

ULOGA MODERNOG UPRAVLJANJA ZEMALJA TROJSTVA U DISPROPORCIONALNOM RAZVOJU GLOBALNE EKONOMIJE

ROLE OF THE MODERN MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD TRIAD COUNTRIES IN THE DISPROPORTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF GLOBAL ECONOMY

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Summary

For the last 30 years management of the world economy has been characterized by some peculiarities of the development, in particular: strengthening of the social and economic inequality between countries; accumulation of the considerable disproportions in the financial sphere; appearance of the essential differences in the branch structure of economic systems of different countries of the world.

During the XX century the core of the world economy had been represented by the countries of the world triad (USA-Japan-EU), which, by the colossal scientific, technological and industrial potential have become the main producers of goods and services and, by conducting long-term aggressive expansion in all segments of the world market, they control almost 75% of international trade and approximately 80% of investments and financial flows.

These countries today can really influence the quantity and quality parameters of global economic system and determine main tendencies of world economy development, while the rest of the countries can only "adjust" to strategies of their corporations, activity of which have become global and oriented on setting total control over the most profitable spheres of international business and also monopoly on nature, industrial, technical, information and financial resources of receiving countries.

While carrying out the analysis of disproportional development of world economy, first of all, we would like to mention the analysis of the increasing influence of the countries of the world triad on the processes of globalization. In such a way American crises at the beginning of 2008, sensational collapse of the Japanese corporative economic machine since 1989, phenomenal development of China after 1978 – all these demonstrates the increase of the role of the country in the conditions of globalization.

Taking into consideration that the correlation between accumulation and consumption significantly influence the rates of production increase, the level of population consumption and effectiveness of social reproduction, we can conclude that breach of proportions balance "investment fund – accumulation fund – consumption fund" in favor of personal consumption in the developed countries has become the factor which limited their possibilities in provision of the further stable economic development and increase of the investment scope under the limited

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personal consumption in the countries with markets which are being formed, have strengthened their unreceptiveness to the manifestation of the global crisis.

There is a thought that by the year 2025 the Asian globalism as a system would have become stronger than Euro-Atlantic globalism and would totally dominate in "non-western" part of the world. Global Americanization would face more and more strong opposition. On this base European globalism of European Union would become relatively stronger. Union of powers of Euro-Atlantic (American), Asian and European globalism would contribute to general strengthening of the globalism system and its transformation into the new social and political formation. The process of globalization would become unceasing and its consequences (positive and negative) would become unalterable.

According to this scenario globalization will lead to the world-wide consolidation already in 2015-2080 to the level, which foresees forced coercive globalization with creation of global supra state bodies under the control of vanguard "global" countries and USA would pretend to this position most of all. Let us notice, that USA requires "freedom of global market space" but at the same time they don't hurry to globalize and rank one of the last places in the world by the level of global dependence and globalization of their economy with the index of only 10-12%.

So, the process of globalization had become the logical continuation of world economy upheavals which happened at the edge of the centuries and have been characterized, first of all by the changes in the world economy system. At the edge of the millennium economic development in general and economic life of separate countries and regions modified significantly, indicating the influence of new factors – appearance of new industrial, transport and communication technologies, unseen before forms of organization and management (enlarged international corporations) with the simultaneous sharpening of the competitiveness. The integrated global market as the integrity of planetary scale has appeared. The process of globalization has significantly intensified the rates of innovations and demonstrated the necessity of creation of flexible markets of labor, goods, capital, modification of the existing principals of regulation and management. Functions concerning national regulation of their economics got out of control. Hard and global competitiveness undermine the effectiveness of models of social orientation, the problem of finding a "free niche" in the new international division of labor becomes sharper. Such changes cause significant effect on the financial sphere, where mass and fast international overflows of loan capitals distorted the balance in this sphere and provoke various crisis situations. As a rule, serious financial problems in a particular national economics rather quickly transfer to ("infect") other countries (Argentina default). Powerful bank or monetary disasters are spread around the world with unprecedented speed (striking example of this is Asian crisis of 1997-1998, and 1998-1999 Russian crisis) The current financial crisis of 2008, which began in the United States with the bankruptcy of mortgage banks also turned into world crises instantly.

The imbalance of the world development and especially the uneven development of the Center and the Periphery were expressed in the most sensitive sphere - the sphere of credits and finances. Rapid globalization of world economic processes, which originated from the late 70 's and early 80's of the XX century was accompanied by a number of acute financial turmoil. In the conditions of the increasing openness of the economies this kind of turmoil and crisis cause damages to even those countries that are not directly involved in this process. Violation of the entire system of economic relations became the natural result of strengthening such imbalances in the world economy development, as: asynchrony of the development and increasing gap between financial sphere and the real sector of economy, the instability of the ratio between accumulation and consumption, a growing imbalance between the amount of savings and investments, change of the direction and structure of cross-border flows of capital, continued imbalance in the current accounts and capital transactions.



That is why world community sharply faces the problem of improving the mechanisms and methods of collective regulation of global processes - search for fundamentally new, supranational regulatory model of global economic processes. As of today, there are several approaches concerning the reform and restructuring of the world global economic environment. Among them there are two the most dominant. The first is based on the construction of center-periphery model, which involves the federal development of a world. The second is based on liberalizing trends in monetary and financial sphere. Formation of a complex model of regulation will become one of the main tasks of the international community (the international society) in the XXI century.

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