



# ASEAN Journal of Economic and Economic Education



Journal homepage: <https://ejournal.bumipublikasinusantara.id/index.php/ajeee>

## Structure Mechanism of Formation of a New World Economic Order in the Conditions of Recovery from the Global Crisis

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### ABSTRACTS

The purpose of this work is to increase the efficiency of the processes of adaptation of economic entities (national economy, corporations, and enterprises) to work in the conditions of the new world economic order, to achieve this goal, the article solves the following tasks: the concept of "the mechanism of formation of a new economic order (structure)" is clarified. The concepts of "world (geopolitical) order" are clarified. "world economic (economic) order (way of life)", and "technological order". The structural elements of the mechanism of development of the new world economic order are described. The appearance of the future new world economic order is considered. The criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the transition of economic entities to a new world economic order are discussed. The scientific methods in the article are the theory of technological order. Historical and system analysis, crisis theory, logical analysis, theory of world orders. The scientific novelty of the work is determined by the description of the mechanism of development of the new world economic order, and the synthesis of a model of the future world economic order.

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article History:

Submitted/Received 13 Jul 2022

First revised 01 Aug 2022

Accepted 15 Aug 2022

First available online 16 Aug 2022

Publication date 01 Sep 2022

#### Keyword:

Geopolitical competition,

Technological order,

World economic order,

World order.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The relevance of this article is because in 2022, as a result of the global crisis, a new world economic order is being formed. The ongoing crisis accompanies the processes of change and the formation of a new global economic order (structure). Economic entities (national economies, corporations, enterprises, etc.) need to understand the trends of further development of the geopolitical and economic situation during the transformation of the existing world economic order into its new post-crisis state. Such an understanding of the geopolitical and economic situation can be based on the results of scientific research: the forecast model of the new world economic order; the study of factors and the essence of the mechanism of development of the new world economic order. Therefore, the topic of this article is extremely relevant.

The hypotheses of this article are two assumptions. Firstly, there is an objective mechanism for the development of a new world economic order. Secondly, the future world economic order may likely have a network character. These hypotheses should be falsified (refuted) or verified (confirmed) in the text of this article, in the course of further scientific research and observation of the practical process of the historical development of the world economy.

The work aims to increase the efficiency of the processes of adaptation of economic entities (national economy, corporations, enterprises) to work in the conditions of the new world economic order.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks are solved in the article:

- (i) a description of the concept of "the mechanism of formation of a new economic order" is proposed;
- (ii) the concepts of "world (geopolitical) order", "world economic (economic) order", "technological order", and their interrelation are being clarified;
- (iii) the structural elements of the mechanism of development of the new world economic order are described;
- (iv) possible variants of the future appearance of the new world economic order are being considered;
- (v) criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the process of transition of economic entities to the new world economic order are discussed.

In 2021, the approaches of the leading geopolitical actors to the issue of changing the world order became clear ([Ramos, 2021](#)). Even earlier, at the beginning of the 21st century, Zbigniew Brzezinski formulated the geopolitical goals of the United States.

Scientists study the problems of the formation of unified world order, taking into account the dominance of individual states in the global integration process. The aggravation of the crisis led to the emergence and expansion of hybrid wars. Researchers believe that at the beginning of the 21st century there is a reassessment of the results of the Second World War in the interest of changing the world order ([Tsvetkov, 2020](#)). The development of the economic structure of regions can be accompanied by the formation of ecosystems ([Matveeva, & Kaplina, 2020](#)). The synthesis of nanotechnologies influences the formation of a new economic structure in the national economy of Russia. Scientists believe that the crisis of the globalization process affects the transformation of the national economic structure. Neurotechnologies are increasingly used in geopolitics, economics, and various management processes ([Vladimirovich, 2022a](#); [Vladimirovich, 2022b](#)). Russian scientists investigate the problems, properties, and influences of world economic models ([Glazyev, 2016](#)). In 2022, in an article on the topic of the new economic world economic order, the scientist hypothesizes

that the new world economic order may be the development of one of the three nationally oriented models described in his article.

The analysis shows that the scientific theory of crises (crisology) can be considered a methodology for studying the processes of formation of a new technological order (Glushchenko, 2022). The author believes that the importance of methods of managing geopolitical risks is increasing. Experts believe that it is important to predict in advance the modernization of branches of the national economy and regions of the country during the transition to new technological order (Glushchenko, 2021a). According to scientists, the process of development of new institutions should be managed (Glushchenko, 2021b). Experts note that socio-economic transformations of institutions can be accompanied by conflicts (Glushchenko, 2021c). Analysts claim that the development of the theory of technological orders allows managing the process of transition of economic entities to a new technological order (Glushchenko, 2023). Scientists are studying the development of a new form of economy - the network economy. At the same time, experts study the problems of interaction between traditional and network economy, explore the possibility of conflicts between traditional and network economy (Samoylyukov, 2018). Analysts note that the development of the network economy is combined with the digitalization of the economy (Nikitskaya, & Valishvili, 2021). Scientists pay attention to the fact that in the process of transformation, the integration of the consumer society and the information society takes place (Leksin, 2020). Sociologists believe that at the beginning of the 21st century there is a transition from a mass society to a society of network structures.

Post-industrial education is characterized by the development of a network form of mentoring. With a network form of mentoring, a student can seek help from any of the mentors within the framework of his existing educational needs.

Scientists believe that the further development of a global consumer society can lead to the formation of a networked world economic order. The author's analysis of the behaviour of geopolitical and economic entities suggests the existence of a trend in the development of the networked world economic order. Such a development of the networked world order can occur in parallel with the functioning of the unipolar world order that has existed since the collapse of the USSR in 1991. The research of scientists shows that globalization affects the level of risks in innovation and investment activities in the economy. The development of the theory of hierarchical systems lays the methodological basis for the study of the model of the future world economic order. In general, the analysis of publications on the topic of this article indicates the relevance of the research topic of this article.

## 2. METHODS

The object of the work is the new world economic order. The subject of the article is the structure of the mechanism of development of the new world economic order in the context of the global crisis. The analysis of publications on the topic of this article shows the following. In 2008, the global crisis began.

Under the mechanism of formation of a new world economic order in this article, we will understand the totality of factors and ways of their impact on the formation process, the model (appearance) of the future new world economic order (order).

The structure of the mechanism for the development of a new world economic order, we agree to call the totality of the elements of this mechanism and the links between these elements.

The structure of this mechanism can be described on the basis of various features. In particular, objective and subjective components can be distinguished in the structure of the mechanism of development of the new world economic order. The objective part of this mechanism is related to factors determined by the general course of human development (post-industrial society, consumer society, network marketing, network mentoring in pedagogy, information technology, and others).

The subjective part of the mechanism for the formation of a new world economic order is determined by the philosophy, ideology, and policy (strategy and tactics) of key economic entities. The subjective part of the mechanism of formation of a new economic structure is not considered in this paper.

The factors of the mechanism of formation of a new world economic order can be called: the continuing deepening of the division and specialization of; acceleration of scientific and technological progress; the growth of resource intensity of innovation; globalization of socio-economic relations; the trend of distribution in management; the development of participatory management methods; the formation of a global consumer society; the development of a new technological order; the development of new forms of doing business (ecosystems, network marketing, neuromarketing, clusters, technology platforms, etc.) and more.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The technological order (structure) is understood as the totality inherent in the world economy: production technologies; forms of doing business; management methods; monetary relations in the economy, etc (Glushchenko, 2021a). The technological order is a large system that needs to be investigated and designed using the methods of the theory of hierarchical systems. The technological order determines the level of technological development of an economic entity (national economy, corporation, enterprise), which affects: the resource intensity of production processes in the national economy; profitability of economic entities; technological risks of production processes, and more. New technologies require the development of social and professional relations (institutions). These new institutions may conflict with existing institutions. Such a conflict of new and already existing institutions leads to a crisis (Glushchenko, 2022).

The concept of "technological order (structure)" differs from the concept of "technological basis of the organization". The technological basis of an organization is understood as a set of technologies used in the production process of this organization. With a broad approach, the technological order can include: the technological basis of organizations; the world economic order; the world geopolitical order?

At the same time, the system of institutions that ensure the development of a new technological order has a hierarchical character. Social and industrial institutions are directly related to technology (Ragadhita, & Nandianto, 2022). At the next hierarchical level are the social and economic institutions of the national economy. Even higher are the social and economic institutions of the world economic system. The key institutions of the world economic order include: the rules of functioning of the world commodity and financial markets; the world monetary and credit system; the system of division and specialization of labor and much more.

The model of the networked world economic order can be represented in the form of a system unification of three blocks. The first block of such a model describes the network model of production of products (goods and services). The second block of this model is a network description of the processes of product consumption. The third block of the model

connects the first two blocks. This third block represents the network model of the market, the activities of professional market participants and product promotion channels. Each of these network models consists of vertices and edges that connect these vertices. The boundaries of the network model reflect the existing economic ties. Vertices (nodes) can be considered: firstly, large economic entities; secondly, production processes of certain types of products.

The global economic order (structure) affects: market risks; currency risk; risks in the channels of promotion of goods and services; industry risks of the global system of production (or consumption) and much more.

In this article, the world (geopolitical) order will be understood as the key international institutions regulating the geopolitical relations of geopolitical entities. The world geopolitical order is a geopolitical superstructure over the technological order (1st level of hierarchy) and the world economic order (2nd level). The world order determines the conditions of the production process and the consumption process in the national economy. The world order affects the magnitude of: geopolitical risk in the national economy; country risks (risk of embargo, payment moratorium and others).

The properties of such large systems as the "world (geopolitical) order", "world economic (economic) way of life", "technological way of life" should correspond to each other. If the properties of these large systems (located at different levels of hierarchy and spheres of activity) if they do not correspond to each other, then a crisis arises. Transformations associated with the development of a new technological order arise initially at the lower level (in the field of technology). Then these changes under the influence of the factors of the mechanism of development of the new technological order are transferred to higher hierarchical levels, up to the geopolitical level.

It can be assumed that as a result of the resolution of the acute global crisis, a new world economic order, the world order, will be formed. These new worlds economic structure, world order will have a formative influence on the transformation of production systems, the nature of professional and economic relations (institutions). In this article, we proceed from the fact that the actions of economic and geopolitical actors should have a rational purposeful character. In a crisis period, the management of economic entities should be scientifically sound.

To ensure the effectiveness of the processes of entry of economic entities into a new technological order, such entities must present a scientifically sound image of the future world economic order, the world order. The basis for the synthesis of the image of the future new world economic order can be an analysis of the organizational behaviour of economic entities in the process of ongoing economic and geopolitical transformations.

The information basis for analysing the behaviour of economic and geopolitical actors can be: the results of voting on various issues in the UN; the behaviour of representatives of various state associations (UN, ASEAN, BRICS and others); the real behaviour of individual states that are simultaneously members of various economic organizations of the time (Turkey, China, India and others) and other information.

In 2022, an analysis of the behaviour of a number of geopolitical actors shows that their behaviour is characterized by the desire to: avoid direct involvement in military confrontation; the desire to maintain contacts and acceptable relations with all subjects and conflicting parties; the desire to extract geopolitical and economic benefits from the current situation; participation in temporary situational coalitions "on interests"; maintaining ties with all important countries for them, etc. These pairs of behaviours are closest to the network type

of behaviour of subjects. Thus, an analysis of the characteristic features of the behaviour of the main geopolitical actors may give grounds to put forward a hypothesis that the new world economic order may be of a network nature.

It should be borne in mind that earlier experts expressed the opinion that the new world order could be defined as a "multipolar world". However, historical analysis shows that a multipolar world already existed between 1922 (the International Monetary Conference in Genoa) and 1944 (the International Monetary Conference in Breton Woods). During this period, there were three currency blocks: the "gold block" led by France; the pound sterling block (England and others); the dollar block led by the United States. In addition, the USSR existed during this period (1922-1944). Thus, the existence of a multipolar world in the period 1922-1944 is proved? Then, as a result of the Second World War, a bipolar world was formed (the USSR and the USA). In 1991, after the collapse of the USSR, a unipolar world came. This unipolar world was led by the United States. As you know, the financial crisis began in 2008, which will become a global, systemic crisis in 2022.

Speaking about the prospects for the development of the new world economic order, is it difficult to assume that historical development will go in the opposite direction? Maybe we shouldn't expect the world to become multipolar again (as it was in 1922-1944)? Perhaps at the beginning of the 21st century it is not only about changing the number of economic poles of the world? Is it possible to predict qualitative changes in international institutions in 2022? Is it logical to assume that in 2022 the world is in a situation of qualitative change in the state of international economic relations?

Based on the observation of the behaviour of large subjects of international economic relations, it is possible to formulate a hypothesis about the possibility of forming a new world economic order. With this approach, the trend of development of international economic institutions can be studied from the following points of view: the well-known law of the transition of quantity to quality in philosophy; the development of network structures as the main direction of development of post-industrial society and economy; the tendency to create distributed management systems in the economy and social life; the specifics of post-industrial innovations; trends in the formation of management systems based on participation; a historical trend towards increasing the importance and expansion of human rights; trends in the creation of management systems for the social development of personnel at the level of socio-economic entities, etc. These trends, observed in the historical period preceding the acute phase of the geopolitical crisis, can be considered as the "sprouts" of the future world order and the institutional basis of a new technological order. The analysis of trends in institutional socio-economic changes and conflicts was carried out ([Glushchenko, 2021b](#); [Glushchenko, 2021c](#)).

Given the fact that the projected networked world economic order, at least, does not contradict all these trends, its (networked world order) formation in the process of overcoming the global economic crisis becomes very likely.

Let's look at the factors that can potentially affect the process of forming a new world economic order in the context of the global crisis.

The factor of globalization affects the scale of economic activity and the capacity of world markets. For a long time, the cause of globalization was considered unknown and even mysterious. In 2006, the author of this article (Valery Vladimirovich Glushchenko) put forward a hypothesis about the innovative nature of globalization. Within the framework of this hypothesis, it is argued that the cause of globalization is an increase in the resource intensity of innovation. For example, it is known from the media that the development of the Airbus A-380 before its release for flight tests cost 10 billion US dollars. As a rule, the flight test stage



costs the same as all previous stages of aircraft development. Thus, the total cost of developing the Airbus A-380 is at least 20 billion US dollars. Is it clear that such an expensive innovative project can pay off only in the global market (a market with a large capacity)?

In 2022, against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic, and crisis phenomena, some experts started talking about the end of the period of globalization. Because the basis of globalization in the form of an increase in the resource intensity of innovation remains, is it likely that globalization will continue? At the same time, is it possible that globalization will be further developed in the post-crisis period at the level of associations of countries (BRICS, ASEAN, and others) and/or branches of the world economy? Can the processes of globalization be customized to the interests of international economic associations? At the same time, the basis of such economic globalization can be the innovative leadership of economic entities (national production systems, corporations, etc.) and voluntariness. Motivation to enter into the work of innovative platforms follows the international division of labor.

The factor of the development of distributed control systems is associated with the complexity of management objects (business entities). The consumer society needs more and more perfect goods. This leads to the complication of high-tech goods and production systems. To manage an increasingly complex innovation process, it is necessary to create distributed control systems. Such distributed management systems are characterized by a complex architecture and the process of transferring authority from higher levels of management to lower ones. At the same time, the position and opinion of key subjects of international economic relations are also a factor influencing the world economic order (the global economy management system) (Ramos, 2021).

Such a factor as the development of participatory management methodology can influence the course of the formation of a new world economic order because participation in decision-making increases the motivation of the subjects involved in such a process to achieve their goals.

One of the key factors in the formation of a new world economic order can be recognized as the process of development of consumer society. Further development of the consumer society requires the improvement of goods and services, increasing safety and comfort in the process of consumption of products.

As is known, the consumer society is most often understood as a system of public institutions (types of relations) that are associated with the market-mediated process of individual consumption of goods and services by a person (Leksin, 2020). The economy of the consumer society has its philosophy and ideology, and political and geopolitical superstructures. The functioning of the political superstructure of the consumer society is aimed at the formation of political and geopolitical services to society, including the development of international and national legislation. Such political services are created in the process of functioning of international organizations and the political system of the State. The geopolitical conditions for the development of the world economic order and consumer society are determined by the existing world order (Widianti & Undang, 2022). The mission of political and geopolitical services to society can be recognized as the creation of conditions and incentives for the sustainable development of consumer society.

The next factor in the development of the new world economic order can be called the development at the beginning of the 21st century of network marketing, network management of organizations, network mentoring in pedagogy, and others. At the same time, it is known that network marketing allows you to more fully meet the needs of customers and

consumer society as a whole. Probably, there can be a diffusion of network methods to higher hierarchical levels. Is a networked world economic order possible for this reason? The networked world economic order can be understood as such an economic order when, in an open market, key subjects of international economic relations offer their products (goods and services) (following their specialization and participation in the international division of labor), and all other subjects can freely turn to sellers of goods traded on international and other types of markets and services?.

An active discussion of the future of the world economic order in international scientific circles gives additional relevance to the topic of this article. A new, possibly networked world economic order can probably be recognized as one of the varieties of a multipolar economic world. At the same time, the new world economic order may have some peculiarities. It can be assumed that the new world economic order and its socio-economic institutions can get a network type of development, a network character. This may mean that the subjects of such global economic relations will interact with several economic entities at once on various issues of the life of modern society.

In the process of networked global economic relations, the value of vertical relations (mandatory, imperative relations) may decrease. Probably, at the same time, the importance of horizontal economic relations based on mutual benefit, and partnership relations will increase. At the same time, the importance of innovative leadership of an economic entity will increase as its ability to put forward an innovative idea that motivates other entities. It is possible to predict the development of various types of the partnership of economic entities (horizontal relations in the presence of mutually beneficial goals). With a networked global economic strand, the most developed subjects of economic relations can be considered as "economic nodes (peaks)" of the global economic system. Such economic entities can act as a kind of "mentors" concerning economically less developed partners. Not only traditional indicators of financial and economic activity (asset value, profit, etc.), but also additional indicators can be used as criteria for assessing the significance of such economic entities. Such additional indicators may include the following characteristics: the level of complexity of products; market share; conformity of products to a certain technological order; the importance of products in consumption processes, and others.

Is it possible to predict that in the process of overcoming the global economic crisis, a new world economic order can be formed that will most contribute to the realization of the goals of sustainable development of the consumer society? One of the possible models of the world order that best meets the objectives of the development of consumer society can be a networked world economic order with a focus on predominantly horizontal interaction of economic entities ([Maheshvari, 2022](#); [Supriyadi et al., 2021](#)). In the course of observing real economic processes, the hypothesis of the presence of network features in the future world economic order, the hypotheses of this article may be rejected (falsified) or accepted as correct (verified). The basis for mutually beneficial cooperation (partnership) of economic entities can be the use of the competitive advantages of one partner to reduce the competitive disadvantages of another partner. Such an approach can create an objective basis for mutually beneficial cooperation between two or more entities.

The image of the future new world economic system can be understood as the structure and main characteristics of this new economic system. The importance of forming a reliable image (model) of the future during an acute global crisis lies in the fact that this will help to avoid mistakes and risks associated with a lack of knowledge about the management object (knowledge risk). In addition, the image of the future (model) of the post-crisis world economic order will help socio-economic entities to better understand the trends in the



development of the global situation, which will reduce objective and subjective risks in the economic and financial activities of economic entities (Damayanti *et al.*, 2022).

Based on understanding the model of the future, the effectiveness of the policy of transition of economic entities to work in the conditions of the new economic order can be increased. The policy of transition of an economic entity to work in the conditions of the new world economic order is understood as a set of coordinated measures aimed at achieving this goal. The purpose of the policy of transition of an economic entity to activity in the conditions of the new world order may be to increase the global competitiveness of such a subject (or group of subjects) of the economy. To increase the competitiveness of a group of economic entities at once, such a policy of transition to a new technological order should be developed by economic associations of countries (ASEAN and others).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of key trends in technological and socio-economic development at the beginning of the 21st century, the study of the nature of the organizational behavior of key economic and geopolitical actors, the hypothesis is expressed that the new world economic order may include features of the networked world economic order. This hypothesis requires its verification (confirmation) or falsification (refutation) in the process of further scientific research and observations of real processes of global development. The article describes the nature of the influence of the key factors of the mechanism of development of the new world economic order on the process of formation of this way of life in the conditions of the global crisis. The following factors are considered key factors in the mechanism of formation of the new world economic order: the process of globalization and the increase in the resource intensity of innovations; the development of new types of technologies (information technology; neurotechnology; nanotechnology and others); the development of consumer society and others. The article considers the structure of the mechanism of formation of a new world economic order. Further development of the topic of this article may be important for improving the efficiency of the processes of entry of key economic entities into a new technological order.

#### 5. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. The authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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