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KEY FORMS AND DIMENSIONS OF THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVE LEADERSHIP

Global competitive leadership, as a highly multifaceted phenomenon in terms of its functions, can acquire diverse and diversified forms and manifestations. Among the general forms of global competitive leadership, one can distinguish material and cost forms. On a functional basis, it can be military-political, economic, financial, scientific, technical and innovative, informational, institutional and regulatory.

The system of scientific methods and approaches was used in the work, which made it possible to achieve the goals of the study. The study was carried out using the methods of theoretical generalization, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis. The dialectical method was used to reveal the foundations of the formation of global competitive leadership, to characterize its key forms and dimensions.

The material form of the global competitive leadership of countries acquires its concentrated expression in the quantitative and material indicators of the gross domestic product produced by them, as well as the national wealth created and accumulated

by the states. Modern cost measurements of the global competitive leadership of countries are clearly reflected in the indicators of their international currency liquidity and available financial assets, the value of foreign exchange reserves and gold reserves, and the volume of issue of their national currencies.

The sources of development of competitive leadership of countries are subject to significant diversification due, first of all, to increasing the scale of international trade and investment activities; diversification of the structure of international direct and portfolio investment; liberalization and deregulation of the international movement of goods, services, investment and financial capital; globalization of international flows of labor and intellectual resources; activation of the processes of technoglobalism.

The vector orientation of ensuring the competitive leadership of countries under the influence of such fundamental global trends as: a dynamic deepening of the international division of labor, an unprecedented scale of global transnationalization of capital and production, networking of the world economy; the rapid development of the fragmented production of transnational corporations.

In modern conditions, there is a radical reconfiguration of the geopolitical and geo-economic landscape with a rapid breakthrough of a number of states that were former outsiders of world economic progress into its regional leaders and the definition of clear contours for the formation of a fundamentally new polycentric model of the world order.

Keywords: competitive leadership, global competition, international order, transnationalization, global monetary system.

4.0,

[1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8]

590,2 . . .), (0,2 443,5 . . .), (0,1
369,8 . . .) (0,4 258,1 . . .).

1980-2020 . 10,1 . 3,4
332 (. 1).

2020 . . . I. * 1960-

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2016	2020
	19,7	15,2	171,4	173,1	128,4	405,9	628,4
	3,8	2,9	31,8	43,1	50,9	134,9	180,1
	1,9	4,9	38,9	87,8	361,6	1216,5	1390,8
	10,1	34,5	171,8	3097,7	3357,2
	0,7	1,1	12,1	5,6	41,1	361,7	590,2
	0,2	0,7	3,1	14,9	96,3	370,2	443,5
	0,1	1,1	6,6	27,8	81,1	251,1	369,8
	2,1	4,7	15,5	23,5	32,4	82,7	90,4
	0,5	0,7	9,3	6,2	25,2	38,4	39,4
	0,7	1,7	6,4	19,3	18,8	53,6	43,0
	0,7	1,8	17,7	17,2	17,6	23,3	30,4
	0,4	1,2	6,9	9,9	33,1	364,9	355,6
	7,1	13,9	104,7	104,5	87,5	184,1	268,4
	0,4	0,8	4,2	10,2	35,6	177,9	199,1
	2,4	5,3	64,7	61,3	53,6	678,9	1083,4
	0,4	0,9	3,1	14,3	32,7	171,8	258,1
	2,3	5,2	75,6	68,3	63,7	145,9	224,2

* [11]

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[12].

85 %

(1 %), -

50-65 % . 2,

2000-2021 . (30,7 59 %),

53,8 % 2016 . 65,4 % 2012 .

2.

(1), *

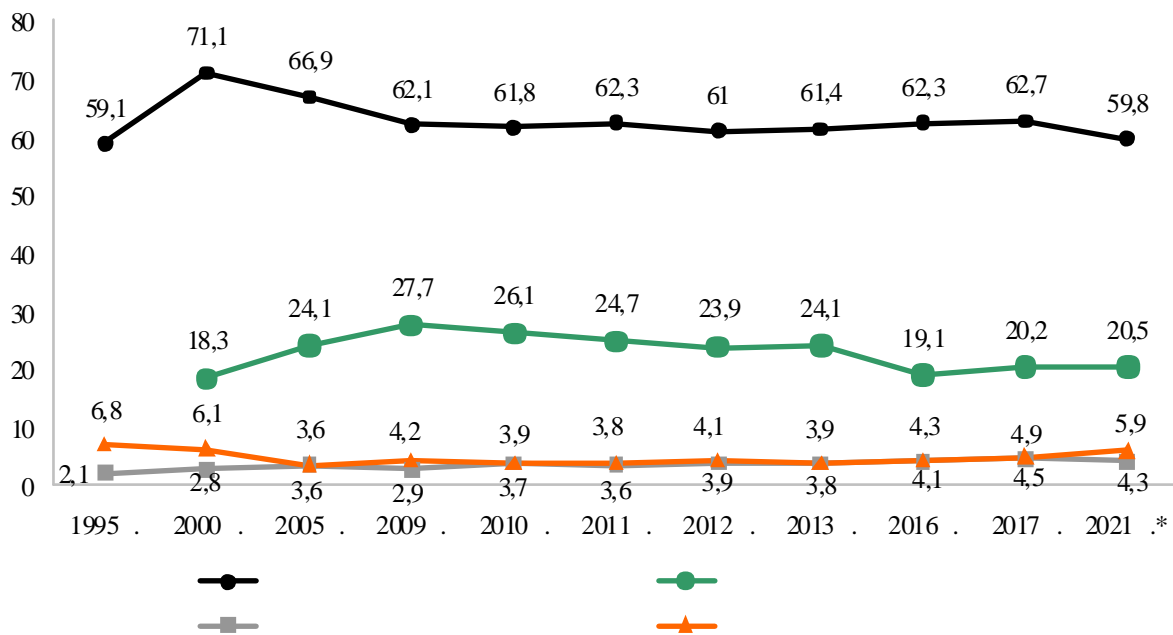
	2000	2004	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2021
'	233,0	154,5	146,6	138,1	160,0	167,5	224,2	219,9	277,6	269,1
)	188,4	111,8	107,8	118,4	146,4	155,7	201,4	183,2	225,9	226,2
)	44,6	42,8	38,8	19,8	13,6	11,7	22,8	36,7	51,6	42,9
	24,4	23,6	3,6	10,8	29,7	29,1	19,3	16,8	24,1	31,4
	4,3	4,5	4,7	51,9	53,5	50,9	57,1	49,2	53,9	51,4
	116,2	127,0	219,6	268,1	459,1	321,0	354,6	373,9	508,2	512,9
, %	30,7	41,0	58,6	57,2	65,4	56,2	53,8	56,4	58,7	59,0
	0,1	0,4	0,3	-0,3	0,1	2,3	4,3	3,2	2,5	4,3
	378,0	310,0	374,8	468,8	702,4	570,8	659,5	663,1	866,3	869,0

* [13]

1,

60–65 %.

1995–2021 .



* 2021 .

. I.

1995–2021 ., % [14]

27,7 % 2009 .

20,5 % 2021 .

Covid-19.

10,4%.

15 % [15, c. 61].

20 % 37 %, — 20 %

30 %

(.3),

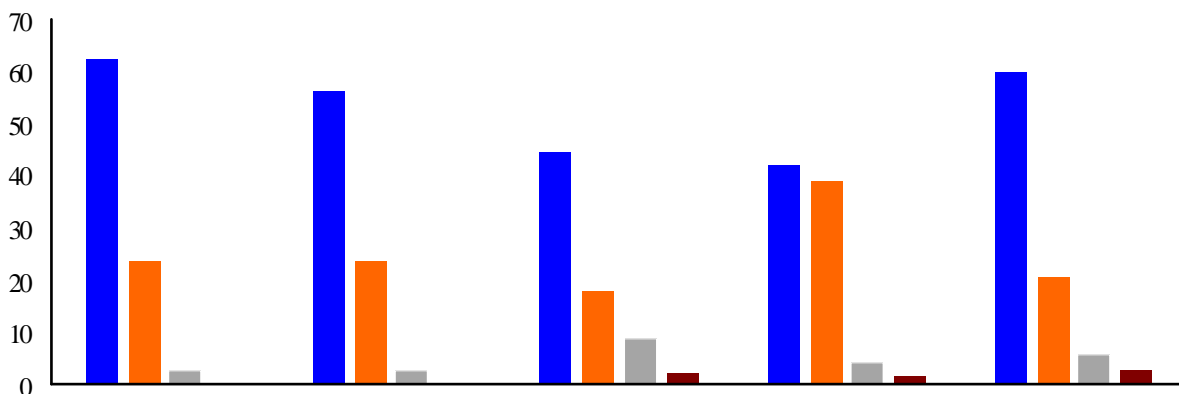
3.

2011–2020 .*

, %	3,6	10,9	0,4	2,8	1,3	3,2	1,7	0,4	0,6	1,2
, %	4,2	9,5	4,4	8,1	6,7	4,2	3,6	4,4	4,2	4,2
, %	4,9	2,6	3,4	5,2	4,8	3,3	3,1	2,5	5,0	5,2
		-		-	+	+	+			+
	0,4	-1,1	2,5	-1,1	1,1	0,4	1,1	2,5	-1,1	0,1
, %	1,3	11,0	2,7	2,3	0,9	3,1	1,8	2,6	0,5	1,0
	1,6	7,2	1,6	1,1	0,3	1,2	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4
, %	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	...	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
, %	0,3	0,7	4,1	0,5	0,1	0,7	0,5	5,7	0,3	0,4

* [16, 17]

2010–2020 .
 Forex — 2,1 %, — 2,2 % (1,6 %, .2).
 19,67 2019 ., 20 % — (80 %) 500 2010 . 3,64 2013 .
 [18].
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Forex
 .2. 2020 ., % [19]

1.

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.—2019.— 8(141).— .33-43.

2. / . . . , . . . // . — 2021. — 1. — . 71–81.
3. . . . / . . . 1: . . . // . — 2019. — 2 (29). — . 52–59.
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