sentiments in the changing world order. It should be noted that the scholar did not consider the impact of democracy on the world order¹⁰. However, representatives of the liberal and globalization schools, on the contrary, see a close relation between these concepts, although in different ways.

In particular, John Ikenberry, the representative of the liberal school, believes that the world order is a set of legal rules and customs that determine the behaviour of subjects of international relations. However, he notes that democratic values should be the basis for the formation of the world order, as it is constantly changing under the influence of certain factors. Special attention should be paid to the fact that J. Ikenberry includes open markets, public security and international institutions (organizations) among the elements of world politics along with democracy. Thus, J. Ikenberry, Professor of Princeton University, points out that the world order is different from liberal internationalism: his model 1.0 is associated with the ideas of Woodrow Wilson; model 2.0 is associated with the Cold War; and model 3.0 is associated with the post-hegemonic liberal internationalism (the essence of which still remains unclear)¹¹.

Anne-Marie Slaughter, another representative of the liberal school, believes that the world order is characterized by a system of relations between national authorities and international institutions that form a global system of governance. The latter, in turn, is designed to

⁸ Miller, Lynn. *Global Order: Value and Power in International Politics*. Boulder Co.: Westview Press, 1994, 320 p.

⁹ Cooper, Robert. *Is There a New World Order? Prospects for Global Order*. Ed. by S.Sato, T.Taylor, S.Heiva. London, 1993, Vol. 2. Pp. 165.

¹⁰ Cox, Robert W. *Production, Power, and World Order: Social Forces in the Making of History*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1987, 500 p.

¹¹ Ikenberry, G. John. *Liberal Internationalism 3.0: America and the Dilemmas of Liberal Order. Perspectives on Politics* 7.1. March 2009, Volume 7, Issue 1. Pp. 71–87.

effectively redistribute resources between the subjects of international relations, to ensure the implementation of minimum human freedoms (should be based on a new concept of democracy) and national security (conflict prevention and achievement of peaceful coexistence)¹².

The reinterpretation of the changes in the forms of democracy by the representative of the globalization school David Held, a British political scientist, takes place on the basis of a change in the world order which is characterized by numerous duplication of responsibilities of the authorities, which undermines the foundations of its effective functioning¹³.

Representatives of the Marxism and deconstruction school are also engaged in the study of the world order. Thus, Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri in their work 'Empire' (2000), identify the world order with an empire which is a specific regime of global relations of (neo)Marxist origin. The empire creates the potential for resistance and revolution. People representing a global movement with democratic characteristics, in their opinion, will rise against the empire¹⁴. It should be noted that the military transformation of the world order is also highlighted in other research works. In particular, the work of Samuel Phillips Huntington 'The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order'(1996) indicates that the modern world order was formed after the end of the Cold War, and its basis is formed by civilizations and not by individual states. Therefore, new military confrontations will take place between civilizations. In turn, the civilizational order will require the West (primarily the United States) to abandon the spread of democracy and cultural strengthening¹⁵. The opposite view on the United States place in the international order is highlighted in the work of Peter J. Katzenstein, 'A World of Regions: Asia and Europe in the American Imperium' (2005)¹⁶.

It should be noted that even today there is still no consensus on the definition of the essence of the category of *world order* among the representatives of the Western scientific school. Thus, realists see the world order in the systemic relation between the states the power of which will be redistributed in one of four types of systems: *unipolar*, *bipolar*, tripolar and multipolar. Representatives of international political economy and Marxist scientists, as a rule, equate the world order with the capitalist global economy. In general, realists, international political economists and Marxists

¹² Slaughter, Anne-Marie. *A New World Order*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2004, 368 p.

¹³ Held, David. *Democracy and the Global Order: From the Modern State to Cosmopolitan Governance*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1995, 336 p.

¹⁴ Hardt, Michael and Antonio Negri. *Empire*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000, 496 p.

¹⁵ Huntington, Samuel P. *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*. New York: Simon & Shuster, 1996, 675-680 p.

¹⁶ Katzenstein, Peter J. *A World of Regions: Asia and Europe in the American Imperium*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2005, 297 p.

believe that the world order is a structure of subjects such as large states or economic classes. On the other hand, liberals, constructivists and globalists see the world order as a process in which states or ruling classes are not the only actors. Particular attention is paid to the activities of various international organizations, transnational institutions that form international norms and values which influence on the world politics. In addition, we should note numerous studies on determination of the place of the United States in the process of establishment and development of the international order in which democracy and its promotion played a central role.

Thus, having studied the six approaches of scientific schools to the definition of the concept of world order, it is necessary to point out not only their difference but also the similarity: the development of a system of regulation of international relations which is carried out through the activities of international institutions (organizations) with the use of information, material and power tools. However, Russian scientists in their interpretations of the world space combine several definitions that can be found in western studies. Thus, Yu. P. Davydov identifies the world order with the system of international relations which meets, first of all, the interests of the most influential subjects of the world economy and is designed to ensure stable economic growth and security¹⁷. In turn, G. P. Anilionis and N. A. Zotova point out that the formation of the world order is based on the system of relations between countries which are based on the norms and principles of international economic relations regulated by national and international structures¹⁸. A similar definition is offered by Elena Koppel, a Ukrainian researcher, in whose opinion the order can be defined as a system of norms and rules developed by the world community for its regulation¹⁹. The author notes that this system is characterized by dynamic changes that allow us to allocate a specific type or manifestation of the international order, which is gradually transformed into the world order, for each time period. However, O. Koppel agrees with some representatives of the Western scientific school on the following: such an organization implements the interests of the most influential subjects of international relations of a certain historical stage. It should be noted that the scholar indicates the organization of international relations not only as the external environment of international relations but also as the internal one, that is, the gradual,

¹⁷ Davydov, Yu.P. *Norma protiv silyi. Problema mirouregulirovaniya*. Otv. red. V.A.Kremenyuk. M.: Nauka, 2002. P. 287. [in Russian]

¹⁸ Anilionis, G.P. and Zotova, N.A. *Globalnyy mir: edinyiy i razdelennyiy. Evolyutsiya teorii globalizatsii*. – M.: Mezhdunarodnyie otnosheniya, 2005. P. 686. [in Russian]

¹⁹ Koppel O. *Kontseptsii orhanizatsii mizhnarodnykh system*. Visnyk Kyivskoho natsionalnoho universytetu imeni Tarasa Shevchenka, 2009, № 37. Pp. 4-8. (Serii «Ekonomika»). [in Ukrainian].

voluntary loss of national sovereignty. From the position of changing the subjective status of some countries, Ukrainian scientists Eleonora and Boris Kuchmenko propose to consider the world order as a system 'programmed for security, stability and development'²⁰.

On the basis of the conducted analysis of interpretations of the essence of the world order and the definition of some similarities in the system of regulation, the authors find it appropriate to consider the conceptual models of the organization of world space.

Modern Conceptual Models of the World Order

Having analysed the various interpretations of the world order, we can highlight three main aspects that will allow us to structure and explore the existing conceptual models to determine the preconditions and peculiarities of the formation of a new paradigm of the world order organization. All the variety of conceptual interpretations can be summarized as a formation of the world order in three main approaches: political, sociological, organizational.

In the context of the first, *political* approach, it is determined that the organizational structure of the world order is a system of norms of international (including transnational) law and customs which are developed by international institutions (organizations) and integration groups.

On the one hand, according to the British H. Butler, the United Nations Organization (UN) can become such an international institution. For the effective operation of the latter, countries should cede some of their national sovereignty²¹. On the other hand, integration associations can also initiate the formation of the world order. In accordance with the theoretical and methodological foundations of international economic integration, it is planned to create a superpower that can function effectively in compliance with the socio-cultural *values of civilizational* diversity. Intensification of the integration process, which unites countries and other integration groups that are geographically located on different continents, causes the formation of a transcontinental type of economic integration. Therefore, a newly created supranational structure will require the formation of a new organizational system of its functioning (world government). This approach is explained by the theory of planetary integration or mondialism (from the Latin word 'mundus', French 'monde' which means 'world').

The formation of the transcontinental space is only at the stage of development today. Among all the ambitious mega-projects of the

²⁰ Kuchmenko E. *Istoriografija kryteriiv modelei svitovoho poriadku*. Naukovi zapysky NaUKMA, 2010, T. 104. Pp. 57-63. (Seriiia «Istorychni nauky»). [in Ukrainian].

²¹ *Ukrainska dyplomatychna entsyklopediia*: u 2-h tomakh. / Kyiv. nats. un-t imeni Tarasa Shevchenka, In-t mizhnar. vidnosyn; [redkol.: L.V.Huberskyi (holova) ta in.]. – K.: Znannia Ukrainy, 2004, T.2. Pp. 797. [in Ukrainian].

organization of transatlantic integration groups, only two were officially formalized: Pacific Partnership (2015) and Trade and Economic Cooperation between the EU and Canada (2016) (Table 1).

Table 1 **TRANSCONTINENTAL MEGA-PROJECTS OF ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIPS, as of 2014²²**

Agreement	Countries	Number of participating countries	Share in world total, %			
			GDP ³	Export of goods	Export of services	FDI
Trans-Pacific Partnership, TPP ¹	Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States, Vietnam	12	42 (28)	23	25	33
Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, TTIP ²	EU countries (28), the United States	29	47 (33)	24	40	39
Trade and Economic Cooperation (EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement) ¹	EU countries (28), Canada	29	28 (19)	18	28	38
FTA EU-Japan ²	EU countries (28), Japan	29	32 (22)	19	29	36
Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, RCEP ²	ASEAN countries (10), Australia, China, Japan, India, Republic of Korea, New Zealand	16	29 (31)	34	16	20
New Silk Road Economic Belt (overland routes only) ²	China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey, Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Poland, Germany, Holland, France, Bulgaria, Romania, Italy, Spain and others	>30	>45 (>35)	>35	>25	>20

²² Heyfets, B. *Transregionalizatsiya globalnogo ekonomicheskogo prostranstva // Obschestvo i ekonomika*. 2016, No. 6. Pp. 19-42. [in Russian].

1 — concluded agreements; 2 — agreements under development; 3 — at the nominal exchange rate, and at PPP in brackets.

At the same time, the countries' harmonization of trade regulations within the framework of transcontinental associations diminishes the position of the World Trade Organization (WTO) as the main subject of regulation at the international level. Today, the contradictions between megablocks and the WTO relating to the sphere of control over international trade are growing²³. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the complexity of the implementation of such projects as they differ from traditional free trade zones. Thus, the sphere of interaction of transcontinental groups concerns not only trade in goods but also trade in services, free movement of investment (capital), opening of public procurement markets, ensuring conditions of fair competition, development of a mechanism for the protection of intellectual property rights and the like. Accordingly, the further increase in the number of obligations between the participants of these associations will require changes in national legislation in the sphere of their regulation and, thus, will cause an increase in costs, provided that they are not fulfilled unilaterally. Thus, the foundations are laid for the formation of a new type of world order.

The second approach in the formation of the world order is a *sociological (structural)* one. According to this system, management functions are carried out by some representatives of society over others, but at the same time the ideals of individual freedom are preached. Thus, a public order is a necessary precondition for the functioning of the social international system, that is, a certain form of social organization which is regulated on the basis of certain rules (for example, legal) and values (for example, cultural, ethical and the like).

The system of regulation is a central idea of the sociological approach. On its basis the following types of systems are distinguished: (1) *unipolar*, (2) *bipolar*, (3) *tripolar* and (4) *multipolar*. This typing of systems is determined by the centres of influence. Charles Krauthammer, an American journalist and sociologist, is considered to be the founder of the unipolar system. In his essay 'The Unipolar Moment' (1990), he pointed to the existence of a single world superpower, the United States, in both economic and political spheres. The weakening of some positions of the United States on the world stage is a consequence of internal changes and not global political and economic reasons. However, according to Ch. Krauthammer, in the absence of a world 'watchman', a chaos can take the world over. He suggests that such a unipolar system can only be a transitional stage on the way to a new world system with a distinct hierarchical organization, but he sees no alternative to the United States as a leading country. The

²³ Biryukov, I.S. *Formirovanie integratsionnykh super-blokov kak novaya tendentsiya v mirovoye torgovle*. *Horizonty ekonomiki*, 2015, № 5 (24). Pp. 95-98. [in Russian]

supporters of the bipolar approach, on the contrary, consider the United States to be only one of centres of influence. In particular, Immanuel Wallerstein believes that the tandem of the United States and Japan, as well as the EU, can be the poles of such a system²⁴. The sphere of influence of the American-Japanese gravitational core will extend to the Pacific region, including South and Latin America, and the influence of the European core will extend to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. This model provides for the division of countries by the sphere of realization of the interests of the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

It should be noted that I. Wallerstein does not exclude the possibility of increase in a number of world actors (inclusion of the People's Republic of China and the Commonwealth of Independent States) which are seeking to lobby for their interests.

E. Kuchmenko and B. Kuchmenko believe that the regulation is carried out by two centres of power. This model is called a bipolar (Yalta and Potsdam) world order. Regulation of relations between centres of power is achieved by each side's tacit marking of the boundaries, crossing of which means an attack on the existing order.

We should also pay attention to the model of E. Ravenal, which covers the diffusion of power more thoroughly pointing to the dominance of the trend to independence in states of different sizes. The model does not refer to the process of concentration of power or the presence of gravitational centres, but it does refer to the decline of the world's hierarchical centres.

Organizational approach is the third approach to the establishment of the world order. According to the latter, the state of the structure of the world system is an indicator of its stability and changes; stability or 'revolutionary character', cooperation or conflict, which is expressed through the operation of the laws of functioning and transformation of the system²⁵.

The world order defines the framework of behavioural conditions for the countries of the world economy in any sphere of human existence which can sometimes contradict the implementation of their interests. Such organizational structure defines the behaviour of different states according to their political weight on the world stage.

The majority of scientists and politicians, who expressed their thoughts about the formation and development of the world order, agree that the leading positions in the formation of world architecture are given to the large states of the era of those times. The change of the leading countries

²⁴ Wallerstein, Immanuel. *World-systems analysis*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2004, 128 p.

²⁵ Tsyigankov, A.P. *Mezhdunarodnyie otnosheniya: uchebnoe posobie*. – M.: Novaya shkola, 1996. 320 s. [in Russian]

can make adjustments to the structure of the international system, but the essence of the relations between its participants remains unchanged (some leading countries that defend different interests).

According to Raymond Aron, a French philosopher, political scientist, sociologist and publicist, the international system consists of the following dimensions²⁶:

(1) configurations of the balance of power – being ‘the centre of power’ in the international system – determine the behaviour of the country in the domestic and foreign policy spheres. Power configuration is characterized by numerous main actors and their specific relations which defines its main types: bipolarity and multipolarity;

(2) the hierarchy of the actors: the existence of inequality in the military, political, economic, resource, socio-cultural and infrastructural spheres of the realization of the potential of the main actors;

(3) homogeneity or heterogeneity of the composition which determines the degree of harmonization of the principles or values between the main actors, which is necessary for the formation of an effective world order. The fewer contradictions arise between the participants, the more homogeneous the system is considered to be. On the contrary, heterogeneous system is characterized by confrontation, instability, conflict, chaos.

A more detailed structure of international systems is proposed by Canadian scientist J.-P. Derriennic (types of coercion)²⁷: (1) the number of actors; (2) the distribution of power between them; (3) the relation between conflict and cooperation; (4) the possibility to use certain means (force, exchange or persuasion) permitted by the system; (5) the degree of external centralization of actors, i.e. the influence of the nature of the international system on their behaviour; (6) the difference in status between the actors.

According to the Canadian scientist, even the proposed structuring does not make it possible to foresee all hypothetical types of international systems.

The most universal structuring of the international system is the concept of Morton Kaplan. He identifies six types of systems that are predominantly hypothetical (except for two):

(1) The system of balance of power which is provided under the condition of the existence of at least 5 large states (multipolar), otherwise it will be transformed into a bipolar.

(2) Flexible bipolar system which implies that there will appear not only states, traditional subjects of international relations, on the world stage but

²⁶ Aron, Raymond. *Paix Et Guerre Entre Les Nations*. Paris: Calmann-Lévy, 1984, 794 p.

²⁷ Derriennic J.-P. *Esquisse de problématique pour une sociologie des relations internationales*. Grenoble: STR, 1977, p. 71.

also their associations (unions, blocs and international organizations). In the opinion of M. Kaplan, this relation between the three groups of participants determines two types of flexible bipolar system:

- hierarchical: authoritarian bipolar system in which the will of the head of the coalition is imposed on other participants in the coalition;
- non-hierarchical: a democratic system in which the position of the coalition is formed through negotiations and consultations among the relatively independent members of the coalition.

(3) Rigid bipolar system which is similar to the second type in its organizational structure but with a much wider range of participants due to inclusion of non-acceding and neutral states which are typical for a flexible bipolar system. Within the two poles, multilateral relations are effectively organized; they are focused on the use of the common resources and power, the development of the general principles of diplomatic conduct, resolution of conflicts and the like. Nevertheless, under this system, ordinary actors play a very limited role and are not able to influence the decisions taken concerning all the participants of the block.

(4) Universal system: a prototype of the world federation which will be managed by a universal actor (international organization) under the conditions of political homogeneity of the international environment. The latter is characterized by a developed system of economic and political relations between universal and / or national actors based on the principles of solidarity. Attention should be drawn to the breadth of the powers of the universal actor in the organization of the international system and prevention of violations of its stability for which it is responsible. In addition, M. Kaplan assigns to such an organization the solution to the key problem of international relations – the redistribution of resources.

(5) Hierarchical system: a hierarchical system characterized by rigid vertical subordination of national states that lose national sovereignty. Such an organizational system leads to the formation of 'a world state'.

(6) The single veto system provides for the possibility to block decisions on the activities of the international system through the use of blackmail. However, there is a mechanism to counter such pressure despite the potential of the enemy.

According to M. Kaplan, the developer of the universal classification of international systems, all the types of systems defined by him will be hypothetical under the condition of: (1) changes of the system, (2) changes in the system, (3) the nature of these changes.

Thus, the organizational concepts of the structure of the international system are formed on the basis of the behaviour of actors which depends on the structural characteristics of the system. In turn, Stanley Hoffmann addresses the world order through the assessment of its main dimensions –

characteristics that are determined based on the analysis of empirical data – summarizing the research methods of creating and maintaining the international order²⁸. The researcher distinguishes three dimensions of the international system: (1) horizontal, (2) vertical, (3) functional.

The horizontal dimension is the most widely observed one of the proposed three dimensions. It is represented by the relations between the main actors. According to one scenario, when the international system has a multipolar structure, its stability is ensured through the mechanism of political balance. According to another, the balance of power tends to disorder, chaos.

The vertical dimension is considered through the relations between strong and weak actors. The respect for and fear of the power of one of the actors is a guarantor of the successful functioning of a hierarchical and rigid organization of a world empire. In such a system, violence is the main, but not the only one, instrument of regulation. Instead, the functional dimension of the international order is characterized by the qualitative side of international relations. Among the elements of the latter we should highlight the tradition of diplomacy, the strategy of actors' behaviour, the ambition of leaders, moral values and the behaviour of business entities which should remain apart from politics. Consequently, the force – and above all military force – remains a determining factor in the conceptual models of the world order under study.

Shape of the New Paradigm of the World Order Organization

The formation of the paradigm of the new world order should be based on the interaction of approaches of different scientific trends. To begin with, we will borrow the basic ideas from the biologists J. Cain and L. Bertalanffy who explained the difference in the functioning of the system. Their research was based on homeostases and heterostases, equilibrium, regulation, evolution of the system and the transition of the internal environment of the system to a more stable, balanced. We will combine it with the models of the abstract meta-system of cybernetics with telenomic features. That results in a system *capable of structural self-organization*. However, we cannot but agree that any system seeks to establish a balance of forces, a balance within the system. However, there will always remain unknown T (the chronological boundary of achieving the equilibrium state) and the model form. However, here we can combine the theory of the world explosion where scientists have built a model range but could not find the point T=0 (where it all started).

²⁸ Hqffmann S. *L'ordre international*. Traité de science politique. 1985, Volume 1. Pp. 675-680.

Since this variable remains unknown in any science, we turn to the elements of the system, their interaction, the relations of ordering the system which has signs of chaos. Many leading political scientists, sociologists, lawyers and economists have tried to streamline this system. And what if chaos is a well-organized order? Then we should use three basic doctrines: dialectic, evolutionism and synergetics. Considering the system and its development, we analyse the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of changes in the system itself using differentiation, mutual negation, coevolution of various subsystems and the like. Then we add dynamic chaos as a state of the system in the transition from one stage of its development to another. Here we use a synergetic approach to substantiate the causes of chaos and describe the whole through its components.

V. Budanov²⁹ proposed to combine homeostaticity and hierarchy in research methodology. And O. Maiboroda³⁰ added a general system analysis which gives such a symbiosis: homeostaticity provides and supports the functioning of the system within a certain framework to achieve the goal. Hierarchy is a subordination to the highest levels of the system. However, both methodologies make it possible to investigate stable systems. Nevertheless, the hierarchy is stable under the subordination of the lower level to the higher, and for the higher it is seen as the element of disorder and chaos, partly through the coevolution of systems. For example, the development or coevolution of system elements at the micro and macro levels causes the emergence of new elements at the mega level. Therefore, the stability of the system is temporary.

To substantiate this thesis, we will set out some assumptions. The first assumption: development of the international economic system must be sustainable, linear and predictable. However, we forget that the development of the system caused by the development of its basic elements (the newly industrialized economies (NIEs) and the emergence of the group of Asian Tigers, the rapid development of China and India against the backdrop of the global fall in GDP), which is an indication of coevolutionary character of the system elements development, and the growth of the relations between them is more rapid than the development of the elements. The second assumption is that the system is closed. The construction of any model is based on the principles of system circularity, that is, we should analyse the international economic system by negating its openness to simplify the definition of the impact of the internal and external environment. The third assumption is based on the possibility of self-organization of an unbalanced structure. And if

²⁹ Budanov, V.G. *Metodologiya sinergetiki v postneklassicheskoy nauke i obrazovanii*. 3rd ed. M.: Izdatelstvo LKI, 2007. Pp.190-202 (Sinergeticheskoe obrazovanie) [in Russian]

³⁰ Maiboroda O. *Synerhetychna paradyhma doslidzhennia funktsii etnichnosti u mizhnarodnii systemi*. Naukovi zapysky, 2017, Vypusk 5 (55). Pp.191-216. [in Ukrainian].

we consider an unbalanced structure as a 'constant', then we should shift the focus to the factors that affect the instability of the system. There emerges chaos, unpredictability of the evolution of the system, its stochasticity and the like. It becomes impossible to construct scenarios of its evolution. Then we start to analyse the evolutionary development of the system, observe the directions of further development, temporary anomalies and crisis of the system. It all comes down to us starting to make more observations, but they all come down to the expected result. That is, we know in advance what system we want to build – most likely to return to the existing one – and reproduce it confirming with empirical tests.

And if we do not build optimistic scenarios, we recognize the fact of imperfection of the methodology and approaches of analysis. Let us focus on the stages of the system transition from one level to another. There is always chaos. We will enable the elements of the system to develop coevolutionarily but at different paces. The elements will begin to group according to the pace of their development, forming certain nuclei. The periphery will begin to cluster around certain nuclei creating a unison of development of a group of elements in such conditions, that is, coherence on the basis of cultural and civilizational unity and 'arrangement' of the economic order. We consider the latter from the point of view of constantly repeated connections, economic laws and regularities. Thus, monotonous, regular, predictable processes in a certain spatial or temporal sequence that form a new order. Introduction of the concept of instability and chaos to the science resulted in the denial of the overdetermination particularly of the future concept of possibility or probability³¹, since all previous theories were reduced to institutionalism, the stability of the system should be achieved. Again, we are back to the point T from which the development of the system can be seen in any direction. With the advent of such points, there emerge local destabilization processes that can create conflicts between elements, spread out undergoing the modification process and create preconditions for the formation of a new state. However, the transition of the system from stability to instability can cause not only a breakdown of the system but also its disintegration.

If we consider chaos as the state of the system which evolves, adapts to a new state of the environment with clear objectives of its development, then a new system is being formed on the basis of complementarity of different levels of development of elements followed by the construction of a new architecture which should ensure sustainable economic growth on a planetary scale. The assumption about

³¹ Prigozhin I. *Konets opredelennosti. Vremya, haos i novyye zakonyi*. Izhevsk: NITs «Regulyarnaya i haoticheskaya dinamika», 2000. Pp. 208. [in Russian].

the imminent disintegration of the system is based on the theory of entropy. Entropy (from ancient Greek word $\epsilon\nu\tau\rho\pi\acute{\alpha}$ which means a turning toward, transformation) is a scientific term that characterizes the measure of chaos and disorder of the system, and a scientific quantity that describes the direction of movement or development of the process. Visually, the closer the objects are, the greater the entropy is.

The transformation of the old system can also be based on the implementation of an interdisciplinary convergence theory. Its economic component can be analysed through the dynamics of world GDP and GDP growth rates (Figures 1-2).

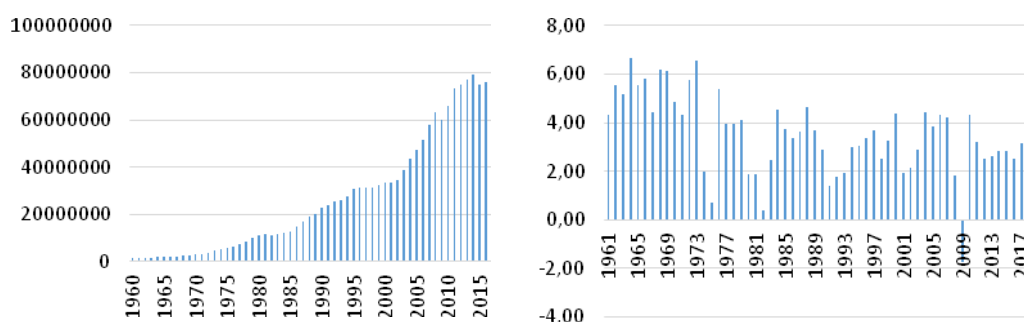


Fig. 1. Dynamics of the volumes of world GDP, billion USD³² **Fig. 2.** The annual growth rate of world GDP, %³³

According to Figure 1, we can trace the positive dynamics of GDP growth in the world. Since 1960, GDP grew almost 25 times. If we take this period, of course it is positive. However, the insignificant influence of economic cycles can still be seen in the figure. If we talk about the crisis of 1974-1975, we do not see it on the chart, unless we count the decline in GDP in the industrialized economies. However, the crisis of 1981-1982 had a more significant impact on the economic well-being of the countries of the world and slowed down the dynamics of global GDP growth. Another slowdown occurred in 1997-1998, but it was noticeable mainly in the countries of South-East Asia. A slight slowdown of economic development of countries occurred in the 1990s. This can be attributed to several main reasons: another division of the world (the collapse of the Soviet Union) and the increase in trade compared to world production. All subsequent periods are more characterized by changes in the economic development of world leaders. Thus, in the early 2000s, the United States shows a decline

³² GDP (current US\$) / World bank [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

³³ GDP (current US\$) / World bank [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

in economic growth due to the mismatch of real investment and increased activity of IT company equity investment on the stock exchanges. With respect to GDP growth rates, we have a downward function (Figure 2). The industrialized countries are the main world actors that influenced this trend. In particular, there was a slowdown in the economic development of Japan due to a decrease in the purchasing power of the population and consequently a decrease in domestic investment in the country. The position of the United States remains consistently stable, which is facilitated by the government's policy, which in the 1960s recorded an annual growth of GDP and inflation at 3% and that of unemployment was recorded at 5-7%. We can also confidently talk about the constant policy of the governments of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Canada and the like. And Belgium, Sweden, Turkey, Venezuela have a very different trend which shows a loss of positions every 10 years. A very different trend can be seen in developing countries. The undisputed leader is China which has the highest rate of economic growth due to the effective policy of attracting foreign direct investment, the establishment of appropriate quotas and successful outsourcing. To confirm this thesis, we analyse the absolute figure of GDP and GDP at purchasing power parity in countries with different income levels (Figure 3).

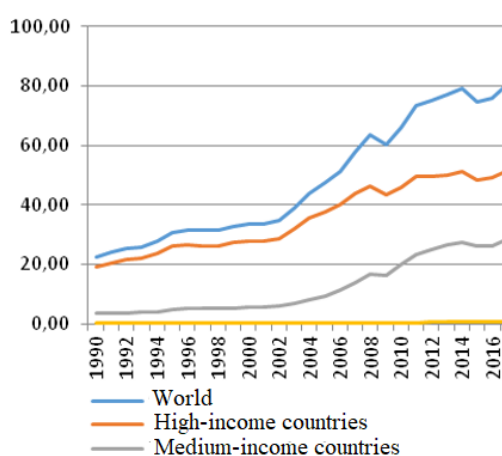


Fig. 3. GDP of countries with different income levels, USD trillion³⁴

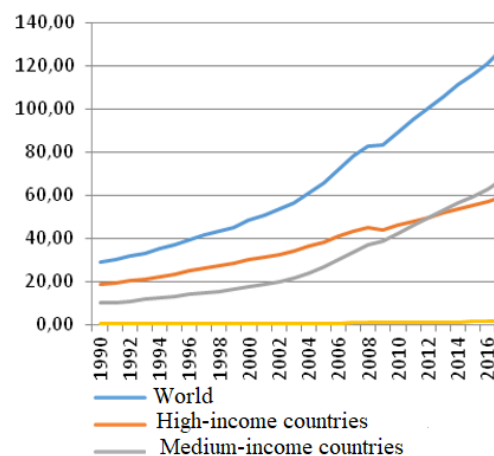


Fig. 4. GDP at PPP of countries with different income levels, USD trillion³⁵

³⁴ GDP (current US\$) / World bank [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

³⁵ GDP, PPP (current international \$) / World bank [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.PP.CD>

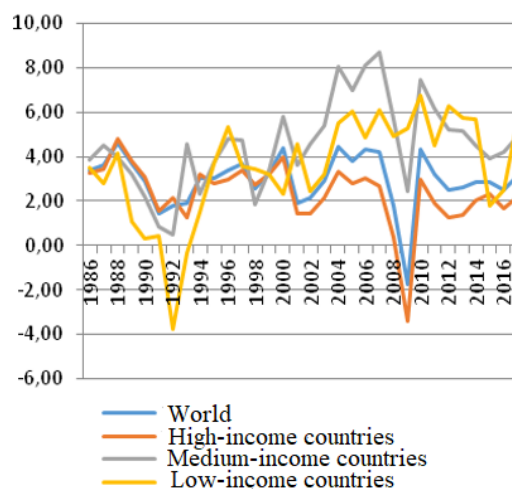


Fig. 5. The annual growth rate of world GDP, %³⁶

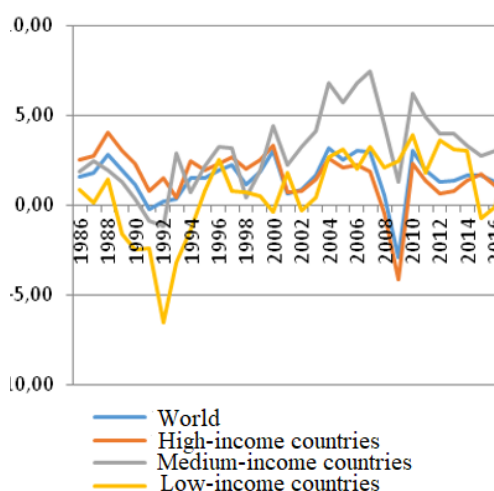


Fig. 6. The annual growth rate of world GDP at PPP, %³⁷

As we can see in Figure 3, the growth of per capita output or gross domestic product per capita in poor countries is accelerated compared to that in rich countries, which allows us to estimate the value of GDP in the same currency at the market rate, and eliminate the effect of lower labor cost in developing countries compared to developed countries. We should note that the gap, even with the least developed countries, is narrowing even more in terms of growth rates of these indicators (Figure 4) which is explained by the use of similar technologies, access to which is gradually increasing, the ability to develop new markets, attract capital and introduce new technologies.

According to figures 5-6, reduction of growth rates is aimed at reducing the economic gap between countries with different levels of economic development (the main idea of the convergence theory). The reduction in GDP at PPP per capita in absolute values between countries with high and medium level of income starts since the 2000s (from 7 to 3.9 times during 1990-2017), and the reduction between the first and the last occurs 10 years later (from 25.2% to 22.8 times during 2000-2017) (Figure 7). However, in the post-crisis period (2008-2009), growth rates of GDP at PPP per capita exceed those of high-income countries and the world average (Figure 8).

³⁶ GDP per capita growth (annual %) / World bank [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.KD.ZG>

³⁷ GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$) / World bank [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD>

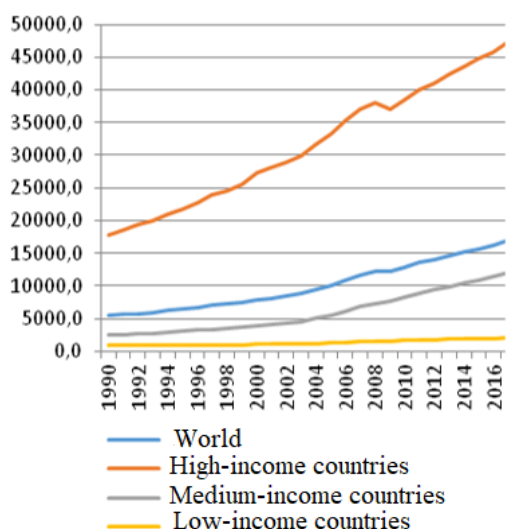


Fig. 7. GDP at PPP per capita, USD³⁸

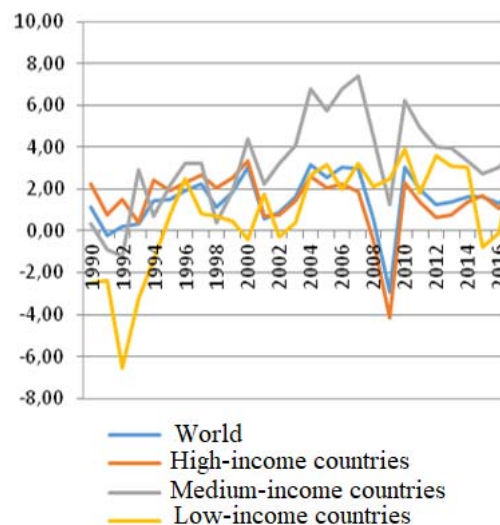


Fig. 8. GDP growth rate at purchasing power parity per capita, %³⁹

Under conditions of narrowing the gap in the growth rates of countries totally and per capita, which is represented more prominently on the basis of GDP at PPP indicator in the context of the world's population growth by the aid of middle-income and low-income developing countries, there will be an increase in the intensity of the use of planetary resources (Figures 9-10).

According to the data set out in Figure 9, today the world's population is growing by 1.1 % annually, adding 83 million to an estimated 7.5 billion people on the planet per year. World population will reach 8 billion by about 2013 and 9 billion in 2017. By the end of the century, according to the average forecast of fertility and mortality of the UN, the world population will reach 11.2 billion people (with a probability of 95%, there will be from 9.6 to 13.2 billion of us). Thus, in 2000, GDP per capita in developed countries was about USD 36,000 and in other countries about USD 4,500. While income in developed countries is growing at the rate of 1% per annum, in developing countries it is growing at the rate of 5.2 %. With population growing by 1%⁴⁰, the growth in developed economies will be 2% and 6% in developing countries. In addition, population in developing countries is growing more rapidly. Thus, convergence theory

³⁸ GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$) / World bank [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD>

³⁹ GDP per capita growth (annual %) / World bank [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.KD.ZG>

⁴⁰ World Population Prospects 2017 / UN [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DataQuery>

shows how developing countries achieve a higher rate of economic development than developed economies (Figure 11).

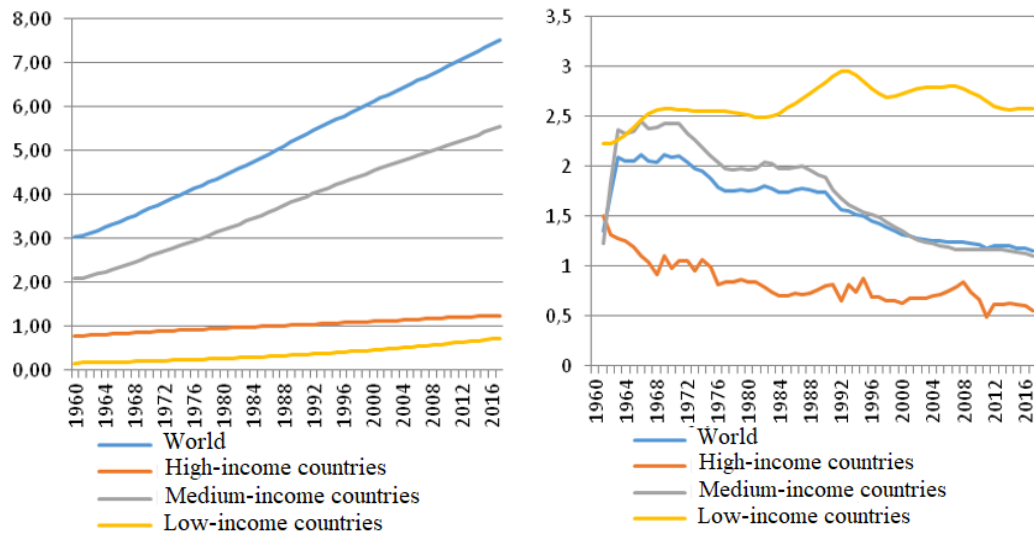


Fig. 9. Population, billion persons⁴¹ **Fig. 10.** Population growth rate, %⁴²

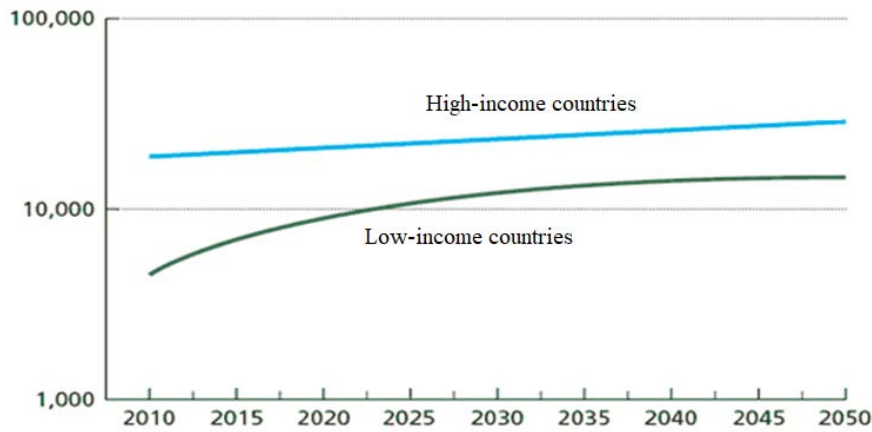


Fig. 11. Actual and projected narrowing of the income gap between high-income and low-income countries⁴³

⁴¹ Population / World bank [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>

⁴² Population growth (annual %)/ World bank [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW>

⁴³ GNI per capita / Світовий банк / World bank [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?locations=XM-XD-XT-XN>

The world community is faced with the question of transforming the existing world order under conditions of population growth combined with the idea of convergence. The new economic policy should ensure return to the efficient use of the planet's resources and prevention of global catastrophes which contradicts the process of globalization and transnationalization creating chaos.

So, the closer the level of economic development of countries, the greater the entropy is. Chaos can be measured by counting the number of likely directions of alignment of economic development of countries, that is, asymmetry, then entropy will be proportional to the logarithm of the number of such variations. Thus, it can be assumed that entropy increases in a closed system of economic relations. The system is influenced by new factors that do not have coordinated actions and, as a rule, a common goal. If the impact factors are random, the system will move from order to chaos, as there are much more ways of achieving the latter. In addition, any system will create resistance to the reduction of entropy and form an order by changing the influence of external factors. Another way is to reveal the dialectic of interrelations. If we are talking about the wave-like development of any system – and growth and decline is only a transition from one phase to another – the transition from stability to chaos can be seen as a stage of restructuring. We should not go back to restoring the state of equilibrium because we will seek to recreate a system that has already begun to collapse. It is necessary to focus on the elements that first began to collapse, to determine the factors influencing their destruction and to identify minor external factors that caused the greatest destructive effect in the elements of the system.

The next step in the formation of a new order is the transition to the nonlinear development of the system. This approach will allow us to move away from the established stereotypes of the formation and construction of the economic system on the basis of the laws of economic development and the inevitability of the impact of economic laws. How it will differ from the linear development: by recognizing the inevitable collapse of the existing economic system on the basis of restructuring; by complicating the system; by high volatility (from the apogee of development to degradation) as a result of self-development and adaptation of the system? The lack of institutionalism of the modern system of global management should be the key to the development of such chaos. Then we will be able to find the minor, random factors that will cause the greatest shocks, start the autocatalytic processes changing the elements of the environment that will accelerate changes throughout space. Identify random factors, the influence of which should not be leveled out. As a result of their elimination, we will create a closed isolated system which will result in

entropy reduction and hasten the collapse of the existing system. Accordingly, the development of chaos in the existing system will lead to the formation of a new world order. The latter will be based on the randomness, chaotic nature of phenomena and processes that affect the elements of the economic system. The wave-like development of the elements will entail the development of the higher order which will not only change shape but also acquire a new meaning, complexity, interactions and the like.

Thus, the world order is an open system which is built under the influence of random factors of nonlinear development of its elements built on a hierarchical principle of evolution and complexity.

Conclusion

The conducted interdisciplinary analysis of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the structural organization of the world order, allows us to draw the following conclusions.

The existence of empirical and practical approaches to the analysis of the essence of the category of *world order*, on the one hand, expand and enrich the research tools, and on the other hand, complicate the integrity of perception which is characterized by the synthesis of interdisciplinary views. Accordingly, the world space can be defined as a system of interrelations of national environments, with the characteristics inherent in each of them, which are caused by the effect of objective (the effect of general civilizational laws and regularities) and subjective (legalized norms, rules, principles of international relations developed by international institutions) beginning.

The organizational mechanism of formation and effective functioning of the world space is unstable and is subject to adjustment, transformation and complete modification under the influence of endogenous (internal factors of national systems) and exogenous (system of international relations as a whole) factors. Thus, ensuring the economic interests of the subjects at the micro and macro levels should be the basis for the formation of the world order. In accordance with the above, the subjects of the micro level should receive equal rights and opportunities for the realization of democratic freedoms of the individual, freedom of speech, free choice of the sphere of activity and the like. In turn, the subjects of the macro level should get a guaranteed opportunity for socio-economic development and the ability to protect their interests on the world stage which is revealed through the expansion and deepening of the system of international relations. However, the inconsistency of interests and undemocratic ways of their

coordination cause the strengthening of centrifugal forces and the collapse of the world order.

Redistribution of the power of influence on the formation and control of the world order, within which the interests of the subjects of international relations are coordinated, causes the emergence of a significant number of conceptual foundations for the formalization of historical types of world orders and the prediction of its future manifestations. The pancivilizational approach to the study of the world order is carried out in three dimensions (political, sociological, organizational) which indicate different principles of its formation and functioning. Thus, the legal aspects of the organization of the world order are fixed in the system of normative legal acts which are developed at the state, supranational and international levels in order to ensure its stability. Depending on the distribution of power of influence on the adoption of certain regulatory documents, we observe arising formation of conditions for the uneven redistribution of benefits from participation in the system of international relations, which is the appropriate payment for the maintenance of stable conditions, which are highlighted according to the organizational aspects of the formation of the world order. However, the effectiveness of the implementation of both political and organizational aspects of the formation of the world space becomes possible in terms of providing sufficient opportunities for the implementation of socio-cultural values of the individual (ethical, moral, social, legal, etc.). Thus, the combination of all three approaches should be reflected in the basis of the formation of a new world order.

The formation of the paradigm of the new world order should be based on the interaction of approaches of different scientific trends, guided by the principles of interdisciplinarity and basic doctrines (dialectics, evolutionism and synergetics). The world order is based on the organization of the economic system. Each system *is capable of structural self-organization*, and its development is based on differentiation, mutual negation, hierarchy, homeostaticity, coevolution of various subsystems. At a certain stage of its development there is the unpredictability of the evolution of the system, its stochasticity. It becomes impossible to construct scenarios of its evolution. Then we start to analyse the evolutionary development of the system, observe the directions of further development, temporary anomalies and crisis of the system. The assumption about the inevitable disintegration of the system is based on the theory of entropy which characterizes the measure of chaos and disorder of the system. So, the closer the level of economic development of countries, the greater the entropy is. Entropy can be measured by counting the number of likely directions of alignment of economic development of countries, that is, asymmetry, then entropy

will be proportional to the logarithm of the number of such variations. Another way is to reveal the dialectic of interrelations. It is necessary to focus on the elements that first began to collapse, to determine the factors influencing their destruction and to identify the greatest destructive effect in the elements of the system. We must push the development of entropy in the existing world of the economic system to form a new order on the basis of a new economic system which is built under the influence of random factors of nonlinear development of its elements built on a hierarchical principle of evolution and complexity.

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