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## PROSPECTS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE STATE OF HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS ON THE EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD ORDER

### ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ВПЛИВУ СТАНУ СИСТЕМ ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я НА ЕВОЛЮЦІЮ СВІТОВОГО ПОРЯДКУ

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As world practice shows, until the 1980s, the majority of social and political processes could be defined in the SPOD format, that means: Steady, Predictable, Ordinary, Definite [2; 3]. The next period was characterized by economists, sociologists and political scientists as a VUCA world (from Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, Ambiguity). It is possible to adapt to a changing environment through the appropriate system of VUCA measures: Vision (focus on ensuring stability in society), Understanding (understanding what the population of the state expects and hopes for), Clarity (clarity, elimination of everything superfluous when considering problems from a global point of view, public trust in the government), Agility (determination, quick adaptation to environmental changes). The COVID-19 pandemic has changed not only the vectors of health care systems of all countries throughout the world, but also global socio-economic and political trends. A transition from VUCA to the BANI world (Brittle, Anxious, Nonlinear, Incomprehensible) took place at the global level [1].

Since 2018, the term “Disease X” appeared on the world agenda, which “represents the knowledge that a serious international epidemic could be caused by a pathogen currently unknown to cause human disease” [6].

As the authors showed [8], “the WHO has been criticized for under-reacting on pandemics such as the 2014 Ebola pandemic, and as an organization with limited funding and weak political power, the WHO usually fails when it comes to timely and strong acts to reduce the spread of transmissible diseases”. This contributes to the reduction of the political and socio-economic image of international institutions regarding their

effectiveness in responding to global challenges related to health and the preservation and development of human capital.

According to the researchers [4], although the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant global impact, once it fades and fades into the background, changes to health care systems will lose their apparent relevance for policy decisions. Weakening economies, especially in low- and low-middle-income countries, can be used as an argument to delay funding for preparing for future epidemics or pandemics, inhibiting potentially viable strategies and action plans. This may be important in the development of relevant policies in Ukraine, which since February 2022 has faced a large-scale Russian invasion and constant shelling of civilian infrastructure.

The program speech of the WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, on January 17, 2024 became a kind of marker of the extreme importance of this problem. The head of WHO emphasized that the COVID-19 pandemic not only demonstrated the incredible power of modern medical technologies, but “it also exposed the vast inequities of our world. Narrow nationalism and hoarding by high-income countries meant that many low-income countries got too little, too late” [9]. The impact of “Disease X” can potentially have a deeper impact even on the economies of high-income countries, especially in the conditions of a change in the system of international security balances – international order – established to keep the peace after the Second World War [7]. This can lead to a deepening of the transition to the next paradigm from the BANI world. “Brittle” can become “Cracked” and “Nonlinear” can become “Unpredictable”.

Thus, to maintain the controllability of the health component in order to build a prosperous economy, investments in health care and the formation of long-term political trends regarding “health in all policies” are necessary, which will ensure the development of the relevant components of human potential.

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