

GLOBAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEXT OF FORMATION OF THE MODERN CIVIL SOCIETY

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INTRODUCTION

Current problems of social development become increasingly global in their nature. Each country is tasked with ensuring a decent level of social and economic development, national security, and protection of rights and freedoms of citizens. However, in today's globalized world no country can develop and implement its own public policy independently, without recourse to international institutions. Evolution of contemporary stage of development of civil society depends not only on internal factors (cultural and historical, social and economic, geographic location, etc.), but also on external factors, associated with impact of globalization processes. This results in increase of a number of actors of the international system who cooperate on a global level, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions and transnational corporations, military and political organizations and alliances; global media, etc.

Processes such as globalization, democratization, postindustrialization, emergence of a large number of problems of a global scale, formation of universal civilization significantly increased the need to understand and study the civil society more profoundly. The best strategy of the State in terms of the globalization is close cooperation with society, delegation of powers to local self-government, to civil society organizations.

Functioning of civil society in the context of globalization is that the functions of the civil society are extended to the supranational level that translates into the activity of international organizations. In this case, global civil society opposes the bureaucracy of international level¹.

¹Тюхтенко Н.А. Еволюція громадянського суспільства та його роль у досягненні соціально-економічного успіху в умовах глобалізації / Н.А. Тюхтенко, Н.О. Задорожня, О.В. Задорожня // «Громадянське суспільство і формування нової парадигми соціально-економічного розвитку в умовах глобалізації»: тези доповідей Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції (м. Херсон, 14 квітня 2015 р.). – К. : АД Плюс, 2015. – С. 284.

1. Civil society and its role in shaping public values

These days not only the governing elite, but also non-government organizations, trade unions and religious organizations, and other representatives of civil society play various roles in social development. Thus, for instance, if at the end of the 20th century civil society was focused on the process of self-discovery, today its development and discovery is directed outward. As a result, contribution of civil society into the global world system became as strong as the impact of the State and business.

The civil society includes an increasingly wide, dynamic range of organized/unorganized groups; new actors of civil society blur the lines between sectors and experiment with new organizational forms. The actors of the civil society demonstrate that they are extremely important as the agents, organizers and innovators, and private sector plays an extremely important role in overcoming social challenges.

The context of functioning of the civil society changes. Modern technologies influence changes in social activity. In its turn, political pressure is used in many countries in attempts to limit the opportunities for activity of the civil society. These very changes create various challenges and opportunities, and require rapid response from both governing elite, and representatives of civil society.

While anticipating the future, leaders of civil society must understand how the change of external context shall influence their ability to exercise influence, and, in particular, what this evolution means for their relations with business, governments and international organizations. In a turbulent and uncertain environment, the actors shall not be able to work effectively in isolation any more: the new, more effective methods of resolving social problems shall inevitably overcome traditional sector boundaries. Which means that the actors of civil society shall have to search for unusual sources of inspiration and up-to-date successful adaptation².

Today we can state with confidence that now civil society may be characterized by:

- Appearance of new civic movements;
- The growth of cooperative and “non-commercial” sectors of economy;

² Роль громадянського суспільства в контексті глобалізаційних процесів / О. Дем'яненко // Вісник НТУУ «КПІ» Політологія. Соціологія. Право 2006. – С. 137.

- Strengthening of tendency towards the “the participatory democracy”;
- Wide development of consumers associations;
- Development of strong social movements and practices such as environmentalism, pacifism and feminism that are no longer taken as the new ones.

Just like in the old days, the ideology of civil society underlies the field of citizenship, which protects the existence of voluntary associations and social movements³.

The main indicator of the period is that global threats have been replaced with numerous potential threats of a lesser scale, but still significant enough by their impact. In such case, formation of effective system of international security requires quick response from the countries, objective and correct assessment of possible internal and external threats.

It is also worth stating that global problems are constantly changing due to identification of risks with extremely high growth rates. Lately the likelihood of risks with unexpected impact (implementation of new technologies, increased climate variability) has increased significantly, and by the level of impact – the risks are associated with unexpected negative effect of regulatory measures, unilateral actions aimed at nationalizing the resources, constant misbalance on labour markets.

In other words, the risks are conditioned not only by certain initial factors, but also by secondary factors associated with inappropriate actions of politicians intended to eliminate certain risks and resolve global problems, with incorrect or potentially dangerous new technological solutions (innovations). This evidences the emergence of a sort of paradigm crisis, the response to which should be the transformation of certain philosophic principles of social and economic activity in modern world that is impossible without correction of the value-based principles of human activity. As a separate point, it should be noted that existence of global challenges remain relevant nearly for almost all countries, without exception, irrespective of their geography, size, level of development and culture.

³ Тюхтенко Н.А. Еволюція громадянського суспільства та його роль у досягненні соціально-економічного успіху в умовах глобалізації / Н.А. Тюхтенко, Н.О. Задорожня, О.В. Задорожня // «Громадянське суспільство і формування нової парадигми соціально-економічного розвитку в умовах глобалізації»: тези доповідей Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції (м. Херсон, 14 квітня 2015 р.). – К. : АД Плюс, 2015. – С. 280.

Starting from 1990th the formation of new philosophic principles regarding the global development has been focused on new value-based framework. Such value-based transformation inherently caused the formation and formalization on an international level of a new political concept – sustainable development, which has been supplemented with new substantive elements. This is evidenced by constantly expanding interpretation of the concept of consistent development in documents of global forums of the United Nations Organization (UNO) for sustainable development issues, where the initial purely ecological tendency transformed into a more complex perception of the problem, where social issues and problems of global regulation of a world economy have an increasing role⁴.

Year 2000, when Millennium Summit took place in New-York (189 Member States), where the United Nations Organization adopted “Millennium Development Goals” Programme aimed at eradicating extreme poverty and ensuring a general increase of the standard of living, became a major milestone in formation of mechanisms of implementation of sustainable development goals. The goals were to be achieved by 2015.

The following eight goals were adopted on a global level:

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. To achieve universal primary education.
3. To promote gender equality and empower women.
4. To reduce child mortality.
5. To improve maternal health.
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.
7. To ensure environmental sustainability.
8. To develop a global partnership for development.

In September 2015 on the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Sustainable Development Summit took place in New York, where a new sustainable development agenda was adopted. The resolution “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” announced 169 targets and 17(!) Sustainable Development Goals, in particular:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

⁴ Нові глобальні виклики та їх вплив на формування суспільних цінностей / В. р. Сіденко // Український соціум. – 2014. – № 1. – С. 7-21. – Режим доступу: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Usoc_2014_1_3

3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Each country had to clarify the development goals depending on the degree in which it faces respective problems, which determines the criteria of achieving the goals.

While determining Sustainable Development Goals for Ukraine, respective targets and indicators for a long-term perspective, the global development benchmarks, sustainable development principles, and public opinion on vision of future development should be taken into account.

The global experience shows that social progress depends largely on maintenance of the balance between the goals related to support of economic growth, competitiveness of business, ensuring the ecological

safety and reducing social inequality. To achieve long-term goals, consistent performance of particular short- and long-term targets must be ensured. Prerequisites for the achievement of all goals with no exception are competent governance and administration, eradication of corruption, public support. Accordingly, proper governance, honest and transparent government, participation of population in decision-making process and control of performance thereof must be taken into account while setting strategic goals.

2. The Global Challenges of the 21st Century: threats and opportunities for Ukraine

Following the results of Davos 2019 World Economic Forum⁵ according to the assessment of international experts there were determined 30 global risks and 13 tendencies that may increase them or change their ratio.

Global Risks Report 2019 pays particular attention to a human aspect of global risks. In particular, it deals with a role played by current global transformations – social, technological and professional – in a psychological and emotional well-being of people. At the level of particular individuals, the decline of psychological well-being became both the reason and consequence of a more global risks picture, which reflects, for instance, on a social cohesion and political cooperation. The crosscutting theme is connection of psychological stress with a sense of lack of control in the context of uncertainty⁶.

According to expert forecasts, *cyberrisks* shall remain as high as in 2018. It was officially acknowledged at the global level, that since 2012 the problem of cyberrisks has been one of the five key threats to humanity.

For the last several years, a number of cyberattacks against the global and Ukrainian organisations has increased. Not only state institutions and enterprises became hackers' objective, but also a private sector (small and medium business), since computer systems used by small and medium business companies in their activity are vulnerable and have lots of gaps.

⁵ Marsh & McLennan Companies Zurich Insurance Group. The Global Risks Report 2019 [Электронный ресурс] / Marsh & McLennan Companies Zurich Insurance Group // 12th Edition is published by the World Economic Forum within the framework of The Global Competitiveness and Risks Team. – 2019. – Режим доступа до ресурсу: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GRR17_Report_web.pdf

⁶ Отчет о глобальных рисках 2019 [Электронный ресурс] / marsh & mclennan companies zurich insurance group // 12th edition is published by the world economic forum within the framework of the global competitiveness and risks team. – 2019. – режим доступа до ресурсу: <https://www.marsh.com/ru/ru/insights/research-briefings/the-global-risks-report-2019.html>

Every day thousands of small enterprises all over the world suffer from cyberattacks. Thieves try to steal data and money, or interfere with business processes. For example, in 2014 in Great Britain alone 60 % of small business companies undergone influence of cyberattacks (suffered from cyberattacks and as a result lost about £65,000 to £115,000). According to Cybersecurity Ventures Report the world business shall face cyberattacks each 14 seconds by 2019, and the cost of cybercrime damages shall grow up to \$6 trillion by 2021. In addition to the increased number of cyberattacks, cybercrimes shall become more complex and sophisticated.

Cyber risks are the most underestimated risks in the long-term perspective in Ukraine. An exemplary case is that in 2017, more than 1500 companies suffered as a result of Petya-attack, and 13 thousand computers were infected. During one year, the Ukrainian business lost billions of hryvnias because of cyberattacks⁷.

The long-term threats are dominated by environmental risks. All of the five environmental risks as described in the report – loss of biodiversity, extreme weather phenomena, man-made and natural disasters, failure to prevent the change of climate and adjust thereto once again were categorized as extremely dangerous and highly probable events.

Ecological risks are dangerous for urban infrastructure and its development. Because of sea-level rise, many cities have already faced the need in very expensive solutions, starting from extraction of clean groundwater and ending with installation of coastal defence structures⁸.

Today in the military conflict area in the eastern part of Ukraine the ecological and technological hazards, which are characterized by significant decline in potable water quality, malfunctions in the industrial and potable water supply systems, flooded mines on occupied territory, are being increased. In general, it results in outlets of highly mineralized mine waters to the surface and significant pollution of aquifers. Military actions on Donbass territory resulted in destruction and damage of a great number of infrastructure objects, which threatens the ecological safety, health and safety of the population.

⁷ Віннікова І.І., Кібер-ризиків як один із видів сучасних ризиків у діяльності малого та середнього бізнесу та управління ними // І.І. Віннікова, С.В. Марчук // Східна Європа: економіка, бізнес та управління. – Випуск 5 (16) 2018. – С. 113/

⁸ Отчет о глобальных рисках 2019 [Електронний ресурс] / Marsh & McLennan Companies Zurich Insurance Group // 12th Edition is published by the World Economic Forum within the framework of The Global Competitiveness and Risks Team. – 2019. – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://www.marsh.com/ru/ru/insights/research-briefings/the-global-risks-report-2019.html>

Considering the scale of impacts and set of adverse effects, including ecological ones, for the Eastern region of the state and taking into account the long-term impact of ecological and social economic consequences the problem of pollution and degradation of key elements of environment in Donbass may be deemed to be systemic problem and may be treated as a new threat to the national security.

Moreover, for the last four years it is almost impossible to estimate the damages to natural complexes and industrial objects, to carry out repair and restoration works and implement state control in the field of environment protection on the territory of military conflict in the eastern part of Ukraine. It is extremely important that the ecological monitoring of the condition of the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions is carried out by using the expedition examinations, remote and information technologies with international organizations engaged in order to estimate the ecological losses and make forecasts with regard to the ecological situation, and to give reasoning for and undertake the emergency protection measures.

In this respect modernization of physical facilities of the institutions of state environment monitoring system acting on the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions in accordance with Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 391-98-п as amended on 1 January 2019 is the issue of great importance⁹.

The lack of investments into the critically important infrastructure may result in serious problems and may increase associated social, ecological risks, as well as health issues¹⁰.

System risks may also include degradation of infrastructure of conducting and supporting the investment-innovative activity in our state. In particular, a negative aspect is that during the transformation changes in Ukraine a great deal of large industrial, technology and innovation areas, high-tech production facilities were lost, innovation, and scientific and technical potential, as well as the quantity of subjects (and their

⁹ Пріоритетні напрями протидії екологічним і техногенним загрозам в зоні військового конфлікту на Сході України. Аналітична доповідь / національний інститут стратегічних досліджень <http://www.niss.gov.ua/doslidzhennya/analitichni-materiali/nacionalna-bezpeka/prioritetni-napryami-protidii-ekologichnim-i>

¹⁰ Отчет о глобальных рисках 2019 [Электронный ресурс] / Marsh & McLennan Companies Zurich Insurance Group // 12th Edition is published by the World Economic Forum within the framework of The Global Competitiveness and Risks Team. – 2019. – Режим доступа до ресурсу: <https://www.marsh.com/ru/ru/insights/research-briefings/the-global-risks-report-2019.html>

opportunities) of institutional infrastructure of innovative activities decreased significantly¹¹.

Uncontrolled migration, permanent humanitarian crisis, etc. The important thing about all this is that social level is as important as personal level. Therefore, while considering the impact of migration on security of state, one may speak of different security aspects, in particular: internal, external, economic, political, cultural, social, demographic, etc. At the same time, international flow of migrants may cause strengthening of State security in one dimension with its simultaneous destabilization in the other one. For instance, the influx of immigrants can enhance economic and demographic security, while the cultural level of security shall become lower. When analysing migration-security links and connections, one should remember that international migration of people causes one challenges for security of immigration states (states that accept immigrants) and completely different challenges for security of emigration states (states from which emigrants originate). In practice “gain” or “benefit” of the accepting state is often simultaneously a “loss” or “on account of” the originating state and vice versa¹².

In the first dimension the scale of problem leads to the need to accept and take care of the increasing group of people who arrive, and in its turn it may affect the image of the immigrants, who shall be treated as “aliens” who compete with locals for social benefits, working places, generate and strengthen the sense of social injustice.

Considering the impact of crisis on security from the perspective of social and cultural dimension, newly arrived immigrants cause disturbances in society due to their cultural and religious differences. Differences in traditions and religious practices can put a strain on a relationship between the immigrants and local communities. Therefore, the country’s existing national, ethnic, religious or demographic structure of the population can be breached, especially when a massive influx of immigrants takes place.

In view of military and political aspects of security, the crisis can cause destructive consequences for security in several ways. On the one

¹¹ Безпека та конкурентоспроможність економіки України в умовах глобалізації / О. С. Власюк [та ін.]; за заг. ред. О. С. Власюка; Нац. ін-т стратегічних досліджень. – Київ : НІСД, 2017. – С. 162

¹² Криза міграційної системи ЄС як виклик безпеці європейської регіональної системи міжнародних відносин /

Юськів Б.М. // Міжнародні відносини Серія" Політичні науки", № 15, 2017. – http://journals.iir.kiev.ua/index.php/pol_n/article/view/3142/2823

hand, providing refuge to citizens of the originating country, some of which are protected by granting a status of a refugee or alike status, is often taken by the country of origin of immigrants as an unfriendly act. The provision of protection to its nationals may be constructed by the country of origin as a negative assessment of internal situation inside the country (since only the person who is persecuted in his/her motherland may be protected (granted a refugee status)). For this very reason, the migration crisis may become the source of international conflicts. On the other hand, persons who belong to terrorist groups and/or may be a threat to the security of the accepting country may also be among newly arrived persons¹³.

Now, let us refer directly to analysis of events that took place in 2014–2016, connected with unprecedented massive influx of refugees and immigrants to Europe. Since the end of 2014, when the crisis connected with massive migration of people to the European continent became more serious and significant, mass media and politicians started using a new term “the refugees crisis”. The term was connected with the then observed migration, the reason for which was, as was noted, the persecution by non-democratic regimes or consequences of conflicts that took place in number of neighbouring states.

Starting from the middle of 2015 the perception of the crisis has changed for the opposite one. In view of the fact that apart from persons who left their own dwellings because of the persecution, crowds of economic immigrants started coming to the European continent, such migration of people was called “migration crisis”¹⁴.

Threats of global extremism, terrorism and separatism. Terrorist act acquires more vivid colors, which is explained by the following:

- terrorism reduces the effectiveness of civil governance, and as a result, regulation of social economic processes;
- by weakening state and social structures, terrorism is a breeding ground for formation and strengthening the influence of oppositional anti-constitutional formations in society;

¹³ Potyrała A. Pozamilitarne aspekty bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego – kryzys migracyjny 2015-2016 / A. Potyrała // Przegląd strategiczny. – 2016. – Nr 9. – S. 295–313.

¹⁴ Криза міграційної системи ЄС як виклик безпеці європейської регіональної системи міжнародних відносин / Юськів Б.М. // Міжнародні відносини Серія "Політичні науки", № 15, 2017. – http://journals.iir.kiev.ua/index.php/pol_n/article/view/3142/2823

– by activating moral and psychological influence on people, terrorism causes havoc, provocations, complications, people's anger towards each other which is used by it for its political purposes;

– by coming out of the state borders, establishing transnational criminal structures, terrorism becomes an international phenomenon and represents threat to the entire international community.

There are several circumstances that influence and promote terrorism; the basic one is respective social-political and economic environment in the state. In poor, undeveloped countries with the lowest level of economic and social development, there are virtually no episodes of manifestation of political extremism and terrorism in its pure form. At the same time in a state where the wealth of insignificant minority of population is opposed to poverty of the majority of people who do not believe that anything can ever be changed in a legal way, there is every reason for emergence of terrorism.

The forms of terrorism manifestation are dramatically multifaceted: they range from coercion to threats of physical destruction of people. Thus, phenomenon of terrorism is connected with the problem of assault in the history of human community in general and in particular, on the part of those vested with public powers. Subject to the foregoing, terrorism has always been and continues to be not only a sort of manifestation of disappointment and disbelief, but also a form of protest against national, religious, social and political harassment.

To summarize the foregoing, we can determine a line of substantive characteristics of contemporary terrorism. First, the terrorism goal (like in case with terror) is intimidation of those targeted by terrorist act. Second, the element of assault only works if the threat of terrorist act is apparent (somebody expressly demonstrated the possibility, ability and readiness to perform the same). To ensure that the action is effective, the declared threat is not completed (finalized), i.e. the explosive shall be placed, though not necessarily detonated. Third, the maximum possible public alarm caused by completed terrorist act.

The public nature of terrorism makes it a dual-action weapon. If terrorist activity is targeted against a particular politician or a statesman, they should be afraid not only for their life and for health, but also of the anger of their own people who start making claims to their government. It is not by chance that terrorists choose the most crowded places for their

explosions and arsons. A terrorist act must create a feeling of general insecurity, general fear and social tensions in society¹⁵.

In its essence terrorism is the most dangerous phenomenon, which is difficult to predict, that has lately disseminated all over the world and acquired new various forms. Countering terrorism has become a priority for the United Nations Organization and other international organizations.

The latest statistical data evidence the existence of about one thousand groups and organizations that undertake assault of the population and seizure of power in their activities. Today terrorism has been changing both by its objectives (becomes multiobjective), and by its forms and methods. It provides for political influence, and influence intended to undermine national, religious foundations of the state, society, etc.

Separatism is another global problem in the world and in Ukraine as well.

Separatism (originates from Latin “separates”) means intention (ambition) of a community, group of people or organizations to separate, isolate themselves from a larger structure; it is a movement seeking the autonomy for certain part of the state, or full separation and formation of a new state. As of today, almost half of the counties in the world have faced actions that may be construed as separatism. The majority of such manifestations are observed in Eurasia.

Reasons for separatism are as follows:

- external influence of interested (concerned) states;
- uneven development of certain regions of the state;
- historical factors;

Today’s manifestation of terrorism and separatism may not be treated as purely political phenomenon. It is largely a criminal terrorism and separatism. Such activity is characterised not only by direct implementation of terrorist acts, but also by financing of terrorist activity or separatism, purchasing of arms and ammunition, training of terrorists, organizing special terrorist groups or recruitment of individual terrorists, etc. Terrorists successfully adjust to changing conditions of present days and manage to find new means to meet their needs in financing, both legal and illegal. Legal ways of financing include funds received from charitable organizations and legal forms of business, as well as funds provided

¹⁵ Прояви сучасного тероризму: мінливі, багатогранні [Текст] / В. С. Канцір // Вісник Національного університету "Львівська політехніка". Юридичні науки. – 2016. – № 850. – С. 511.

personally by terrorists. Moreover, terrorists are also engaged in illegal activities of different type and scale, starting from minor offences and ending with organized fraud and drug smuggling, get financing from states that support terrorism, earn money in failing (incompetent) states and on territories that are loyal to terrorist organizations.

Terrorists and persons who generate and promote separatism use a great deal of methods that allow them to move money freely both within one organization, and between different organizations by engaging couriers or using the financial sector. Charitable organizations and alternative money transfer systems are also used to conceal (mask) the money intended for terrorism financing. Ability to adjust and find alternative solutions that characterize terrorist organizations, evidence that today any means of money transfer may be used for the purposes of unlawful activities¹⁶.

Dissemination of nuclear technologies and weapon of mass destruction (WMD). Notwithstanding the international control system for WMD non-proliferation, there is a risk of its proliferation, including equipment with such weapons of terrorist organizations whose actions are virtually impossible to control.

Formation of new centres of power and leadership tussle between them. The EU, China, India, Brazil and Russia claim to be the new world leaders. The aggregate GDP of BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China) shall exceed GDP of the Group of Seven countries by year 2050. The world shall become a multipolar structure with possible conflicts between the centres of power¹⁷.

Hybrid threats. The special feature of hybrid war is that it is fought in a concealed (disguised) way with the use of mainly non-linear tactics and is not aimed at seizure of the entire territory of the state (though establishing control over particular territories is not excluded), but rather at taking patronage over the country, that is achieved through influence on the population, politicum, business, and power structures. Therefore, countering hybrid threats that must be clearly identified in the state, requires attention until the society resilience is increased. It is not only power structures of the state that are involved in fighting against hybrid

¹⁶ Ризики тероризму та сепаратизму /Державна служба фінансового моніторингу України // 2017. С. 4–5.

¹⁷ Шевцов А.І. Майбутнє людства необхідно спланувати: глобальні загрози і довгострокова стратегія розвитку України. Стратегічні пріоритети. 2007. № 1 (2). С. 189.

threats, but almost all ministries and agencies, non-government organizations, business, and civil society.

Since Russia actively uses informational and propaganda instruments, economic and energy levers, interference with internal political life, stimulation of language, interethnic and interreligious conflicts, historical manipulation and other means of pressure on weak spots of the state and society, the development of national immunity of resistance and effective society oriented system of state governance shall be the primary task. It is not only Ukrainian society that suffered Russian aggression, but also societies of other countries of Eastern Partnership and particular EU Member States.

The methods of hybrid influence by Russian Federation in those countries have common features, and therefore the others may use countermeasures elaborated in one country. Although Ukraine is more experienced in counteracting Russian aggression of hybrid nature, still the ongoing research and analysis of situation in the other countries of Eastern Partnership and EU is required due to Moscow attempts to use them for scaling up the hybrid advance. The enhanced international cooperation for consolidated counteraction against hybrid aggression of the Russian Federation is extremely important; however, key reasons of its success are inside the state¹⁸.

The EU classification of areas of counteraction against such threats includes the following areas: information sector, transport and infrastructure, space, military sector, health care and food security, cyberspace, financial sector, industrial sector, civil and social sector.

It is worth stating that EU approach to detection of hybrid threats is serious enough, and last year they offered to establish a hybrid threats analytical centre, EU Hybrid Fusion Cell, within the EU Intelligence and Situation Centre, EU INTCEN of the European External Action Service. This new structure, that became operationally capable in 2017, is responsible for collection, analysis and reporting of publicly available and restricted information on the indicators and warnings of hybrid threats. The Centre reduces hybrid threats to a single European pattern and informs, including in a form of Hybrid Bulletin, the institutions of the EU and Member States of the European Union thereof. They also offered to establish European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats,

¹⁸ Гібридні загрози Україні і суспільна безпека досвід ЄС і східного партнерства. Аналітична записка / За заг. ред. В. Мартинюка // Центр глобалістики "Стратегія ХХІ". КИЇВ – 2018. – С. 6–7.

established in April 2017 in Finland, which is focused on researches of such types of threats and mechanisms to counter them.

The countries-sources of hybrid threats, as the EU defines them, may approach vulnerable members of society, imposing on them radical and extremist ideas via contemporary communication channels (propaganda). That is why raising social awareness and countering propaganda became a priority task for the European Union. A special group was formed called East Stratcom Task Force, a special project was launched called EU-STRAT, which also works in countries of Eastern Partnership, and removal of illegal information content is, in particular, the responsibility of European Counter Terrorism Centre as Europol department. As per cyber sector, the EU adopted EU Cybersecurity Strategy, European Agenda on Security, and Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive). On a separate basis, European Commission established European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA) to counter cyber threats at the EU level, and Network and Information Security Platform (NIS Platform) to enable communication between EU bodies and civil and private actors in cyberspace. In this area EU cooperates with other countries and international organizations, such as UNO, OSCE, NATO¹⁹.

Social networks, considering their fundamental importance for development of global civil society, are taking an increasingly active role in leveraging social activity and are capable of bringing differentiated groups of civil opposition together to ensure adequate opposition to a military strength of the state, as was demonstrated by events in Egypt and Libya. Social networks, Facebook, for instance, are a strategic weapon, the possession of which is capable of determining the future of the state or a group of states, therefore the structure of network civil society provides for a chain reaction (response) in entire social networks system, which was the case with the above said countries. Scientists believe, that social networks represent a real danger to the State and its institutes; their destructive and creative character have yet to be seen by the world in the context of increasing globalization challenges. Economic globalization is controversial: on the one hand, it allows setting high social standards of living; on the other hand, the gap between the rich and the poor is getting wider and wider. Enormous social and economic implications of economic

¹⁹ Гібридні загрози Україні і суспільна безпека. досвід Єс і східного партнерства. Аналітична записка / За заг. ред. В. Мартинюка // Центр глобалістики “Стратегія XXI”. Київ – 2018. – С. 18–19.

crises in a form of unemployment, breakdown of entire industrial sectors is a direct consequence of global development of the world economy, which differs from recently existing international trade to greater extent²⁰.

Global cultural crisis is connected with promotion of primitive standards of mass consumption society that destroys national culture landscapes deforming thereby the worldview system and values of the population.

Shortage of traditional natural resources. Rapid depletion of natural resources, raw materials and traditional energy resources results in overpricing for such resources as well as the necessity to invest an enormous amount of money to find new sources of energy and raw materials. The most serious shortage here may be the increasing scarcity of fresh water that may become an important reason for global instability in the very near future.

Increasing demographic disbalance connected with accelerated ageing of population. This creates an increasing load on age related social security systems and has become an independent factor for increased instability of state finance in increasing number of developed countries of the world, primarily in Europe. According to expert assessments, this negative phenomenon may soon affect the developing countries, such as China.

Increase in food provisioning problems under conditions of increasing demand of food in less developed countries pro rata to their economic growth, and on the other hand – in order to provide food to the least developed countries that have an extremely weak development potential²¹.

Critical increase of social and economic inequality. The majority of societies and, accordingly, governors determine the eradication of unjust inequality as one of priorities of the state policy. However, when they have to choose between ensuring the rapid economic growth and reducing inequality by initial and secondary redistribution of profits, governments often find themselves in a situation with a cruel alternative, since losses connected with slowdown of economic development may reverse the advantages achieved by ensuring a greater justice.

²⁰ Тюхтенко Н.А. Еволюція громадянського суспільства та його роль у досягненні соціально-економічного успіху в умовах глобалізації / Н. А. Тюхтенко, Н. О. Задорожня, О. В. Задорожня // «Громадянське суспільство і формування нової парадигми соціально-економічного розвитку в умовах глобалізації»: тези доповідей Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції (м. Херсон, 14 квітня 2015 р.). – К. : АВД Плюс, 2015. – С. 291.

²¹ Нові глобальні виклики та їх вплив на формування суспільних цінностей / В.Р. Сіденко // Український соціум. – 2014. – № 1. – С. 9–10. – Режим доступу: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Usoc_2014_1_3

The typical example in Ukrainian history is a widely known overload of the budget (and the economy in general) with social expenses, intended to support pensioners (retirees), low-paid workers, families with children, etc. A more just distribution of profits, which results, in particular, in poverty reduction, is a significant incentive (both material, and moral) for all segments of the population to participate in the economic development, while the increasing inequality and widespread poverty threaten to destroy the economic progress, may provoke social tensions and breed discontent with transformations on the part of those who have lost hope to ever improve their own lot. Finally, an increased inequality and widespread poverty cause social tension and social conflicts, worsen criminal situation in society. Which in their turn result in (even without forming political instability) increase of economic risks and decrease of investment attractiveness of the country (or a particular region), which in the end inevitably slows the economic development down.

To settle social conflicts and achieve balance in society additional resources shall be required, which shall decrease an overall effectiveness of economic system. Inequality results not only in criminalization of society; similar connection can also be traced between inequality and corruption. Unequal distribution of profits and wealth may cause certain people with high income to interfere with policy and state governance²².

Inequality is the result of external and internal reasons and factors. There are complicated bilateral connections between inequality and economic development, at the same time inequality influences the entire complex of social and political terms of society functioning. Extreme inequality is deemed to be unjust and undermines both sustainable development of society, and levelling of income, does not enhance the effectiveness and economic development²³.

Non-systemic civil conflicts and systemic crisis of contemporary middle class. The systemic crisis of contemporary middle class is a risky disbalance of percentage of distribution of material resources between different segments of society in the majority regions of the world, and especially in the USA, EU, PRC, Brazil, Ukraine and other countries, and may result in a large-scale protests, social boycotts, mass riots followed by destabilization both on an

²² Нерівність в Україні: масштаби та можливості впливу / за ред. Е.М. Лібанової. – К.: Інститут демографії та соціальних досліджень імені М.В. Птухи НАН України, 2012. – С. 6.

²³ Опалько В.В. Наслідки соціально-економічної нерівності в умовах глобальної нестабільності. / Збірник наукових праць Черкаського державного технологічного університету. Серія: Економічні науки. Серія: Економічні науки Випуск 51. – 2018. – С. 45.

internal and global level. Most likely, it shall lead to serious discussions on the role of political class, representatives of a large business and civil society in the context of public policy and governance.

The revised concept of social agreement and principles of distribution of material benefits among all interested parties can hence be a compromise.

Threats to liberal and democratic political trends: global dimension, change of political vector of development of social relations. Latest years have become a sort of social, political, economic and humanitarian test for the globalized world. The degree of uncontrollability and ad hoc arrangements becomes higher each day and requires the states to interfere with the situation and undertake autocratic directive measures both on internal and external geopolitical level. Very often liberal and democratic traditions of political and social governance demonstrate their inability to influence events in the world.

Currently this results in establishing declaratively democratic, and basically, hybrid authoritarian, with focus on national and religious peculiarities, political regimes in countries with unstable social economic situation (Arab-Islamic world, former Soviet Union countries, etc.). This tendency results in major disappointment and disillusion both of elite, and population with liberal and democratic ideas in leading countries of the world. Such processes promote liking for brutal methods of governance (the USA, EU, RF, etc.) and lay the foundation for the so-called «escape from freedom» effect or «soft authoritarianism». This in its turn reflects in formation of the newest versions of authoritarian regimes in a form of phenomena of managed democracy, information totalitarianism, virtualization of freedom of choice and democracy illusion.

Extension of the borders and increase of the number of cross-border conflicts is caused by the crisis of the concept of the state sovereignty, principles of borders integrity, national and political identity, inefficiency of international relations and international organizations, opposition between the world leaders and pulling the US's global hegemony mandate, redistribution of areas of geopolitical influence.

This is evidenced by situations in Maghreb countries, Middle East, Ukraine. In the nearest future a new wave of extension of cross-border conflicts may be expected in the Caucasus, in Central Asia, in areas where there is a concentration of Kurdish residents (Iran, Iraq, and Turkey), the

Balkans. Such tendencies will deepen the world crisis and complicate attempts to find new global humanity development projects with further local catastrophes²⁴.

Subject to the foregoing, it may be stated that modern society plays a more significant role in the process of making international legal decisions and adoption of national policy of the states all over the world.

CONCLUSIONS

The emergence of new dynamic globalization changes and processes determine to a certain degree the conditions and challenges which modern civil society faces each day. The analysis of recent developments proves that civil society becomes an equal partner to such actors as the State and private sector. The organizations of civil society became the most trusted structures nowadays. Nevertheless, the complexity and multilevel nature of modern social-political crises will determine the peculiarities of social development and civil society during the next decade.

New conditions of global development demonstrate to governing elite, that modern public policy must meet the demands of the times, remain flexible and mobile, and be open to new approaches and solutions for social development through respective innovative and comprehensive technology. In its turn, civic space has to reconsider the concept of relations with representatives of other sectors and demonstrate its ability to implement innovative ideas.

Ukraine must not stay away from the efforts of international community in planning its future. To implement those tasks one should understand that resolution of those issues is focused on implementation of reasonable public policy, state strategy of sustainable development acceptable to Ukrainian society – not only for today, but for the years ahead. A strategic and science based policy is required that will help to ensure future generations' right to decent living conditions.

SUMMARY

The article deals with description of conceptual framework of modern social development of international system with presentation of the nature of changes and specifics of global threats and crises. We have

²⁴ Телешун С. Україна крізь призму глобальних світових трендів: виклики та загрози. Назва з екрану. – [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-other_news/1974941-ukraina-kriz-prizmu-globalnih-svitovih-trendiv-vikliki-ta-zagrozi.html

reviewed peculiarities of such challenges, starting from cyberrisks and ending with ecological threats. We have also analysed global threats to humanity, their essence and contents with a particular focus on the tasks of the governing elite.

Subject to the foregoing, the research of contemporary threats of a global nature and means to overcome them is extremely relevant for the scientists, as is the skill to quickly respond to such challenges and form adequate requirements to drawing up the program of national development of Ukrainian State while implementing public policy.

We have established that globalization is a multifaceted and complicated process that goes through all spheres of social life in different degree: economy, politics, culture, education. All global issues need reconsideration, change of values system and search of new approaches that shall allow preventing and resolving them.

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