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GEOECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE CHANGE IN THE BULGARIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AFTER COVID-19

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Abstract

This article is dedicated to the emerging new challenges posed by the information revolution and intensive geoeconomic processes. The aim of the article is to bring out new moments and trends of interaction between geoeconomics and e-government. The article makes the chronology of the processes and phenomena that contribute to the development of geoeconomics and e-government. The methodology used in defining the problems is based on the reference of the expert assessment of leading analysts, the use of the network approach and the comparative analysis. For the first time in scientific thought the concept of geoelectronic control was introduced. This practice is a new attempt to analyze the new geoeconomic processes taking place in the XXI century. To a large extent, the processes of globalization and the opening of the world are accompanied by processes of defragmentation or regionalization. In this peculiar dichotomous model of development through e-government there is a mechanism for the implementation of effective socio-economic relations. This creates conditions for creating new types of relationships that identify the need to optimize issues related to the electronic environment, and hence the creation of new ethics and behavior of people as users of the information environment. As a result of this study, we can conclude that for the first time we assume that the global geoeconomics not only has spatial and territorial manifestations, but also imposes a new stereotype of the electronic environment.

Keywords: geo-economics, development, region, areal, management, strategy, information

JEL: R10, R15, R50

Introduction

Entering the problems of the post-Covid era requires that our surroundings be viewed in a geo-economic order and in unison with the incipient dominance of information technology. Although problems are global, regional economic growth and the functioning of regional economic systems at the meso, local and local levels come to the fore. This implies the determination of the behavior and

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framework of economically active persons and the public sector in the functioning of a social, economic, informational and financial space, which brings to the fore the forms and structure of the development and management methods of regional systems. Regional systems should be understood as parts of the state territory, characterized by relative homogeneity of socio-economic indicators or spatial proximity to one of the centers, interacting with other parts of the state territory and having mandatory management bodies or common development programs on their adjacent territory. In this direction, the focus on the development of the territory in our case is through evaluation and analysis of the processes of evaluation and analysis of economic growth as a fundamental factor for improving the territorial development of the country. This means that the analysis implies an assessment of a number of issues related to the business environment in a geo-economic plan at the relevant territorial level. Thus, regional problems will be extremely important for determining the state of regional development, but will also provide an opportunity to implement the processes of planning and programming of regional policy in a local aspect in the context of bringing information technologies to the fore.

Development of technological processes and the nation-state

In the developed information society in the XXI century we are increasingly talking about an irresistible link between ongoing geo-economic processes and information technology. In this regard, in this report, we will consider the basic principles of geo-economic science, which contribute to the development of information technology and e-government**.** We assume that in the world development the development of economic processes after they have a spatial and territorial character in the last 50 years acquires an informational character. This makes it necessary to define the need to see how geo-economics and e-government interact or relate. We can note two new trends the relationship between the economy and foreign policy. The first is why they need to be different internal economic and domestic political restrictions on the power and management of the territory with the based electronic environment. The second is support using a new approach concept integration of politics and economics with information technology. Economic globalization could be understood as strengthening the interaction and interdependence between economic entities, which binds the set of economic activities as a whole within the world economy. The world it becomes more and more interdependent and as a result it is built together world economic space.

Table 1: E-Government in Support of Sustainable Development

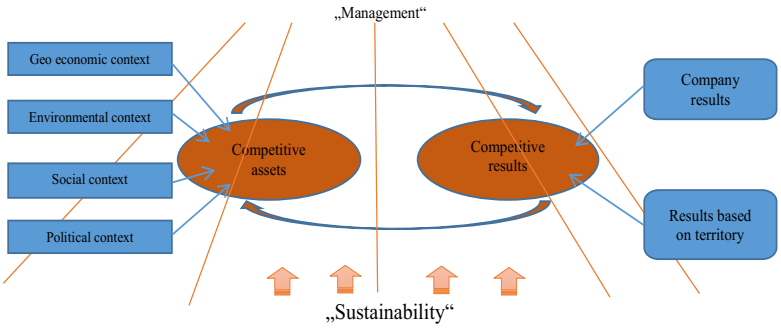
Top 10 Countries	Index	
	E-Government Development Index	**E-Participation Index**
United Kingdom	0.9193	*1.0000*
Australia	0.9143	0.9831
Republic of Korea	0.8915	0.9661
Singapore	0.8828	0.9343
Finland	0.8817	0.9153
Sweden	0.8704	0.9023
Netherlands	0.8659	0.9492
New Zealand	0.8653	0.9492
Denmark	0.8510	0.9012
France	0.8456	0.8998

Source: UN E-Government Survey in Media and author's calculations

The fact is that in recent years there has been an increase in the number of countries using e-government to provide public services online through one-stop-shop platforms – an approach that facilitates access to public services. In 2003, only 45 countries had a one-stop shop and only 33 countries provided online transactions. According to the 2016 study, 90 countries already offer one or more one-off portals for public information or online services or both, and 148 countries provide at least one form of online transaction services. More countries are making an effort through e-government to ensure that public institutions are more inclusive, effective, accountable and transparent. Many governments across the globe are opening up their data for public information and scrutiny. There have been increased efforts to utilize advanced electronic and mobile services for the benefit of all (Andersen & Henriksen, 2006). Fixed and wireless broadband subscriptions have increased unevenly across regions, with Europe leading and coming closer to market maturation, while Africa is still lagging behind.

The problems of developing countries are also explained in different ways interaction of the state with the market economy and its various place in the implementation of the transition. The newly industrialized countries for example, they did not fully comply with the state's non-interference model in economics. They are an example of mixed strategies of socio-economic development, of refraining from absolutization of economic liberalism, to build a strong market policy of the states. World market-oriented policy, guaranteed by export subsidies,

customs protection of export productions, taxes supporting business, fiscal system providing high savings, converted into investments, etc.



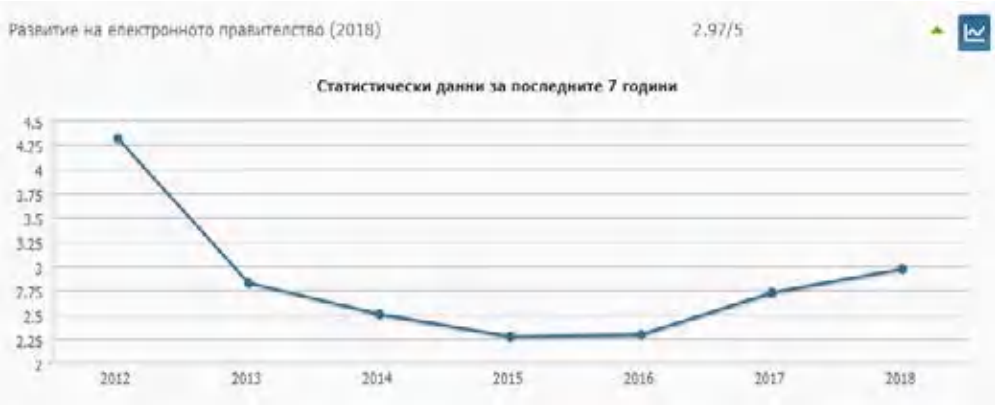
Source: Adapted views of the author

Figure 1: Geoeconomic dimensions of the development of the territory

In geoeconomic terms, it is important to build the necessary level of competitiveness of the individual region. Thus, on the one hand, it will be possible to measure competitive assets, and on the other – competitive results. They, in turn, are determined by a number of factors, the absence or presence of which have a significant and decisive influence on the placement of the regional economy in the context of the national economy. In this sense, competitive assets are determined by the geoeconomic context and the conditions and state of the environment, in the perspective of their respective related factors.

It is considered that in these conditions, information technologies are becoming more and more important. Through them you can help find shortcuts to economic development and real opportunities for economic and social progress of developing countries. This could happen if they do take advantage of global economic conditions and their own advantages in them - liberalized world trade, global movement of capital, the interests of the world economy to resource markets and lower labor costs, possible technology transfers, especially in biotechnology and information production, etc. As a result, the developing industry countries is strongly interdependent with the production of developed countries (Bellamy and Taylor, 1992). In the emerging global production networks developing countries participate with their natural raw materials, with their cheap labor force, with its dissatisfied markets, etc. Developed economies have superiority built on intangible resources – automated, information technology, intellectual products and educated workforce. Characteristics of the globalizing world economy are the global markets in which developing countries are indisputable participants. Their national markets are an element and integral units

of the global world market. They are influenced by the global competition and globally formed international prices. The national price structure is dependent on them. Therefore the pursuit of profits by companies in developing countries require their competitiveness in global world markets to is determined not by national criteria but by those laid down by international standards leaders. In this regard, in the modern development of geoeconomic relations, information technologies will become increasingly important. In this direction, let‘s assume that information technology is a set of tools and methods for data processing and transmission or primary information in order to obtain information with new quality (information product) for the state of the object, process or phenomenon (McKinsey Global Institute, 2019b). Thus, in a modern geo-economic context we can find that information technology is specialized for service of a specific subject area. They are designed and developed based on conceptual and logical models facilitating users and developers in finding a common language. E-government is the main platform for digital transformation of public institutions, for improving the quality of administrative services, for the transition to rational electronic processes of functioning and management in the public sector and for electronic access to information available to public institutions (Dawes, 2008). It is a tool both for comprehensively increasing the efficiency of the processes in the administration and for facilitating the interaction between the administration, the citizens and the business. In this regard, the geoeconomic aspect of the formation of new consumer behavior related to information technology means that in the global space a new type of socio-economic relationships and views are needed for the formation of a new business environment.



Source: NSI (Bulgaria).

Figure 2: Development of e-government in Bulgaria 2012 – 2018

The new business environment must combine electronic technologies, management decisions and assessment of human capital, which no longer has the appropriate location, and for which there are virtually no boundaries. This leads to the emergence of new professions and sub-sectors in the national economy, which will lead to the emergence of new jobs and the need for new labor potential of the regions. The new model of regional development will have the foundations of geoelectronics and its social dimension.

Methodological change from spatial to technological-information approach

They are formed and function in each territory simultaneously four interconnected components: natural complex, demographic picture, regional economy and information technology. The natural complex includes the structural ones elements of the natural environment and the specific laws of its development. The demographic component covers the diversity of the ongoing ones territory processes, Regional holding is the third component that is the result of the objective and necessary for the existence of human interaction between the natural complex and the economic activity of the society on the detached territory (Haskel, Westlake, 2018). The fourth component is information technology. E-governance is the good usage of information and communication technologies to transform and enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of informational and transactional exchanges with in government, between government agencies at National, State, Municipal & Local levels, citizen & businesses, and to authorise citizens through access and use of information. Fundamentally, E-governance, entails electronic governance which uses information and communication technologies at various levels of the government and the public sector to improve governance (McKinsey Global Institute, 2017).

Table 2: Indicators for the development of e-government in Bulgaria

Cadastre coverage (2017)	69.30%>
Development of e-government (2018)	2.97 / 5
Development of the “one-stop shop” service (2018)	5.08 / 5
Transparency rating (2018)	64.80%
Development of the „one-stop shop“ service (2018)	3.02/5.00

Sources: NSI – Bulgaria.

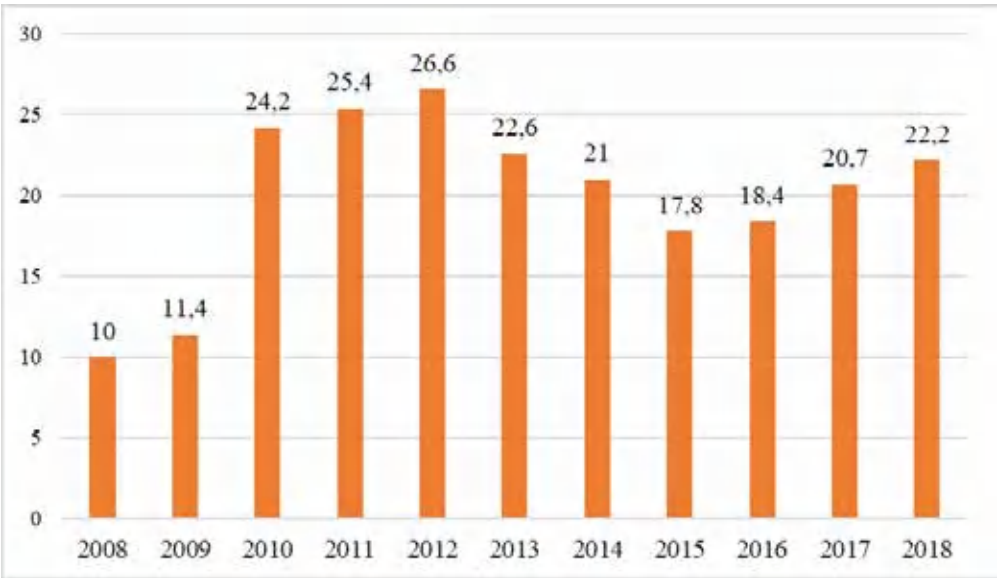
The lack of integrated e-government in the administration of the Republic of Bulgaria (Central and local) is a serious problem for the country, which is expressed in a complex way, by obstacles and barriers to the implementation and application of e-government, namely: lack of operational compatibility between the different administrative departments, the lack of standardization of services, gaps in the legal framework, which is built so far, and others. Missing coordination of electronic service management processes and transfer of information from one electronic array to another. There is no connection between the administrative registers in Central and local administration. The systems of the individual municipalities and district administrations do not have a direct and free connection with each other (in respect of electronic registers, archives and document flow). There is no synchronization in the actions. Thus, the modern nation-state becomes more vulnerable to the imposition of the e-government model. The lag is beginning to have territorial and spatial dimensions. This brings to the fore the need for geoeconomic analysis to determine the impact of information technology on territorial development. This gives us a basis in methodological terms to distinguish four main elements: resources (financial, human, information and others), legal framework, interaction between the participants in e-government and geoeconomics. These four elements are interconnected, and in geoeconomic terms impose the need for digital interaction between the participants, which predetermines the existence of e-government and the geoeconomic model. Methods represent a certain way, a set of rules for sequential processing, analysis and evaluation of data. The methods of analysis study quantitatively and qualitatively the relationships between the process of the territorial location of production and the resulting phenomena – migration, urbanization, demographic and information (McKinsey Global Institute, 2019a). Recently, the creation of a level of security in the business is also sought. With regard to e-government and its importance for the geo-economic development of the countries and their adjacent regions, economic-mathematical methods are essential – this analysis can be performed only if the site is subject to numerical description. These methods are used to make informed optimal decisions. Another approach is through economic – statistical methods. They use indicators that are grouped. Most of the studied elements in the territorial units are statistical aggregates. Statistical indicators are used in the analysis of these aggregates. Modeling of economic and social processes in the territorial units – Is achieved through the application of mathematical and statistical methods. The object of modeling is the territorial unit, with the ongoing economic and social processes. Thus, in the study of geoeconomics and the ongoing processes of development of information technologies, the foundation of general principles of any social science is imposed. Although in geoeconomics there is an expression

in the formulation of laws and patterns for the study and development of the object of study through the prism of the processes of transformation and regional development (Dutta, Lanvin, Wunsch-Vincent (eds), 2019). Thus, information technologies complement the foundation of geoeconomics and give a new model of systems operation. In the long run, they can be transformed or modified more dynamically than normal systems. Geoeconomics is relative new field of scientific knowledge and is interacting with practically all social sciences, and of special interest are its connections with macroeconomics, information technology, geography, governance, statistics and mathem (Bellamy, Taylor, 1992). Here is the place to mention that the principles of the mechanisms of development of the individual territories have their level of manageability, as well as the possibility for variant use of resources at different levels of cost, relevance and effectiveness of solutions, every action or inaction has a primary and a secondary effect, an opportunity for rational localization of productions and activities, existence of regional ones disparities in the development and possibility for rational use of electronic technologies. This is determined by the interdisciplinary nature of the processes in the regions and the resulting the need for scientific analysis and for proposing solutions to problems attracts tools from other modern scientific fields. In this regard, as a subject of the regional economy can be indicated the spatial forms of organization and functioning of macro- and microeconomic systems, incl. and sectoral structures. The objects through which these forms are manifested, are the different types of areas, settlements and settlements formations of different rank. In accordance with the adoption of a systematic approach in all modern scientific fields, the objects of the regional economy are considered as territorial systems (Kochetov, 2001).

The presented system of principles is not exhaustive and is open. It is the basis on which solutions to the problems of the subject field of the regional economy are formed. The methods of each science give the ways and means for studying its subject. Methodological support is an important characteristic for the maturity of knowledge for each scientific field and its differentiation as an independent field in science. In this sense, the regional economy has a sufficiently high degree of its own methodological basis. In the modern world, the models that are related to consumption and the demographic factor as an object of socio-economic activity are important. In this respect, geoeconomic models have an increasing role to play in impact assessment, but very few of them are actually specifically designed to assess a specific program (McKinsey Global Institute, 2017). According to leading analysts, site assessment should be based on economic indicators, but a much more accurate assessment can be obtained by modeling territorial systems or rather by using models to assess the impact in both territorial and spatial terms. According to leading analysts, the assessment of

the territory should be based on economic indicators, but a much more accurate assessment can be obtained by modeling territorial systems or rather by using models for impact assessment in both territorial and spatial aspects. When modeling supply, an explicit distinction is made between industries and goods / services. It is modeled through the use of the term "economic activities". For each industry, one unit of "economic activity" leads to the production of a given quantity of all types of goods/services, while at the same time specifying the need for factors of production in terms of goods/services for intermediate consumption and labor (Haskel, Westlake, 2017). This allows one industry to produce several types of goods/services, as well as a specific product/service to be produced by several industries. Accordingly, for certain quantities of "economic activities" by individual industries, one can calculate both the total production of all types of goods/services and the intermediate consumption of all goods/services providing this production. Accordingly, the difference between production and intermediate consumption determines the final demand for goods and services in the economy. To a large extent, the economic well-being of individual regions is also a factor in attracting new populations and sustainability of the territory (Dutta, Lanvin, 2019). Last but not least is the problem of electronic identity. The idle of the smart cards, which had to be basic means of working with elecronic services (electronic voting, shopping, etc.) and already spread widely among people, still not working and this endangers the project and its meaning, which in turn further delays the introduction of electronic management. Electronic culture is the first thing that creates the preconditions for the use of electronic services and in general the emergence of aspiration and desire in people to have access to them. If there is a society with high e culture, society itself should strive for a wider one use of electronic services. If the level of e-culture is low, this society should adhere to the traditional ones methods and look for standard paper-based administrative services, avoiding the Internet as an intermediary. According to the latter NSI survey on the topic, which ended in 2020, to date 01.09.2021 only about 52% of the electronically literate population of the country takes advantage of the virtual space to connect with public institutions or to use those provided by them electronic services.

On the other hand, the development of e-government in countries such as Bulgaria is slow, and the provision of e-services remains unsatisfactory. This leads to a lag of some countries in the introduction of electronic administrative services for citizens and businesses. This, in turn, imposes the approach of determining the pace of development of electronic services in each country as a factor for its geoeconomic development.



Source: NSI (Bulgaria).

Figure 3: Use of the Internet by individuals for the purpose of interaction with public institutions (in percentages)

The above information shows that in countries such as Bulgaria there is distrust of the public sector. It is related to the established environment of corrective practices and the distrust of business towards the public sector and management. This affects the reliability of the functioning of the entire socio-economic system. Another issue is that in recent years this approach of distrust of public authorities worldwide has intensified (McKinsey Global Institute, 2019b). In this regard, the introduction of e-government and the creation of mechanisms for its rational use is the creation of trust between institutions, business and consumption by people. In this direction, to take into account these features in e-government, it is necessary to introduce indicators (Bellamy, and Taylor, 1992). They will be able to identify emerging problems and seek opportunities for a higher level of applicability of e-government in modern countries and its impact on regional development.

Bringing regional problems in the context of spatial development

The main feature of modern spatial planning is the presence of systematics. System spatial planningээт is considered as a mechanism for collecting data, information and knowledge about the territory and their transformation through statistical analysis, modeling, stimulation analysis and others in information

ensuring management decisions (Tomov, 1995). The need to improve the strategic framework for spatial planning is related to the implementation of mechanisms to ensure the real implementation of the planned development models on the territory, systematic interventions in the implementation of planning documents, and policy integration at all hierarchical levels. To achieve this, it is necessary to improve the planning culture, including in the context of European policy convergence initiatives for spatial organization and development (Melville, 2010). This is what will be ensured, not only the full getting to know the condition, but to develop science-based management decisions. Next in the business management system, analysis makes the connection between information gathering and making management decisions. It does not depend on the form of ownership. The applied systems for spatial development in each country follow established practices, traditions that stem from the socio-economic, political and cultural specifics of the country concerned. European development policy, in which the planned approach is fundamental, requires a certain degree of cohesion in in relation to spatial development systems. Spatial planning in Bulgaria is closely related to the applied instruments for regional development and is signed in full. Integrated concept based on the strategic approach. On the other hand, it is evident that the relatively low level of electronicization creates conditions for striking regional differences in Bulgaria (Melville, 2010).

The growing impact of information technology on the geo-economics

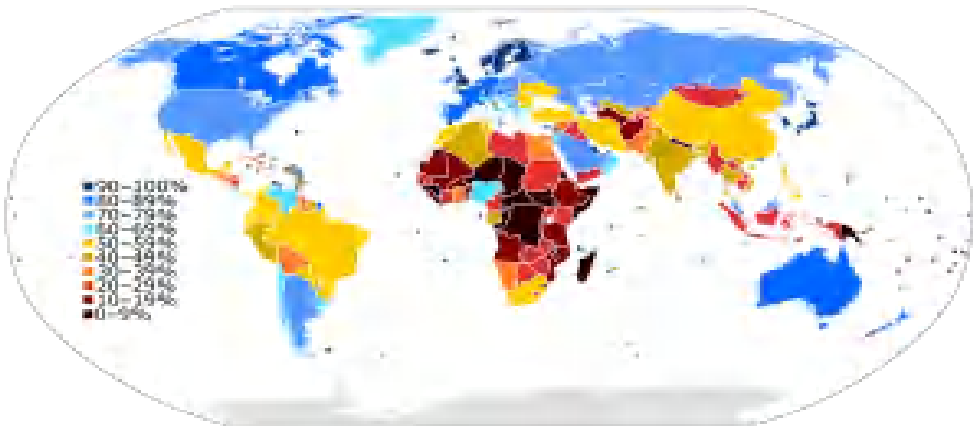
However, the transformation of the early 1990s has been displaced by the new information society. This led to a new image of the world and for Bulgaria set the need to position ourselves in the future pan-European information architecture. The first attempts and real projects for communication between similar structures revealed almost insurmountable weaknesses of the "vertical" approach, related to the need for national "routing" of the exchange, caused by the different functions of the departments in the different countries. For countries in transition such as Bulgaria, they also posed problems of semantic interoperability; need for cross-certification of cross-border electronic exchange, etc. Thus, the leading geoeconomic superpowers quickly established themselves in information technology and in practice added to the view of some of the world's leading analysts that major changes in global military and power balances follow changes in production balances (Dutta, Lanvin, 2019). Of course, we can add that the rise and fall of different countries in the international system in the XXI century will be strengthened by the results of the most important major oppositions for power and economic competitiveness, in which the winner is always the one who has the most significant material resources and state-of-the-art information technology. This is precisely the argument that has drawn attention to the nascent Cold

War neo-commercialism, especially in Japan and among European Common Market architects, who are beginning to worry the United States.

At the time, the "logic of conflict" in "trade methods" was not seen in either the crumbling Soviet Union or the still "sleeping" China, but the possibility of a new geoeconomic order emerged (Kochetov EG, 2001). However, it is evident in the aggressive export growth patterns adopted by Japan and the Asian tigers, as well as by the still emerging European Union of rampant information technologies. In practice, e-government is the continuation of e-business (European Commission, 2011). The classification of relations in e-government makes it possible to establish the role of e-business and e-commerce as functions in the overall business model of socio-economic development and to build a business strategy in accordance with market trends. In particular, from a geo-economic point of view, e-business technologies are not only used for sales (as is mainly the case with e-commerce) to improve all aspects of business processes. In the second decades of the 21st century, world trade has also changed geo-economically through open processes involving customers, suppliers and external partners (McKinsey Global Institute, 2017). And with the advent of the coronavirus, these processes have even taken on new dimensions, the world is on its way to a new radical change. This new process includes: marketing, accepting orders, delivery, customer service, purchasing raw materials and materials for production and supply. In practice, for the average consumer, e-commerce is relatively easy to implement as it involves only three types of integration: vertical integration of the final (user-oriented) web page into existing transaction systems. The model will focus on the virtual business integration of companies with web pages of customers, suppliers and intermediaries, as in the virtual markets (Dawes, 2008).

This means opening up the model of integration of technologies with the partially changed processes of ordering, supply and customer services. But practically behind it is the entire infrastructure of the modern nation-state. In the information society, business strategies are built on the relationship between companies and industries, not on products or opportunities within the company. The main factors that influence the building of successful e-business strategies are positional factors – technology, services, markets and brand, as well as binding factors - leadership, infrastructure and organizational training. Moreover, the development of information technology in recent years has gained a specific connection with the consumer. Currently, more than half (2.2 billion) of Internet users live in Asia, with more than 30% in China and India. It is this huge number of users that stimulates the development and prosperity of the innovation technology sector. Among the most advanced digital countries in the world are China, Japan, South Korea and Singapore. In the field of Internet commerce, for example, in 2005 China's share in the value of global transactions was only 1%, but today it is over

40%. The use of mobile payments by Chinese Internet users increased from 13% in 2013 to 68-70% in 2018. The three Chinese Internet giants – Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent – In a very short time have created huge digital ecosystems spanning the globe (Dawes, 2008).



Source: ITU.

Figure 4: Internet users in 2015 as a percentage of a country's population

In Asian countries, a rapid process of formation of innovative hubs is developing. In April 2019, 119 out of 331 (over 1/3) of global startups worth over $ 1 billion were registered on the continent. Of course, globally we can see the advanced development in information technology of China, India, Indonesia and others. The rise of China and other emerging economies in Asia, as well as the growth demonstrated by other "emerging economies", outline a structural shift in the focus of growth in the global economy. The previous stage of globalization was characterized by a tendency for Western companies to build value supply chains, covering all countries of the world, including Asia, in search of the lowest costs. At present, this factor ceases to play a decisive role. Only 18% of the volume of modern trade falls on exports from countries with low labor costs to those with high wages, and in a number of industries this indicator shows a downward trend (Kochetov EG, 2006).

This is a lasting geo-economic change that has already led and will continue to lead to certain geopolitical consequences and accompanying political risks and opportunities. This structural change, however, should be distinguished from "economic shocks", such as the financial crisis or energy shock, which can have their own geo-economic consequences, sometimes accelerating and intensifying structural changes and sometimes slowing them down (Haskel, Westlake, 2017).

There are five long-term factors contributing to more sustainable structural changes in the global economy. That is, there are five essential signs of geo-economic power. In the first place among them is the power of knowledge and demographic transition, in the second is the agrarian transformation and the demand for resources, in the third – the social and political transformation (and especially the growth of the middle and entrepreneurial class) and in the fourth – the financial potential for financing military power. and fifth, the development of information resources. At the same time, however, in the light of these long-term trends, the analysis of economic and political power, as well as risks, should at all times be based on the country's medium-term ability to deal with "economic shocks" that could to influence these long-term trends (Tomov, 1995). Thus, the financial crisis could have serious consequences for long-term growth and overall national power. The Asian and transatlantic financial crises, as well as the European debt crisis, have had a strong effect, either accelerating or slowing down these long-term structural changes. The energy shock will have a similar impact on national opportunities (Paquet, 2001). The development of the geoeconomic tradition presupposes a balanced development of the national economy in accordance with the information boom and the entry of new technologies into the life of modern man. This requires new reforms in education, science and governance of the nation state. This new challenge implies the development of "geo-electronic government" as a scientific discipline with an interdisciplinary focus and a practical application in the field of economics and geographical knowledge. Regional development is seen as a positive change in the state of the region and as the activities that lead to this. Regional development has a strong economic orientation, but must contain social, cultural and environmental aspects (Kochetov EG, 2001).

Regional planning is usually understood as spatial planning activities at the regional level. Regional planning in general contributes to regional development, but there may be additional objectives, such as environmental sustainability, the reduction of intra-regional disparities and the convergence of regions. A functional urban area is an area under the influence of the city. (Bulgarian: zone of influence of the city). It is defined as a statistical database (eg. flow exchange). Most European countries have criteria for determining a functional urban territory. Finally, for countries like Bulgaria or those in other parts of the world, the possibility of influencing them through cyber attacks or pandemics arises on the basis of e-government (Watson, Boudreau, and Chen, 2010). In my opinion, unstable geo-economic countries do not have the opportunity to defend themselves. Although not all cyberattacks are geoeconomic, we can therefore assume that "Geoeconomic cyberattacks are those that use mechanisms of the economic or financial market and seek to impose economic costs as part of a broader geopoliti-

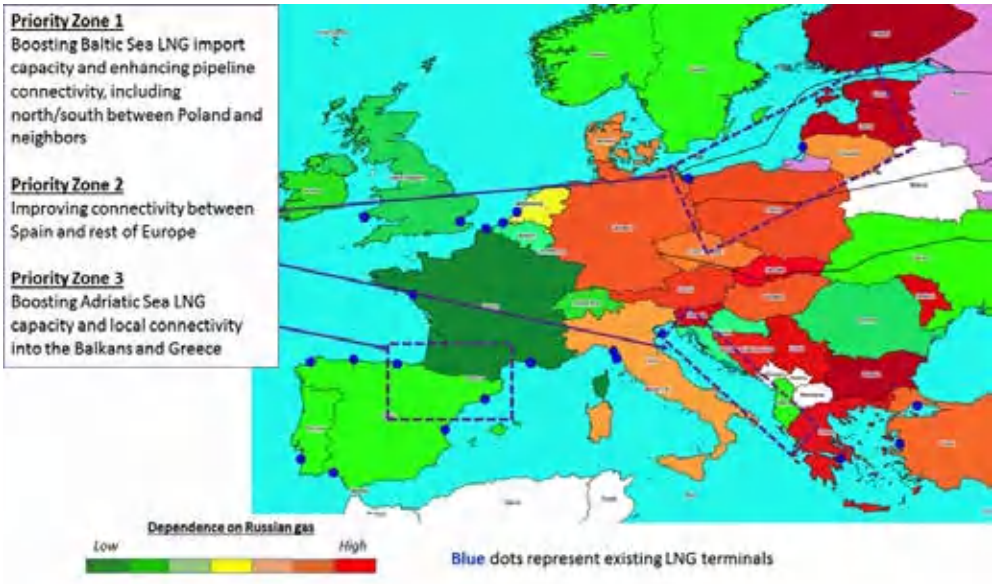
cal agenda. In areas such as the Balkans, Indochina, the Caucasus, Latin America and others, they are very likely. Governments of the future must be fully tech-enabled with a tech-savvy workforce. Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and processes must be redesigned to align with the dynamics of the networked world. Information infrastructures must support new modes of collaboration, information and intensive governance (Kochetov EG, 2001).

Even in the poorest regions, brilliant examples of service innovation have been driven through the use of cheap mobile and wireless technologies. The time is on FASTer (Flatter, Agile, Streamlined and Tech-enabled) governments, they are more likely to attract and retain a new breed of civil servant who thrives on problem-solving, results and innovation (Cutler, 2017). This requires a new form of governance, with joined-up leadership within governments, across sectors and among levels of government. Governance for health and well-being requires both whole-ofgovernment and whole-of-society approaches to address the causes of the causes and wicked problems in health, such as obesity and mental health. Health should be negotiated with others, with health not always in the lead.

Conclusion

In the following years, the main conflict of interest involving the United States, as well as China's new policy for the application of information technology in the national economy and global development. An important aspect of regional economic growth is its relationship to the regional environmental impacts of infrastructure provision, and the measurement of impacts from both productivity and welfare perspectives, moving from computable general equilibrium models to the assessment and analysis of the model of regional development and the gravity analysis of individual territories. So that this does not lead to shocks in the labor market, moreover, these new realities impose the need for a radical restructuring of the workforce on a global scale and the formation of a new sector of the national economy related to information technology (Melville, 2010). The vision of global leadership is going through this transformation, and this national economy that made this radical transformation will impose its leadership on a global scale. At the moment, America's economic leadership is being challenged by China, and in the future it is likely to be challenged by Europe, India or Japan. But this leadership must go through two processes, firstly modernizing the outdated structure of the three sectors of the national economy and forming a sustainable information technology framework as a new fourth additional structure of the national and world economy. In our time, it seems that the United States, China and Europe have common interests in stimulating economic development and international trade, but their main confrontation will be in the field of transforming the information society into a new economic model of global

development. In this direction, the importance of geoelectronic government will increase, and with it the need to know the philosophy of its operation and its relationship with geoeconomics.



Source: CEER.

Figure 5: New zones and regions for the formation of geoeconomic instability

Thus, thanks to advances in technology at the end of 2020, Asian countries account for up to 40% of world consumption. In recent years, Asia has demonstrated tangible progress not only in the economy, but also in human development and the development of communications. In practice, improvements based on e-government have reflected on growth in life expectancy and literacy rates. There has been a sharp increase in the number of Internet users in this area. The economic rise of the Asian region has not only lifted hundreds of millions out of extreme poverty, but has also raised the living standards of a huge number of people with different income levels. Next, many countries in the region have embarked on a path of development with state capitalism and thus have the economic means to pursue geopolitical goals and challenge certain aspects of the existing international system. State capitalism represents a hybrid economic structure in which large segments of the economy are controlled by the state but operate side-by-side with a largely market-oriented private sector. This became possible because the Asian economy relied on the modernization of technology and the practical implementation of a primary model of e-government. Undoubtedly, we must realize that this process is long and other problems are emerging in the global space,

but we are undoubtedly entering the age of e-government. E-government projects should mainly focus towards automation of common and core processes of each sector. Likewise, Governments should ensure that authorities and agencies at all levels having adequate knowledge and skills to support small-scale businesses and other trades in order to assure successful co-management arrangements. At the same time, however, the pandemic-induced decline in output has exacerbated the contradiction between the size of the global "financial bubble" and the size of the real sector of the world economy. This contradiction is antagonistic in nature, as it can be resolved either by removing – in one way or another – the global "financial bubble", which would call into question the positions of the transnational financial elite, or by "converting" it into the real sector. the economy, which in turn will mean the establishment of total economic domination of the transnational financial elite in question over the planet. The pandemic has created favorable conditions for a sharp weakening of the sovereignty of nation states, and in particular those of Europe, so far only economically, forcing them to sink into debt to global financial centers and thus subordinating them to transnational elites. This is a sign that in the new century, new professions and spheres of activity will appear, which will change the world geoeconomy. In these conditions, the processes of regionalization become increasingly important because they set the pace of development of regional and local business and opportunities for its sustainable development.

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