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GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THE MODERN ECONOMIC DIMENSION

SOFIA NEPOMNIASHCHA, student

ANNA I. RYBAK, Associate Professor in the Department of Economic Theory and International Economics

IRYNA A. KAMIENIEVA, Associate Professor the Department of Foreign Philology and Translation, PHD in Philology, Language Adviser

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkov

The process of changes and transformations in society is ongoing all over the world. However, the transition to a new civilization is complicated by the presence of global problems, the solution of which is becoming the most important task of our time. Problems that have a planetary character both in terms of scale and significance and in terms of solutions that have arisen in the process of development of modern civilization are called global problems.

In particular, among the most important global problems, one can single out the problems of the modern economy, which include demographic, socio-economic, environmental, health problems and problems of ensuring peace.

One of the most serious global problems is the demographic problem, which is associated with the dynamics of the growth of the Earth's population. In the countries of Western Europe, it is slow while in Eastern Europe there is a decrease in the population. Moreover, rapid population growth leads to spontaneous urbanization [2]. According to Kazakh economist A. Koshanov, the rapid growth of urbanization processes brings a number of serious challenges to the social organization of territories, employment of the population, and infrastructure support for agglomerations. In addition, overpopulation in developing countries leads to an increase in migration flows. According to data provided by the Bank of England, a 10% increase in migration entails a fall in average wages by 0.31% [3].

The global problem of poverty remains relevant, which causes not only socio-economic problems, but also the problem of illiteracy and crime. In 105 countries, 1.3 billion people live in acute multidimensional poverty. This applies not only to the countries of Africa, South Asia, but also to the countries of Latin America: 16% of the inhabitants of Honduras and 7% of the inhabitants of Bolivia lived in 2016 on less than 1.9 US dollars per day [1].

Economic growth and environmental problems are deeply interconnected. Negative environmental consequences caused by natural disasters, which can be caused by both human actions and inaction, can lead to significant losses in the

economy. For example, in 2016 forest fires in Ukraine caused damage in the amount of 1.6 billion hryvnias.

Diseases which often take the form of epidemics and even pandemics, are also a global problem. In 2020 the global economy was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Many enterprises have stopped, so already on March 23, 2020; IMF Executive Director K. Georgieva said that the world economy is in recession [4].

The issue of maintaining peace is also very important. Economists justify large-scale wars as follows: the economic cooperation and material benefits that powerful states enjoy in peacetime far exceed any benefits that war can bring. Therefore, powerful states have a good reason to maintain peace among themselves. It is in their interests to join forces to contain any conflict between less powerful states, which is fraught with economic status. So, in 2022 the expenses of the Ukrainian budget since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russia amount to about 1 trillion hryvnias, of which more than 420 billion were spent on defense and security (as of August 23, 2022) [1].

The modern global world presupposes ever-closer integration and unification of all spheres of life, including the economic one. Therefore, only through urgent and decisive action, as well as collective and coordinated efforts of the world community, can a solution to global problems be found.

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INNOVATIVE TRENDS IN ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT IN TERMS OF GLOBALIZATION

ANNA OSTAPUK, student

ANDRIY V. STEPANOV, Associate Professor, Scientific and Language Adviser
Lviv University of Trade and Economics

In conditions of globalization, the problems of regulation of economic processes within the country are inextricably linked with the problems of regulation of the global economy. The aggravation of crisis situations in the course of deepening economic globalization in wartime, as well as the current financial