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GLOBALIZATION DYNAMICS AND GLOBALIZATION SHIFTS – THE PATH TO PROGRESS

As noted in the report of the UN Secretary General, the process of globalization is influenced by three global shifts: in the production system and labour markets, which requires the creation of new jobs and the acquisition of new skill sets; rapid technical progress; climate change [1].

Production system and labour markets. In 2022 the unemployment rate in the OECD countries fell to the lowest value since 2001. and amounted to 4.9%. After the COVID-19 pandemic, the labour market in developing countries is recovering more slowly. In South Africa, the unemployment rate increased by 5% compared to the pre-pandemic period and reached 30%. The slow recovery of the market is demonstrated in countries that depend on tourism and the hotel business, since it is these types of economic activity that have suffered the most as a result of the pandemic [2, p. 8].

According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), average wages in developing countries have not returned to pre-pandemic levels. In the middle of 2022 the world economy faced a high level of inflation, the global level of which reached 8.73% and which affected the most vulnerable segments of the population. According to the ILO, for the first time in the last 15 years, the real wages of workers decreased by 0.9% in the first half of 2022. Among the regions most affected by its fall are Northern, Southern and Western Europe; South America; Asia-Pacific region; and North America.

In high-income countries, the unemployment rate in 2023 was 8.2% compared to 20.5% in low-income countries. Along with a shortage of skilled labor, there is a surplus of vacancies in certain sectors. According

to ManpowerGroup, the US has a 70% labor shortage, and the Netherlands has 194 occupations with a labour shortage. In 21 European countries, the most sought-after professions are welders and flame cutters. Japan has the highest recorded labour shortage rate of 85%. This is 10% higher than the world average. Employment rates also remain gender uneven, particularly in emerging and developing countries, and the situation is even more worrying for young people, whose long-term integration into the labour market remains difficult [3].

Rapid technical progress. According to Grand View Research, the volume of the global artificial intelligence market in 2023 amounted to 196.63 billion US dollars. Its further growth by 36.6% from 2024 to 2030 is expected. R&D projects implemented by powerful technology companies are aimed at introducing the latest technologies in the automotive industry, health care, retail trade, finance, etc. [4]

According to Cybersecurity Ventures 2023 about 72% of companies were attacked by ransomware, which indicates the prevalence of this threat and the increasing frequency of cyberattacks. It is expected that by 2025 losses from cybercrime will amount to 10.5 trillion dollars. US, and will include losses from data breaches, theft of funds, theft of intellectual property, business disruptions, and attack recovery. Thus, the demand for cyber security will continue to grow [5].

An important trend is the spread of the practice of so-called green coding, which consists of writing code in such a way as to minimize energy consumption and the overall impact on the environment. It represents an environmentally sustainable approach, helping organizations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This, in turn, helps mitigate the growing climate change crisis and supports the Sustainable Development Goals. Well-known companies Microsoft, Google, Amazon and IBM have developed initiatives aimed at reducing the impact of software engineering on the environment by applying green coding methods. Thanks to the implementation of environmental engineering of the software, the business has the opportunity to reduce the costs of IT hosting, cloud storage.

Among the technology pioneers of 2024 The World Economic Forum traditionally celebrates 100 organizations that are applying new advances in AI to develop industry solutions, including breakthrough innovations

in clean energy, healthcare, biotech, space and neurotechnology. Among the technology pioneers of 2024 the largest entrepreneurship ecosystems in the world are represented: The United States and China, followed by India, which will present a large number of start-ups. The list of "Technology Pioneers" includes start-ups from 23 countries, a third of which are headed by women [6].

Technological progress promotes the development of integration, the spread of innovative ideas, and the transfer of knowledge and technology. The result of such interaction is the emergence of globalized companies and intercultural exchanges. The free movement of goods, capital, and personnel is a sign of development synergy.

Climate change. The Paris Agreement played a significant role in stabilizing climate change. According to data for August 2024. 195 countries reported contributions to reducing emissions, but this did not contribute to the achievement of key temperature targets of the Paris Agreement. Current global emissions must decrease by 2030. by 43% to reach 1.5°C and by 27% to reach 2°C.

Most emissions in OECD countries in 2022 about 79% fell on the energy industry, 74% in partner countries. Industry emissions account for 8% and 12% in the OECD and OECD partner countries, respectively. 10% for agriculture in both groups of countries.

Until August 2024 110 countries, which account for 88% of global greenhouse gas emissions, have committed to zero emissions. Despite this, it is expected that global emissions in 2050 will reach the level of 21 Gt CO₂e. This is significantly more than the required level of 8 Gt CO₂e, which is necessary to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Only 27 countries and the European Union, which account for 16% of global GHG emissions, have legislated their net zero emission targets.

The insufficient dynamics of achieving progress in the field of climate policy depends on permanent changes in the use of political instruments in the relevant sectors. (for example, minimum energy efficiency standards, etc.). Carbon credits and emissions cap-and-trade systems often remain ineffective.

The gap in national climate policies between the OECD and partner countries continued to widen in 2023. Emissions per capita continued to decline in OECD countries, but increased in OECD partner countries.

In 2010-2022 OECD countries reduced emissions per capita from 11.8 tons to 9.6 tons. Since the beginning of the 2000 s, emissions per capita in OECD partner countries have steadily increased, reaching 6.2 tons per capita.

To combat climate change, countries are investing in alternative energy and energy-efficient industries. The green transformation contributes to the redistribution of investment capital in light of national policies.

Climate change is a pressing issue in relations between developed economies, China and the so-called Global South. A collective commitment to reduce emissions requires international cooperation to achieve progress.

The shifts listed above continue to influence the processes of globalization, contributing to its growth. According to the KOF globalization index in 2021 globalization increased moderately, recovering from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, but did not reach the level of 2019. The most globalized country is Switzerland, which owes this position to the high level of exports and imports, its influential role in the world financial sector and the presence of numerous international organizations in Switzerland. Switzerland is followed by the Netherlands and Belgium, which are integrated into the global economy through international trade and the financial sector. Further in the ranking are such countries as Sweden, Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Finland and France, whose position in the top ten is largely determined by the economic, social and political interdependence of the member states of the European Union [7].

Thus, the level of globalization is significantly influenced by technical changes in production systems, which dictate the requirements for labour markets and are manifested through changes in emissions. National economies continue to integrate and support each other. The process of globalization continues, despite permanent challenges.

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