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Global reasons of world instability and ways to its decrease

Abstract. The aim of the work is to identify the underlying causes of world instability and, on the basis of this, to suggest recommendations on directions for further research to prevent the catastrophe of the global society. The work analyzes the activities of international organizations for more than 50 years, aimed at ensuring sustainable development of the world. First of all, these are UN resolutions and OSCE decisions. The forecasted indicators of development and risks of the global society in the future are analyzed, as well as the success and failures in the implementation of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals. Two conclusions were drawn. The first conclusion is that there is the tangible success in increasing the sustainability of development. The second conclusion is that the set goals will not be achieved in full, and for some goals, deterioration is observed, since the global causes of instability have not been identified. The world has 20% entered a period of instability in terms of self-sustainability (A) There are at least three such reasons: imperfection of economic theory; insufficient level of morality in economic and political life between states, in business and ordinary people; the absence of a truly effective system for selecting elites and a system for promoting true leaders to the pinnacle of power, when the pinnacle of power coincides with the pinnacle of wisdom and the pinnacle of morality. Research directions for the development of measures to prevent a global catastrophe are proposed. The first set of studies is aimed at establishing correlations between causes and effects. For example, between improving economic theory and making development more sustainable. The second set of studies is aimed at developing mechanisms to eliminate the causes of instability.

Keywords: Global Society; Causes of Instability; Ensuring Sustainable; Development; Economic Factors; Morality

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Глобальні причини нестійкості в світі та шляхи її зменшення

Анотація. Метою роботи є виявити фундаментальні причини нестійкості світу й на підставі цього запропонувати рекомендації щодо подальших досліджень для запобігання катастрофі глобального суспільства. У роботі проаналізовано діяльність міжнародних організацій протягом понад 50 років, яка спрямована на забезпечення сталого розвитку світу. Насамперед, це резолюції ООН та рішення ОБСЄ. Проаналізовано прогностичні показники розвитку та ризики глобального суспільства в майбутньому, а також успіхи та невдачі у виконанні 17-ти цілей ООН зі сталого розвитку. Зроблено два висновки. Перший висновок – є відсутні успіхи в підвищенні стійкості розвитку. Другий висновок – поставлені цілі не будуть досягнуті в повному обсязі, а за деякими цілями спостерігаються погіршення, оскільки не визначено глобальних причин нестійкості. Світ на 20% увійшов у період нестійкості з погляду самопідтримання. Таких причин щонайменше три: недосконалість економічної теорії; недостатній

рівень моралі в економічному та політичному житті між державами, у бізнесі та звичайними людьми; відсутність дійсно ефективної системи відбору еліт та системи висунення справжніх лідерів на вершину влади, коли вершина влади збігається з вершиною мудрості та вершиною моралі. Запропоновано напрями досліджень для вироблення заходів щодо запобігання глобальній катастрофі. Перший комплекс досліджень спрямований на встановлення кореляційних зв'язків між причинами та наслідком. Наприклад, між удосконаленням економічної теорії та підвищенням стійкості розвитку. Другий комплекс досліджень спрямовано на розробку механізмів усунення причин нестійкості.

Ключові слова: глобальне суспільство; причини нестабільності; забезпечення сталого розвитку; чинники економіки; мораль.

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Глобальные причины неустойчивости в мире и пути её уменьшения

Аннотация. Целью работы является выявить основополагающие причины неустойчивости мира и на основании этого предложить рекомендации по направлениям дальнейших исследований для предотвращения катастрофы глобального общества. В работе проанализировано деятельность международных организаций на протяжении более 50-ти лет, направленную на обеспечение устойчивого развития мира. Прежде всего, это резолюции ООН и решения ОБСЕ. Проанализированы прогнозные показатели развития и риски глобального общества в будущем, а также успехи и неудачи в выполнении 17-ти целей ООН по устойчивому развитию. Сделано два вывода. Первый вывод – имеются ощутимые успехи в повышении устойчивости развития. Второй вывод – поставленные цели не будут достигнуты в полном объеме, а по некоторым целям наблюдаются ухудшения, так как не определены глобальные причины неустойчивости. Мир на 20% вошёл в период неустойчивости с точки зрения самоподдержания. Таких причин как минимум три: несовершенство экономической теории; недостаточный уровень морали в экономической и политической жизни между государствами, в бизнесе и обычными людьми; отсутствие действительно эффективной системы отбора элит и системы выдвижения истинных лидеров на вершину власти, когда вершина власти совпадает с вершиной мудрости и вершиной морали. Предложены направления исследований для выработки мер по предотвращению глобальной катастрофы. Первый комплекс исследований направлен на установление корреляционных связей между причинами и следствием. Например, между усовершенствованием экономической теории и повышением устойчивости развития. Второй комплекс исследований направлен на разработку механизмов устранения причин неустойчивости.

Ключевые слова: глобальное общество; причины нестабильности; обеспечение устойчивого развития; факторы экономики; мораль.

1. Introduction

The world community strives for sustainable development of society as a guarantee of a decent life for people in the broadest sense of the word. It is believed that the beginning of the creation of the UN concept of sustainable development was officially laid at the UN Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, at which the Declaration on Environment and Development was adopted (United Nations, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992). It should be emphasized that in the future the word «development» (sustainable) includes the preservation of the climate and the environment. Further, at the UN Stockholm Conference, a declaration on environmental protection was adopted (Declaration of the United Nations Conference, 1972; Günther, 1992). On September 25, 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A_RES_70_1_R entitled «Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations General Assembly, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, 2015). The resolution formulates 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets, which relate to: poverty eradication; ensuring food security, healthy lifestyles, inclusive and quality education, gender equality, rational use of water resources, ensuring access to modern energy sources, environmental sustainability of cities and towns, transition to rational methods of consumption and production; promoting sustainable economic growth, sustainable industrialization and innovation, building a peaceful open society; reducing inequality within and between countries; taking urgent action to combat climate change; conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources; protecting and restoring ecosystems and halting biodiversity loss; strengthening the means of implementation; and revitalizing the global partnership. This declaration is a continuation and development of the «United Nations Millennium Declaration», which was adopted by resolution 55/2 of the UN General Assembly on September 8, 2000 (United Nations General Assembly, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, 2000). The European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international organizations are also making efforts to build a secure

world, respect human rights, protect the environment, etc. This is confirmed by numerous documents (Council of Europe, «European Social Charter», 1961; European Commission, «European Social Policy», 1994; European Commission, «Green paper of European social policy options for the union», 1993).

What is seen in modern society? Permanent military conflicts and undeclared wars, hybrid wars, the use of scientific achievements to destroy people and destabilize society, and incitement of various kinds of social contradictions. We also see hunger, poverty and diseases, millions of refugees, violence, gender inequality, accelerating climate change and more that can lead to disaster (Heiets, 2013). Achieving the set goals is not always feasible. The 2015 UN resolution says: «...some of the Millennium Development Goals remain off-track...» (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, 2015), p. 5/35). It can be said with a high degree of probability that 17 UN goals by 2030 will not be fully achieved. In the preamble to resolution (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, 2015, p. 1/35) it says: «All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan». In the same resolution, many times, on behalf of all countries, there are the words: «We are determined ...». Other than words, these commitments are unsubstantiated. Each country, depending on the circumstances, will either comply with the resolution or not and will not be held responsible for failure to comply. But more significant is that even if all countries work decisively to implement the resolution, there is no confidence that the further development of the global society will become sustainable. Rather, on the contrary, instability will remain. Despite this, it is necessary to energetically support the efforts of international and public organizations, which are aimed at stabilizing public life, including all its spheres: spiritual, economic, social and political. The plan outlined in the resolution is certainly useful, and previous efforts have yielded quite tangible and useful results.

Thus, despite the enormous efforts aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of global society, this problem remains and requires a theoretical substantiation of the reasons that prevent the achievement of a harmonious state and development of society for the benefit of all people.

2. Brief Literature Review

There is much literature that analyzes the problems of modern society. First of all, these are UN documents, as well as those of the European Union cited above. These documents plan to counteract existing problems in order to ensure sustainable development. The literature provides the results of a study of predictable problems that may arise in the near future and their neutralization should begin now. Hence, Lufkin (2017) gives ten main problems that will face humanity by 2050. Let us consider these problems. The first problem is human genetic modification. Of course, this technology allows one to get rid of many diseases, but on the other hand it carries huge risks. With a high probability there will be people who want to have so-called «designer children» or, even worse, get «the right people» with a given quality. Who will determine and control this?

The next problem is associated with the increase in the proportion of the elderly population against the background of the growing population of the planet. In the work by Lufkin (2017), the following forecast was presented: «The number of those who have lived to be one hundred years old will increase by more than 50 times by 2100 - from today's 500 thousand to more than 26 million. The number of states in the world with a large number of people older than 65 will increase». The problem of caring for the elderly arises. Artificial intelligence is likely to partially solve this problem by using robots for this. In Japan, such work is already underway.

Climate change (the next problem) will lead to unpredictable, catastrophic consequences, which are widely covered in the literature and counteracting this serves the thirteenth goal of the UN resolution.

The evolution of social networks, in addition to its undeniable advantages, carries significant risks. People are deprived of the opportunity for privacy, cybercrime, fake information, cyberbullying, trolling, sex chats, and child molestation. All the risks can hardly be enumerated. Despite the struggle against them by both states and public organizations, the negative use of the Internet is expanding.

New geopolitical tensions are the next problem in the first half of the twenty-first century. Such tensions are of the most varied nature. The most acute and dangerous are military conflicts that have been going on for decades of varying degrees of intensity over time - either fading out or flaring up with renewed vigor. This will continue to aggravate trade problems. Thus, trade relations between the United States and China have recently escalated, reaching another climax

in 2018 (Hunter & Wong, 2021). The trade deficit in China's favor was around USD 400 billion. At the same time, US statistics differed from Chinese statistics by approximately USD 95 billion. This fact suggests that statistical data should be approached with caution. The website of the Board of Governors of the US Federal System contains publications explaining the reasons for this discrepancy (Hunter & Wong, 2021). The WTO creates special procedures for resolving trade disputes (Brown et al., 2017). Trade disagreements have always existed, but now they have acquired a qualitatively different level.

Europe has its own problems. Great Britain withdrew from the European Union, which is a wake-up call for the existence of the union in general. Conflicts on religious grounds continue, which give rise to extremism and terrorism, and information wars are intensifying. The list goes on.

According to Lufkin (2017), transport safety will remain a significant problem of the future, despite significant advances in this area - high-speed trains using Hyperloop technology, unmanned vehicles (which will create new threats) and other innovations.

Dwindling natural resources will create a definite problem. As an example, Lufkin (2017) gives a threatening shortage of rare earth metals. Indeed, 90% of rare earth metals are mined in China, the reserves of which will be exhausted in 20 years. The problem of resource scarcity can only partially be solved by building a closed loop economy (circular economy) (Hassler et al., 2021).

In the next 30 years, colonization of other planets will be intensive. Here it will be necessary to create space logistics, space security, space diplomacy, etc. It should be noted, however, that the colonization of other planets may in the future solve earthly problems associated, for example, with population growth.

The ninth problem is the expansion of the capabilities of our brain. Already now there are many drugs that stimulate the brain, the so-called «pills for the mind» (Kohn, 2014) or «intelligence enhancers». It is hard to imagine what will happen when such drugs are applied in large quantities. Will they be available to everyone or will it lead to even deeper stratification in society?

And finally, the tenth problem is the growing influence of artificial intelligence. Despite the undeniable benefits of the use of artificial intelligence, several threats arise. The first, but unlikely, threat is associated with the fact that artificial intelligence will surpass human and will begin to develop on its own. This can lead to the extinction of humanity. The second threat, more likely, but no less dangerous, is that artificial intelligence will be introduced into an integral production and life support system. Then a simple technical failure will lead to disaster. Due to the change in the structure of production, the labor market will change. Some professions will disappear, which can lead to unemployment, and this, in turn, to instability in society. The labor market situation will be exacerbated by increasing migration (Dorn & Zweimüller. 2021). This list of threats can be continued, including issues of ethics and developed norms of society.

In turn, ten top problems that can be solved are considered (The Copenhagen Consensus Center, 2012). The results of the work of a group of researchers organized by the Copenhagen Consensus Center in 2012 are presented. The group consists of five eminent economists. They were tasked with identifying 10 main problems that need to be resolved. Such problems were identified:

1. Armed conflict,
2. Chronic disease,
3. Education,
4. Contagious disease,
5. Population growth,
6. Biodiversity,
7. Climate change,
8. Hunger and malnutrition,
9. Natural disasters,
10. Water and sanitation.

Based on this study, the UN has formulated 17 problems that need to be solved by 2030.

A special place in the harmonization of relations between man and nature was made by the Club of Rome, an international public organization founded on April 6-8, 1968. The reason for the creation of the Club of Rome, according to the founder and first president A. Peccei, is that «no one carries or even feels responsibility for the state of the whole world ... There is no one to take care of the world, and, therefore, no one wants to do more for it than others» (Mokiy, 2015). In 1970, the Club of Rome invited Denis L. Meadows to lead a group on the

development of a world model. After 21 months, this work was completed. In 1972 the monograph «Limits to Growth» was published. The work did not end there, and in 1992 the monograph «Beyond Growth» was published, and 10 years later the monograph «The Limits of Growth. 30 years later (Meadows et al., 2003). These works, along with other studies, had a significant impact on the further world development, including the content of the documents adopted by the UN.

The aforementioned group of researchers first developed twelve scenarios for the development of the world over the course of fifty years, depending on the measures taken by society. Then the group developed two more scripts, which were published in the last monograph. In each scenario, the limits of human activity were established, under which nature was capable of self-sustaining and would not go beyond the limits of its existence. The research expressed the hope that «If, with the help of purposeful efforts, the demands of humanity are limited to a level acceptable to the planet, then going beyond the limits can be dealt with. The crisis will come only if growth goes beyond: the demands are so great that the planet's resources are depleted and then it is unable to maintain self-support» (Meadows et al., 2003).

Since 30 years have passed after the first publication, it was possible to draw quite definite conclusions. The most condensed conclusions are concentrated in the following quote: «According to this calculation method, it turns out that the last time humanity was at the level of self-support in the 80s of XX century. Currently outside by 20%. Unfortunately, the human load on the environment continues to grow, despite the development of technology and the efforts of public organizations. The situation is complicated by the fact that humanity has gone beyond and is in an unstable area. However, worldwide awareness of this problem is depressingly weak. To reduce the impact on the environment and return to acceptable levels, it is necessary to change personal and social values, and it takes a lot of time to get support from politicians in this area.» (Meadows et al., 2003).

More than ten years have passed since the publication of this monograph. It is felt that the research findings have had some impact on some policymakers. The term «sustainable development» is firmly established in everyday life. There was a UN resolution on seventeen goals of sustainable development. In the Report of the Secretary-General on SDG Progress (United Nations, 2019), the fulfillment of all seventeen goals is analyzed. There is some progress for each goal, but if the existing trends continue, the goals will not be fully achieved. The following targets are of particular concern:

- ensuring food security: «Global hunger has been on the rise for the third year in a row, and this trend is very worrying. In 2017, 820 million people were undernourished, which is about one of nine people on the planet. These figures are higher than in 2015, when 784 million people were undernourished»;
- a healthy lifestyle: «Half of the world's population does not have access to basic medical services, many are forced to pay unreasonably high fees for them»;
- inclusive and quality education: «262 million children and young people aged 6 to 17 are still out of school, and more than half of children and adolescents do not meet the minimum standards for reading and mathematics»;
- ensuring universal access to water: «Billions of people still lack access to clean water and lack adequate sanitation and hygiene. 785 million people are forced to do without running water. An estimated 700 million people still practice open defecation»;
- providing access to modern energy sources; «Despite these positive results, about 800 million people still live without electricity»;
- reducing inequality within and between countries: «Inequality within and between countries remains a major concern. In many regions, the income share of the richest one percent of the population is increasing. The poorest 40 percent accounted for less than 25 percent of total income or consumption»;
- the environmental sustainability of cities and towns: «Globally, 2 billion people live in cities and towns where waste is not collected properly. Nine out of ten city dwellers breathe air that does not meet the standards set by the World Health Organization»;
- transition to a rational method consumption and production: «There is an overexploitation of natural resources around the world ... According to forecasts, without taking immediate measures, the total volume of mining in the world by 2060 could increase to 190 billion tons. Back in 1970 this figure was 27 billion tons»;

- taking urgent measures to combat climate change: «Climate change is happening at a much faster pace than expected, and its consequences are clearly felt throughout the world»;
- conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources: «Over the past 30 years, compared with pre-industrial levels, ocean acidity has increased by an average of 26 percent. Illegal and unregulated fishing remains one of the most serious threats to fish re-production»;
- restoration of ecosystems and stopping the process of loss of biodiversity: «The most serious and irreversible consequence of human activity for nature is the extinction of species of flora and fauna. Biodiversity loss is alarming and the spread of invasive species, poaching and illegal wildlife trade are undermining efforts to protect and restore vital ecosystems»;
- building a peaceful open society: «The number of killings of human rights defenders, journalists and trade union activists is growing. Between 2017 and 2018, the UN registered and confirmed 431 violent deaths among this population: at least eight people were killed every week, fighting ... to build a more inclusive and equitable society».

An analysis of the implementation of the tasks adopted by the UN is also given in the UN Regional Economic and Social Commissions reports. So in the report UNECE «Halfway to 2030: How Many Targets Will Be Achieved in the UNECE Region? Snapshot and insights in 2022» (UNECE, 2022) all 169 tasks from 17 SDGs are divided into four groups: maintain progress to achieve target, accelerate progress to achieve target, reverse progress to achieve target, insufficient data. Based on this assessment, the region will achieve only 26 targets (15.3%) by 2030. For 64 targets (37.9%), progress has to accelerate, for 15 targets (8.9%), the current trend needs to be reversed and for 64 targets (37.9%), insufficient data. The UNESCAP report says: «Progress towards the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region has slowed as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change have exacerbated development challenges. The region is not on track to achieve any of the 17 SDGs» (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, «Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report», 2022).

On June 2-3, 2022, Stockholm hosted an international conference convened by the UN General Assembly: «Stockholm+50: A healthy planet for the prosperity of all - our responsibility, our opportunity». UN Secretary-General António Guterres spoke at the conference. He said: «We face a triple planetary crisis. A climate emergency that is killing and displacing ever more people each year. Ecosystems' degradation that are escalating the loss of biodiversity and compromising the well-being of more than 3 billion people. And a growing tide of pollution and waste that is costing some 9 million lives a year» (United Nations, 2022).

Unfortunately, we must state that humanity will not emerge from a state of instability. Hence follows the inevitability of a global all-embracing crisis, tantamount to a catastrophe. In (Meadows et al., 2003), a global crisis is predicted: «Economic decline and a sharp decline in population to levels that the environment can withstand will necessarily be accompanied by deteriorating human health, conflicts and clashes, destruction of ecosystems and glaring social inequalities. An uncontrolled decline in population will be the result of a sharp rise in mortality and a corresponding decrease in consumption. «All this suggests that it is necessary to look for reasons due to which it is not possible to achieve long-term sustainable development.

In my previous works (Vorobiyenko, 2015, 2017) an attempt is made to show that the established approaches and principles in the organization of social life do not correspond to existing realities. The principles that dominate part of society today were established during the early days of capitalism and impede the achievement of sustainable development.

This is how the inconsistency of the basic axiom of economics is substantiated, in part, the statement about the infinite material needs of the individual. Five fundamental factors are proposed, following which it is possible to increase the stability of the development of society. Here are these factors with a minor revision.

The first factor: the material needs of society, i.e. the material needs of its individuals and institutions must meet the principle of Reasonable Sufficiency.

The second factor: every adult and healthy person must provide for their existence, support for children and help parents.

The third factor: The scarcity of natural resources should be compensated for by their repeated use by processing, attracting renewable resources and limiting their use in accordance with the principle of Reasonable Sufficiency.

The fourth factor: The key to harmonious business conduct is the transparency of financial, economic and legal relations.

The fifth factor: it is necessary, first of all, to investigate the risks that new discoveries and inventions carry, to foresee countermeasures and only then to introduce innovations.

As can be seen from the foregoing, mankind fails to achieve sustainable development, despite the efforts of the world community. Therefore, the question arises: are the causes of instability correctly identified and are measures to increase the stability of the development of society determined correctly?

3. Purpose

The aim of this work is to identify the underlying causes of the instability of the world and, on the basis of this, to propose recommendations on directions for further research to prevent the catastrophe of the global society.

4. Results

The conducted analysis of the society development process proves that the achievement of sustainable development of society is very problematic. The question arises why the goals of sustainable development are unattainable in full? Upon closer examination, it is clear that the activity is aimed at eliminating threats to sustainable development, and not at identifying the causes that led to the emergence of threats and eliminating these causes. With this approach to solving the problems of sustainable development, only a limited result can be obtained. This leads to the main conclusion - it is necessary to identify the causes of instability and formulate sustainable development goals to eliminate these causes. It also follows from the above analysis that there are at least three reasons for the instability. The first cause of instability is the imperfection of economic theory, which has remained since its inception and actually reflects the realities of «wild» capitalism. This is expressed in the statement about the naturalness of man's unlimited desire to satisfy his material needs. In fact, this is not the case. Such a statement is not only harmful, but also meaningless, since, on the one hand, it actually pushes people towards unlimited enrichment, and on the other hand, an excess of material goods does not bring true satisfaction. Hence, in my work a hypothesis about the law of material satisfaction and its perception by a person is presented (Vorobiyenko, 2020). In the same literature, a unit of measurement of satisfaction, called «comfort», has been introduced. The hypothesis assumes that the value of a person's satisfaction with material goods changes according to a logarithmic law. It is also proposed to describe the feeling of satisfaction from material goods as the first derivative of satisfaction, which in this case tends to zero. There is no need to give a list of references in this regard. It will be too long. Here are just the words of Steve Jobs: «Do not raise your children to be rich. Educate them to be happy. Therefore, when they grow up, they will know the value of things, and not their price» (Last Words of Steve Jobs).

The second reason is the insufficient level of morality in economic and political life, between states, in business and ordinary people. If we turn to the interstate level, we should quote the phrase from the speech in the House of Commons (March 1, 1858) by the Foreign Secretary, Prime Minister of Great Britain, Viscount Henry John Temple Palmerston: «We have no eternal allies and we have no permanent enemies; our interests are eternal and constant. It is our duty to protect these interests» (Temple, 1848). In one version or another, these words are repeated by many politicians to this day. It would seem a natural tendency to defend national interests, but who determines these interests? In the middle of the nineteenth century, when this phrase uttered, Great Britain was a colonial empire, having under its control huge overseas territories, and tried to retain and expand its possessions. Then the national interests, obviously, demanded the seizure of foreign lands and the subordination of nations living on them. Such interests are in no way bound by morality. There are national interests of other countries and peoples and they must be taken into account. Otherwise, contradictions, trade and real wars arise, which cause enormous damage to their own interests and create instability in the world.

Business is no better. Even in developed countries, corruption has not been eliminated. Since 1995, the Composite Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) has been calculated. If the CPI is 100, then the level of corruption is absent; at the maximum level of corruption, the CPI is equal to zero as follows from «The changing wealth of nations» (Lange, Wodon, & Carey, 2018), no country has a CPI of 100. The maximum index in 2020 is 88. The USA, with an index of 67, shares the 25th place with Chile. Tax evasion, cartel collusion, unfair competition should be added to this. All this is happening in spite of the anti-corruption, fiscal, antimonopoly authorities. The reality shows that it is

impossible to achieve progress by force alone. China, with its very strict legislation, can be a good example. It shares, with four more countries, 78th place with the CPI equal to 42.

The way out is to raise the level of morality in society. The incentive not to break the law should be not only punishment, but also morality. Doing things that are not plausible should be not only scary, but also shameful.

The third reason for instability in the world is associated with the absence of a truly effective system for selecting elites and a system for nominating true leaders to the top of power. Often people are striving for power either for wealth or because of the power itself, defending false national interests. Perhaps that is why inequality between countries is not decreasing, but even increasing. According to the World Bank report «Changing the level of welfare of nations - 2018» it is said: «... the welfare of the richest countries today is 52 times greater than that of the poorest» (Lange, Wodon, & Carey, 2018). To win the elections, they are engaged in populism, which develops dependency, unfulfilled promises, they resort to dishonest rivalry, bribery of voters. The electoral system must ensure that the peak of power is combined with the peak of wisdom and the peak of morality at every level of the power pyramid. Practice shows the importance of ensuring the alignment of these vertices. In the event that the peaks coincide, an economic miracle occurs in the country, for example, Singapore.

To increase the resilience of the world, it is obviously necessary to eliminate the listed underlying causes of instability. Time is running out and it is necessary to start addressing the causes as soon as possible by developing additional sustainable development goals. In parallel with this work, it is necessary to carry out a number of major studies in two directions.

The first set of studies is aimed at establishing correlations between causes and effects. For example, between improving economic theory and making development more sustainable. It is highly desirable to express these connections in the form of mathematical dependencies. Prove or refute the hypothesis about the law of material satisfaction and its perception by a person, etc.

The second set of studies is aimed at developing mechanisms to eliminate the causes of instability. Among such mechanisms, this is a comprehensive work to strengthen the moral foundations of humanity through education, both formal and non-formal.

5. Conclusion

The problem of increasing the stability of the development of the world and the identification of the underlying causes of instability and research to prevent these causes is an urgent task and goal of this work.

This goal has been achieved: three global reasons for the instability of the global society are substantiated and two directions for further research are given in comparison with these reasons. But the research should not be limited to this. Perhaps there will be other reasons and additional research directions to be identified. In addition, it is shown that with the modern approach to creating a sustainable society, only a limited result can be obtained. It is necessary to change in principle the system of formation of sustainable development goals, which should be aimed at eliminating the causes of instability. The recent events happening in the world inspire a kind of optimism in achieving the stable development. The world interconnection is becoming more vivid. Russia's aggression against Ukraine caused negative worldwide consequences. For instance, the Russian blocking of grain export from Ukraine threatens to cause famine in many countries (Agricultural Market Information System, 2022). On the other hand, the governments, citizens and international organizations of many countries condemn the Russian aggression against Ukraine, thus opposing the injustice. The world is consolidating. If we happen to clarify the achieving of stable development strategy, then we obtain a real chance to reach the goal.

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