

## **MODERN WORLD ORDER: TRENDS AND THREATS**

**Keywords:** *new world order, globalization, informatization, fragmentation, localization, greening.*

**Ключові слова:** *новий світовий порядок, глобалізація, інформатизація, фрагментація, локалізація, екологізація.*

The world order reflects the objective current picture in international relations and has a multilateral character [2, p. 114]. The modern world order is characterized by complexity, to some extent instability, but it can also strive for a combination of main competing interests and, therefore themselves, to turn from confrontation into cooperation. The new world order is multilateral. It includes global, continental, regional, geopolitical, civilization, cultural, national and other aspects.

The aim of the research is to establish cause-and-effect relationships that determine the trends in the formation of the modern world order and to identify the threats that arise along this path. The development of the world community is characterized by such trends. Globalization, as a process of world unification and integration, remains a leading trend for human development. This trend retains its influence, although in the world there is increasingly resistance to «unification of lifestyle to America» that actively use authoritarian and totalitarian regimes of Russia, Iran, North Korea, China and others. In their anti-democratic ideological doctrines, the type of «Russian world», «Islamic Revolution», Communism and Ideas of Mao Jedun.

However, the opposite tendency of fragmentation and localization of human communities is also gaining momentum, mainly by national, religious, civilization and political-mode. From the point of view of hierarchy, the world order is considered in three concepts: multipolarity, bipolarity, and monopolarity [1, p. 61]. R. Haas acknowledged that «the period of stable unipolarity ended and the world has entered in the era of a reckless order, characterized by the role of strength and influence, an increase in the number of active players, including non-state». Such an interpretation of the modern world order implies that one pole of global decision-making is absent, but there are no several competing centers, as in multipolarity. According to many political scientists, today the prospect of collapse of globalization and the gradual appearance as a leading tendency of the world development of the phenomenon of division into regions, when macro-regions with their centers of influence (multipolar model) will appear.

Informatization and digitalization in all spheres of life (pursuit of the creation of a quantum computer, artificial intelligence is considered as a strategic goal of the future of different forms of world leadership). Demographic disproportions (crisis of natural population growth in Europe and North America and the demographic boom in Asia and Africa) are formed. Hence the settlement of the problem of land overpopulation, adjusting the migration flows of labor and solving demographic disparities are another problematic vector of the new world order.

The greening of international relations is observed when the goals of the forums within the Grand 20 are devoted to the problems of nature conservation. In addition, many countries in the world need to modernize the economy, improve energy efficien-

cy and transition from fossil fuel to pure energy. Global climate change has become a commonly recognized fact that is concerned about the governments of the countries of the world. Therefore, the need for rapid response and prevention of global climatic changes and the greening of international relations becomes a first feature of a new world order. Due to the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the influence of biopolitics is expanded when biological technologies of social management are introduced, which are justified by the need for «humanity survival». Ancient and new conflicts between different states (Afghanistan, Nagorny Karabakh, Syria, Ukraine) are exacerbated. The largest international organizations such as the UN, the OSCE, the EU, NATO, which after the Second World War, were universal regulators of international relations, have been crisis and lost their efficiency. In the end the whole system of modern world collective security delved into a long and incomprehensible crisis. The nuclear blackmail of the world by the Russian Federation is a great confirmation.

The beginning of the 21st century was marked by complex processes, which are caused by the challenges of globalization, the activation of ethnic and religious factors, dramatic changes in the international environment and the security system. The military-political situation in the world has gained qualitatively new features in recent years and continues to change rapidly, forming under the influence of powerful and fleeting processes that take place in the field of international relations. The military-political situation in the world in recent years has acquired qualitatively new features and continues to change rapidly, being formed under the influence of powerful and fast-moving processes occurring in the field of international relations [7, p. 12].

The military factor, which is increasingly focused primarily, in the geopolitical schedules of new world order and some scientists and politicians is indisputable, actually acts as a way to compensate for the lack of its own soft power. For example, Russia can not offer anything from the arsenal of the 21st century: neither technologies nor innovations in the field of production, or space breakthroughs, nor any other modern achievements, but it can offer gas, oil, military aggression and nuclear blackmail instead. Therefore, unfortunately, it is necessary to state that the military-force factor gradually displaces civilization and international law factors and becomes dominant in the new world order [3].

Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn from the above. The new world order is an international system that will be formed on a global scale when the existing political and worldview crisis in international relations will be eliminated.

Considering the situation in the geopolitical way, one of the main features of the new world order is the objective division into two groups of states: privileged nuclear and non-privileged non-nuclear ones, between which equality in relations is actually impaired. The contradiction between the potential of states, their national interests and the desire to comply with the Code of Civilized International Behavior was outlined. The prospect of collapse of globalization and asserting as a leading trend of the world development of regionalization, when the world will be divided into macroregions with its centers of influence within a multipolar model is gradually formed. The problematic block of the new world order is the overpopulation of the Earth, the correction of migration flows of labor and the resolution of demographic imbalances. The decisive feature of the new world order was the need for rapid response and prevention of

global climatic changes and the greening of international relations. The spread of COVID-19 pandemics contributes to the growth of biopolitics when biological technologies of social management are introduced, which are substantiated by the need for “humanity survival”. The military-force factor gradually displaces civilization and international legal factors and becomes dominant in a new world order.

The confrontation of democracy led by the US Autocracy, headed by China, is a sign of the first phase of forming a new world order.

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### ВІДНОСИНИ ВЕЛИКОЇ БРИТАНІЇ ІЗ КРАЇНАМИ ЄВРОПИ НА СУЧАСНОМУ ЕТАПІ

**Ключові слова:** Велика Британія, «Глобальна Британія», Європа, ЄПС, Тресторонній союз Велика Британія–Польща–Україна.

**Keywords:** Great Britain, «Global Britain», Europe, EPC, The British–Polish–Ukrainian trilateral pact.

Сьогодні Велика Британія залишається важливим гравцем міжнародної арени – вона є однією з найбільш потужних держав в економічній та науково-технічній сферах, впливовим членом ООН, НАТО, G7 та інших глобальних утворень. У 2021 р. уряд Великої Британії опублікував програмний документ, що визначив основні задачі сучасної зовнішньополітичної стратегії держави під назвою «Глобальна Британія». Згідно з положеннями документу, Велика Британія позиціонувала себе як світового лідера у сферах дипломатії, міжнародної безпеки та розвитку [2].

Зважаючи на значні геополітичні зміни, що відбулись у світі, британський уряд у березні 2023 р. опублікував новий програмний документ, а саме «Оновлення інтегрованого огляду 2023: Відповідь на більш суперечливий і нестабільний світ» [3]. Оновлена стратегія британського уряду пропонує більш прагматичний і жорсткий підхід до вирішення міжнародних проблем, Велика Британія робить акцент на необхідності своєї стратегічної переваги над конкурентами у пріоритетних для неї сферах. Регіон Європи завжди був одним з пріоритетів, на який спрямовувалися зусилля британської зовнішньої політики. Огляд 2023 р. визначає ключових європейських партнерів Британії в Європі – Францію, Німеччину, Італію (зокрема в оборонній співпраці в межах GСAP) та Польщу.

Після проведення політики Vrexіt Велику Британію та Європейський Союз почала об'єднувати низка угод, спрямованих на співробітництво у сферах торгів-