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*INNOVATIVE WIRTSCHAFT UND MANAGEMENT  
IN DER MODERNEN WELT*

*INNOVATIVE ECONOMICS AND  
MANAGEMENT IN THE  
MODERN WORLD*

*Book 4. Part 11.*



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Germany



*Bolun I.T., Burennikova N.V., Lvovich Y.E., Kosychenko O., Preobrazhenskiy A.P. et al.*

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**INNOVATIVE WIRTSCHAFT UND MANAGEMENT IN  
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*INNOVATIVE ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT IN THE MODERN  
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*Authors:*

Aikaterini-Sotiria A. (8), Abrosimova O.S. (4), Bogdanova O.Y. (1), Bogoslavtseva L.V. (1), Bolun I.T. (9), Bova Y.Y. (2), Burennikova N.V. (10), Choporova E.I. (11), Greshko R. (12), Heorhadze O. (12), Karepina O.I. (1), Kharabara V. (12), Kharabara V. (12), Kononenko M.M. (3), Lvovich Y.E. (11), Marekha I.S. (14), Medynska T.I. (5), Kosychenko O. (7), Popova J.M. (2), Preobrazhenskiy A.P. (11), Reznikov A.V. (4), Rybalchenko L. (7), Girich S. (13), Sobolieva-Tereshchenko O. (6), Svystun L.A. (2), Taranova N. (8), Ternova A. (13), Tretyakova O. (12), Vlasenko I. (13), Yarova I.Y. (14), Zamlelaia A.T. (4), Zastavetska L. (8), Zastavetskyi T. (8), Zavgorodni I.V. (10)

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site: [www.sworld.education](http://www.sworld.education)

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## ÜBER DIE AUTOREN / ABOUT THE AUTHORS

1. *Aikaterini-Sotiria Argyriou*, Ternopil National Pedagogical University named after Volodymyr Hnatiuk, Ukraine, - *Chapter 8 (co-authored)*
2. *Abrosimova Olga Sergeevna*, Egorievsk Technological Institute, Russia, PhD in Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 4 (co-authored)*
3. *Bogdanova Oksana Yrevna*, Rostov State Economic University RINH, Russia, PhD in Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 1 (co-authored)*
4. *Bogoslavtseva Ludmila Viktorovna*, Rostov State Economic University RINH, Russia, PhD in Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 1 (co-authored)*
5. *Bolun Ion Tudor*, Technical University of Moldova, Moldova, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor - *Chapter 9*
6. *Bova Yevhen Yuriyovych*, Novoselovsky village council of Poltava district, Poltava region, Ukraine, PhD in Law, assistant professor - *Chapter 2 (co-authored)*
7. *Burennikova Nataliia Viktorivna*, Vinnytsia National Technical University, Ukraine, Doctor of Economic Sciences, - *Chapter 10 (co-authored)*
8. *Choporova Ekaterina Ivanovna*, Voronezh Institute of High Technologies, Russia, PhD in pedagogical sciences, assistant professor - *Chapter 11 (co-authored)*
9. *Greshko Roman*, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernovetsk National University, Ukraine, PhD in Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 12 (co-authored)*
10. *Girich Sergey*, Vinnytsia Trade and Economic Institute of Kiev National Trade and Economic University, Ukraine, PhD in technical sciences, assistant professor - *Chapter 13 (co-authored)*
11. *Heorhadze Oleksandr*, National University of Defense of Ukraine, Ukraine, PhD in military sciences, assistant professor - *Chapter 12 (co-authored)*
12. *Karepina Oksana Ivanovna*, Rostov State Economic University RINH, Russia, PhD in Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 1 (co-authored)*
13. *Kharabara Violetta*, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine, PhD in Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 12 (co-authored)*
14. *Kharabara Volodymyr*, National University of Defense of Ukraine, Ukraine, PhD in military sciences, - *Chapter 12 (co-authored)*
15. *Kononenko Mykhailo Mykhaylovych*, Poltava District Council, Ukraine, PhD in Public Administration, assistant professor - *Chapter 3*
16. *Kosychenko Oleksandr*, Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine, Doctor of Technical Sciences, assistant professor - *Chapter 7 (co-authored)*
17. *Lvovich Yakov Evseevich*, Voronezh State Technical University, Russia, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor - *Chapter 11 (co-authored)*



18. *Marekha Iryna Serhiivna*, Sumy State University, Ukraine, -  
*Chapter 14 (co-authored)*
19. *Medynska Tetiana Igorivna*, Rivne State Humanitarian University, Ukraine, PhD  
in Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 5*
20. *Popova Julia Mikhailivna*, Poltava State Agrarian University, Ukraine, PhD in  
Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 2 (co-authored)*
21. *Preobrazhenskiy Andrey Petrovich*, Voronezh Institute of High Technologies,  
Russia, Doctor of Technical Sciences, assistant professor -  
*Chapter 11 (co-authored)*
22. *Reznikov Andrey Valentinovich*, Egorievsk Technological Institute, Russia,  
Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor - *Chapter 4 (co-authored)*
23. *Rybalchenko Ludmyla*, Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs,  
Ukraine, PhD in Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 7 (co-authored)*
24. *Sobolieva-Tereshchenko Olena*, Boris Grinchenko Kyiv University, Ukraine, PhD  
in Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 6*
25. *Svystun Lyudmyla Anatoliivna*, National University "Poltava Polytechnic named  
after Yuri Kondratyuk", Ukraine, PhD in Economics, assistant professor -  
*Chapter 2 (co-authored)*
26. *Taranova Nataliia*, Ternopil National Pedagogical University named after  
Volodymyr Hnatiuk, Ukraine, - *Chapter 8 (co-authored)*
27. *Ternova Alla*, Vinnytsia Trade and Economic Institute of Kiev National Trade  
and Economic University, Ukraine, PhD in technical sciences, assistant professor  
- *Chapter 13 (co-authored)*
28. *Tretyakova Olena*, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine,  
PhD in Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 12 (co-authored)*
29. *Vlasenko Irina*, Vinnytsia Trade and Economic Institute of Kiev National Trade  
and Economic University, Ukraine, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor -  
*Chapter 13 (co-authored)*
30. *Yarova Inessa Yenvenivna*, Sumy State University, Ukraine, assistant professor -  
*Chapter 14 (co-authored)*
31. *Zamlelaia Anna Tihonovna*, Egorievsk Technological Institute, Russia, PhD in  
Economics, assistant professor - *Chapter 4 (co-authored)*
32. *Zastavetska Lesia*, Ternopil National Pedagogical University named after  
Volodymyr Hnatiuk, Ukraine, - *Chapter 8 (co-authored)*
33. *Zastavetskyi Taras*, Ternopil National Pedagogical University named after  
Volodymyr Hnatiuk, Ukraine, - *Chapter 8 (co-authored)*
34. *Zavgorodni Igor Viktorovych*, Vinnytsia National Technical University, Ukraine,  
graduate student, - *Chapter 10 (co-authored)*



## *Inhalt / Content*

### **CHAPTER 1. PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Introduction .....	9
1.1. The role of public procurement in the development of a modern state .....	9
1.2. Features of the market of electronic platforms for bidding for public procurement.....	17
1.3. The mechanism for the implementation of public procurement in a budgetary institution.....	20
Conclusions .....	28

### **CHAPTER 2. FEATURES OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT IN UKRAINE**

Introduction .....	30
2.1. Theoretical and methodological principles of community development management .....	30
2.2. Analytical approaches to the diagnosis of territorial development.....	34
2.3. Ways to improve the management of the development of territorial communities in Ukraine .....	39
Conclusions .....	44

### **CHAPTER 3. WAYS TO IMPROVE THE STATE POLICY OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE**

Introduction .....	46
3.1. Evolution of theoretical research of state policy of regional development	46
3.2. The role of decentralization as a tool to ensure the development of administrative-territorial units.....	48
3.3. Features of state management of development of territorial communities	50
3.4. The mechanism of improvement of the state policy of development of territorial communities .....	52
3.5. Strategic planning for the development of territorial communities.....	54
3.6. Opportunities to strengthen the resource base of local budgets.....	57
Conclusions .....	60

### **CHAPTER 4. KEY INDICATORS AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF THE RUSSIAN BOND MARKET**

Introduction .....	61
4.1. Russian debt market .....	61
4.2. Market for municipal, regional and corporate commitments.....	68
4.3. The market for high yield bonds .....	71
4.4. Trends in the Russian bond market.....	76
Conclusions .....	78



**CHAPTER 5. ENTERPRISES' CORPORATE CULTURE INFLUENCE FOR A DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR SOCIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS**

Introduction ..... 80  
 5.1. The genesis of the concept of corporate culture ..... 80  
 5.2. The role of corporate culture in personnel management ..... 85  
 Conclusions ..... 95

**CHAPTER 6. DIGITAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND FINANCIAL SERVICES CONSUMER RIGHTS PROTECTION**

Introduction ..... 96  
 6.1. Development of digitalization in Ukraine..... 96  
 6.2. The future of digital financial technologies in Ukraine ..... 98  
 6.3. State support for the development of digital financial technologies ..... 103  
 6.4. Financial services consumer rights protection ..... 106  
 Conclusions ..... 108

**CHAPTER 7. ECONOMIC SECURITY OF UKRAINE AND WAYS OF ITS INCREASE**

Introduction ..... 109  
 7.1. The current state of economic security in Ukraine ..... 109  
 7.2. International experience of economic security ..... 112  
 7.3. Economic crime and its impact on the security of the state..... 115  
 7.4. Fraud in enterprises ..... 117  
 7.5. Directions for improving economic security in Ukraine ..... 119  
 7.6. Regulation of legal relations when using crypto currencies ..... 119  
 Conclusions ..... 123

**CHAPTER 8. STRATEGIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES IN THE MODERN GEOPOLITICAL SPACE IN TERMS OF THE PUBLIC VISION**

Introduction ..... 124  
 8.1. Theoretical aspects of the study of geopolitical views of the population 125  
 8.2. Empirical studies of geopolitical visions of certain groups of the population..... 127  
 Conclusions ..... 138

**CHAPTER 9. GENERATING OF LINEAR DIVISOR METHODS' FULL FAVORING APPORTIONMENTS**

Introduction ..... 139  
 9.1. Essence of favoring and of full favoring of beneficiaries in apportionments ..... 139  
 9.2. Compliance of LDMs' apportionments with requirements (1) or (2) ..... 141  
 9.3. Generating apportionments that fully favor large beneficiaries ..... 141  
 9.4. Generating apportionments that fully favor small beneficiaries..... 145



14.2. Economic interpretation of the obtained correlates ..... 181  
14.3. Factorial analysis results: evidence from selected countries ..... 185  
Conclusions ..... 186

**References ..... 187**





## KAPITEL 8 / CHAPTER 8

### STRATEGIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES IN THE MODERN GEOPOLITICAL SPACE IN TERMS OF THE PUBLIC VISION

*СТРАТЕГІЧНІ ТА ГЕОГРАФІЧНІ ЗМІНИ В СУЧАСНОМУ ГЕОПОЛІТИЧНОМУ ПРОСТОРИ ЧЕРЕЗ  
ПРИЗМУ СУСПІЛЬНОГО БАЧЕННЯ*

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### Introduction

Geostrategy and geoeconomics are the two pillars on which the geopolitical approach is based and which have an inescapable relationship with the geographical area, which makes them truly organic quantities of the concept of power. Geostrategy is inherent in military power and is a quantity calculated in direct relation to the "space" dimension. The geostrategy, which could be defined as a whole of the behavioral mechanism of defense, security and power projection, perceives the "space" as an environment analyzed in three dimensions that correspond to three fixed levels of the geopolitical edifice (productive, social, nootropic) (Browning, 2018)[1]:

1. Length: This dimension includes all the elements of the geographical space, both inanimate and animate. It is approached and analyzed based on four methodological arms:

- the physiostrategy, which takes into account the factors: location, distance, raw materials and communications.
- morphology, which includes the field of morphology.
- topostrategy, with the object of topographic analysis.
- meteorology, whose field includes climate and other related data.

2. Width: This is the dimension that contains all the connections that exist between the various sub-sectors and parts of the living and inanimate space, as it is mainly:

- the institutional framework of society, economy and politics.
- the networks of production, energy, economy, etc.
- connections with exogenous factors and other spaces.

3. In height: It is the dimension that occupies the whole field of cultural achievements, that is:

- creations of material-technical culture with its modern expression in technology.
- the fruits of the intangible-spiritual culture with its modern expression in technology.
- the imperatives of the moral cultural field which are directly related to the inner composition and the mind.

It becomes clear, then, that geostrategy, as one of the two organic dimensions of geopolitics, understood as the "geography of power", on the one hand is inextricably linked to geoeconomics and on the other is a basis for a dynamic field but also a reference framework for military power. a country that wants to take advantage of the



broader geopolitical approach to things to ensure or increase its power not only in the international environment but also in a regional or local environment. According to the data of today's post-Cold War reality and in the context of globalization, it seems that in the field of international relations, the predominance / imposition of a western military-police control at the expense of a corresponding political-diplomatic process of maintaining world balance is favored. Also, as globalization seeks to replace the notion of nationalism with that of "international collectivism," the enemy ceases to "nationalize." In this context they are recognized as "enemy" or "threat" (Vihma, 2018):

- terrorism.
- the dispersal of biological and chemical weapons.
- the development of atomic-nuclear arsenal.
- the massive destruction of the environment.
- illegal immigration.
- the spread of drugs.
- organized crime (financial or not).

The change in the perception and interpretation of the concept of "enemy" in the context of globalization, which invokes "humanitarian law", "collective security" as well as "collective responsibility" (interpretation of American origin), provides the opportunity for Forces less get involved in the power play game by pursuing a specific geostrategy in a regional or even local environment. Geostrategy, in contrast to geopolitics, as a whole, has ideological and political goals. It tries to suggest ways of intervening in their structural elements in order to implement the "national" goals which it serves. It is clear, then, that the responsibility for managing the parameters relating to geostrategy lies not with the scientists themselves and the executors of a strategy in general, but with the politicians themselves. Complementary to geostrategy is the geoeconomy in order to complete the geopolitical planning of a state to promote and secure its vital interests. Geoeconomics is scientifically defined as the starting point of this geopolitical, geographical analytical method of studying the systems of unbalanced distribution of power in the international space between independent and distinct international, national or ethnic actors.

The object of its study are: 1. human economic activity and intervention in the Geographical Area. 2. the creation and evolution of the individual economic spaces on the surface of the planet and 3. the reactions and correlations between them.

### **8.1. Theoretical aspects of the study of geopolitical views of the population**

Ukrainian socio-geographer Myroslav Dnistriansky, researching geopolitical issues, developed the conceptual and methodological foundations of geopolitics as a scientific analytics and general principles of constructive geopolitical activity. In addition, he substantiated the optimality of the system of national states and ethnical and national federations for the current and future world order, the pre-conditions for the balanced and conflict-free development of territorial and political systems [6; 7].

According to Ph. Moreau Défarges, geoeconomics defines "the method that



examines the interaction of homo economicus with the environment". This interaction offers each power the ability to exploit the resources and markets of a particular geographical area for the benefit of its citizens. At the same time, it allows the exploitation and intervention in the process of shaping the map of economic networks, which perpendicularly cross the entire horizontal spectrum of the geostrategy, while the interaction of the lines of these networks with the borders of a state (with the largest possible dimension / interpretation of its concept. form the game of geoeconomics. These networks are summarized (Vlados, Deniozos & Chatzinikolaou, 2019)[5]:

- wealth and energy networks.
- transport and transport networks.
- communication networks.
- shopping and goods networks.
- free service networks.
- banking and general financial networks.

Scientists, promoting some geo-economic divisions, have come up with the creation of geosystems. According to the interpretations that have emerged, it seems that the geo-economic development of the international system in the last hundreds of years has been transferred from the West to the East via the western route. This means that from the Mediterranean of the classical era, the economic center of the planet shifted in modern times to Western Europe, from there it moved to the US and today seems to have shifted to the Asian coast of the Pacific Ocean. In the context of the post-modern era we live in and according to the new order of things, "borders" are abolished by supranational economic spaces, processes and situations, such as e.g. duty-free zones. The existing complexity, which is related on the one hand to national economies and on the other hand to international economic organizations (International Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Trade Organization) forms a number of factors that methodologically complicate the work of geopolitics. This automatically points to the difficulty faced by the world community and especially the powerful Powers in proposing solutions to post-modern problems and in anticipating or addressing the new dangers that have arisen. According to Kennedy P., the international problems of our time are linked to the interests of power and authority of nation states and multinational corporations. Characteristically states that the presence of nation states and their simultaneous inability to solve modern problems that objectively exceed their responsibilities and capabilities, as well as the strengthening of multinational companies, is the cause of the creation of new problems in the 21st century (Schortgen, 2017)[4]. For Kennedy in the new age we are going through, what is required is not the "Rise and Fall" of the subjects of the anarchic international system, but the Forces of global change in the form of supranational and multinational challenges. Several years ago he had stated that the global scene of the beginning of the 21st century will be characterized by: population growth, ecological risks and three technological revolutions, biotechnology, robotics and globalized communication structures and the financial sector. Kennedy's view is directly related to the school of interdependence, according to which a question today arises about the importance of geostrategy and geoeconomics in geopolitical analysis.



This approach claims that we are going through the "era of geoeconomics" where world trade is gaining in importance over military force. In particular, the director of the Washington Institute for International Economics, S. Fred Bergsten, argues that security problems are secondary to those of the economy and therefore Japan is now considered the main enemy of the United States, its predominant economic competitor. Of course, there are approaches that consider the role of military power to be more important than that of geoeconomics. This controversy reflects the debate over how these two subjects (nation state and international operations companies) are linked. The controversy, however, does not focus on the hierarchy between nation-states and multinationals / transnationals, but on how the former intertwine, divide and mediate on behalf of the latter.

The aim of the current paper is to explore the potential changes that geographical changes have in the exercise of foreign policy, whether these changes cause other changes like financial, political, social, cultural and geographical.

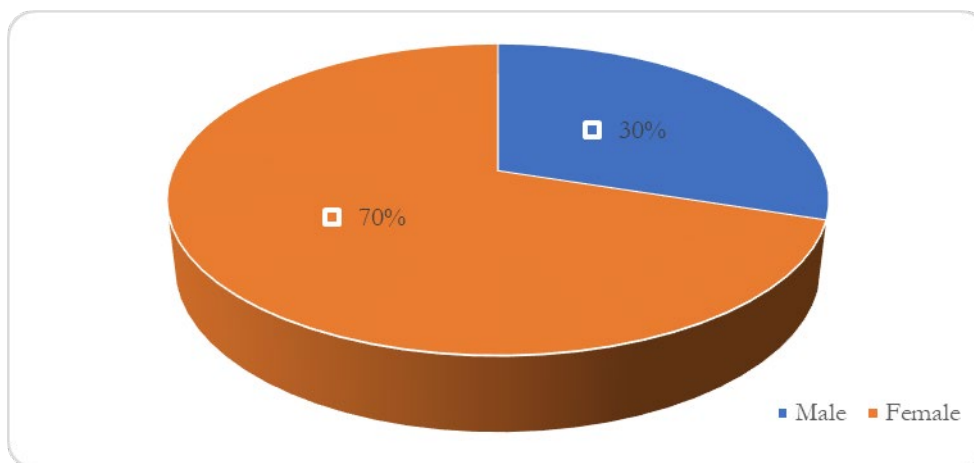
The researcher choose to conduct a quantitative research and more precisely a survey research since it is more appropriate for gathering a large number of participants and in the same it produces more reliable results. Also, a survey research is more appropriate when the researcher wants to investigate attitudes and perceptions on a certain subject (Cresswell, 2016)[2]. A convenience sample of 80 participants was gathered for the research aims of this study. The convenience sampling technique in a non probability sample and it was chosen because it is more economical and less time consuming. In addition, a random sampling technique could not be implemented because it was too difficult to have in a list the whole population and in addition it was time consuming. A questionnaire was formulated with 22 closed questions. The first seven questions referred to the participants' characteristics, Gender, Age, Position in the organization, Marital status and Educational level. The remaining 15 questions were likert questions of five points (1 = totally disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neither agree nor disagree, 4 = agree, 5 = totally agree).

## **8.2. Emirical studies of geopolitical visions of certain groups of the population**

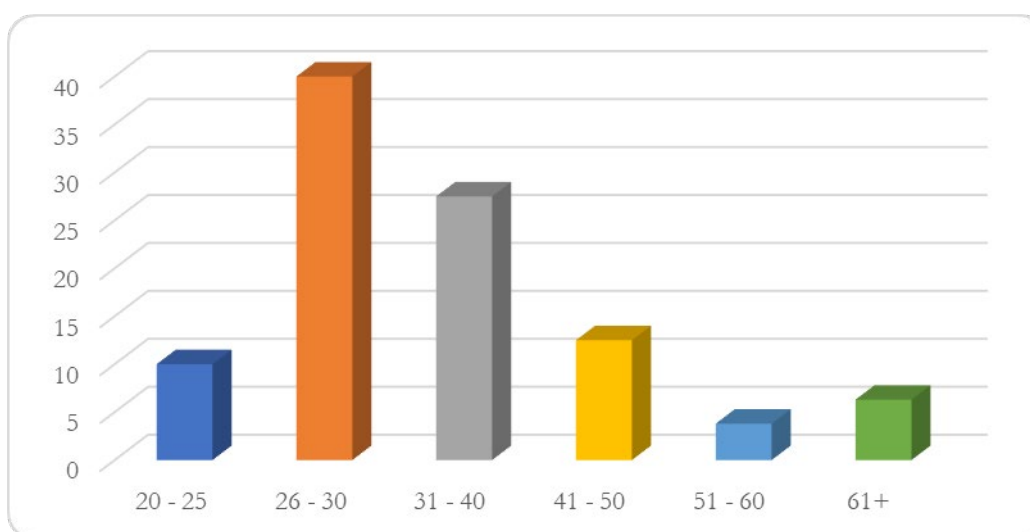
In this section the results of the statistical analysis are presented with the use frequencies and percentages. The statistical analysis was performed with the use of the statistical software SPSS22.0

According to figure 1 the ratio of male and female participants is 30% and 70% respectively.

According to figure 2, 40% of the participants are 26 – 30 years old, 27.5% of the participants are 31 – 40 years old, 12.5% of the participants are 41 – 50 years old, 10% of the participants are 20 – 25 years old, 6.3% of the participants are more than 61 years old and the rest 3.8% of the participants are 51 – 60 years old.



**Figure 1 - Gender composition of respondents,%**



**Figure 2 - Age distribution of respondents,%**

According to figure 3 52,5% of the participants are employees, 33,8% of the participants have the position of chief and the rest 13,8% of the participants are directors.

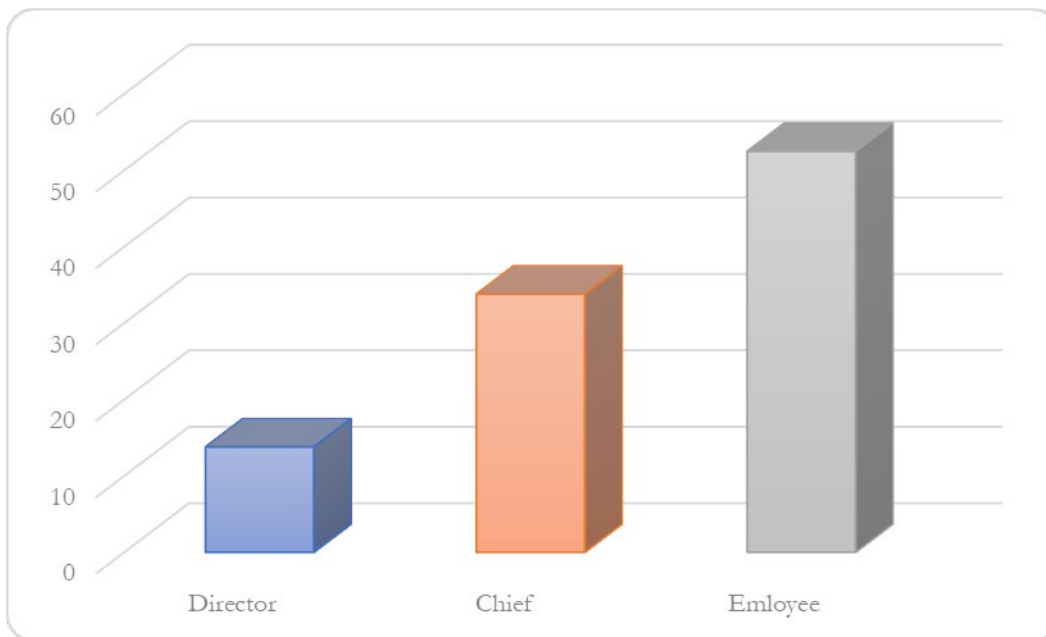
According to figure 4 48,8% of the participants are unmarried, 33,8% of the participants are married and the rest 17,5% of the participants are divorced.

According to figure 5 66,3% of the participants have a master and the rest 33,8% of the participants have a PHD.

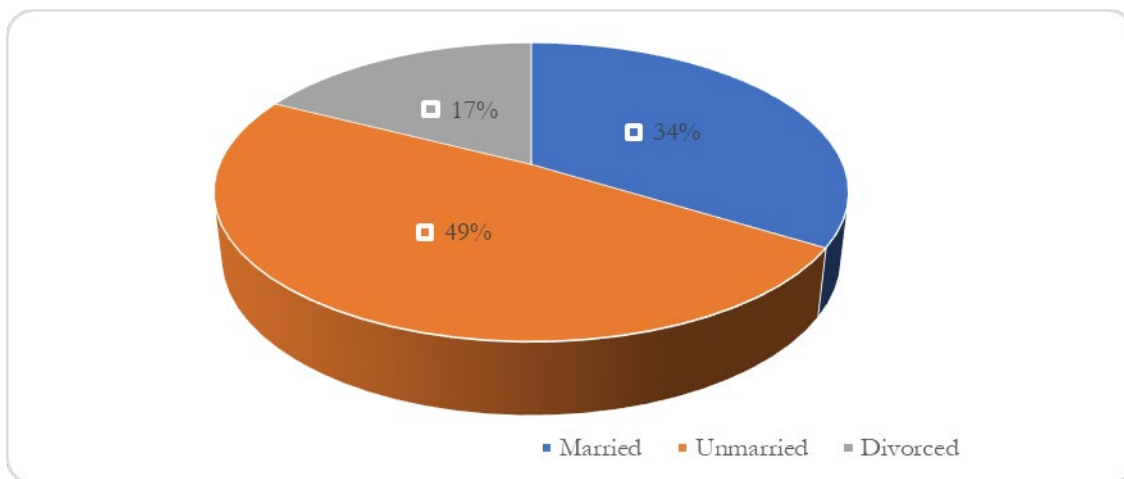
According to figure 6 88,8% of the participants believe that the geopolitical and geographical changes of recent years have brought positive changes in the relations between states at the level of diplomacy, 8,8% of the participants said that the changes are negative and the rest 2,5% of the participants said that the changes are neutral.

According to figure 7 93,8% of the participants agree that the changes at the border points are financial while 6,3% of the participants are neutral.

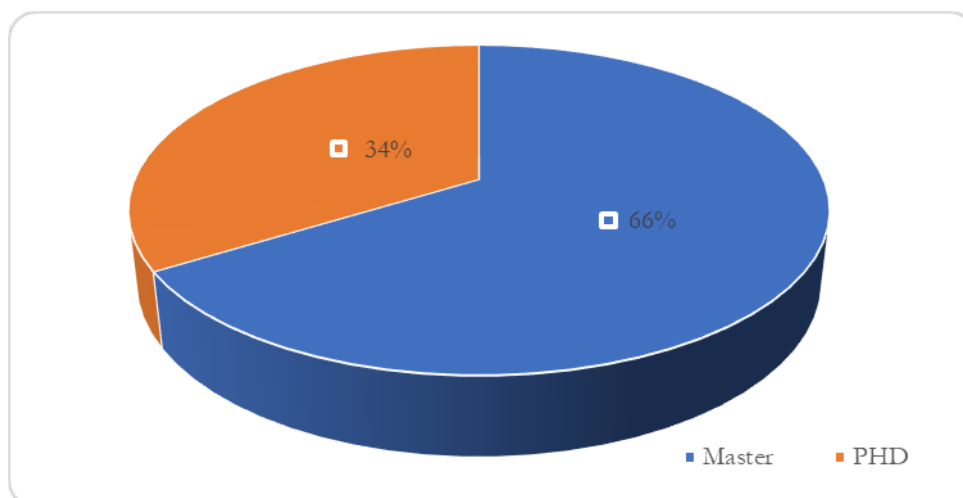
According to figure 8 95% of the participants agree that the changes at the border points are political while 5% of the participants are neutral.



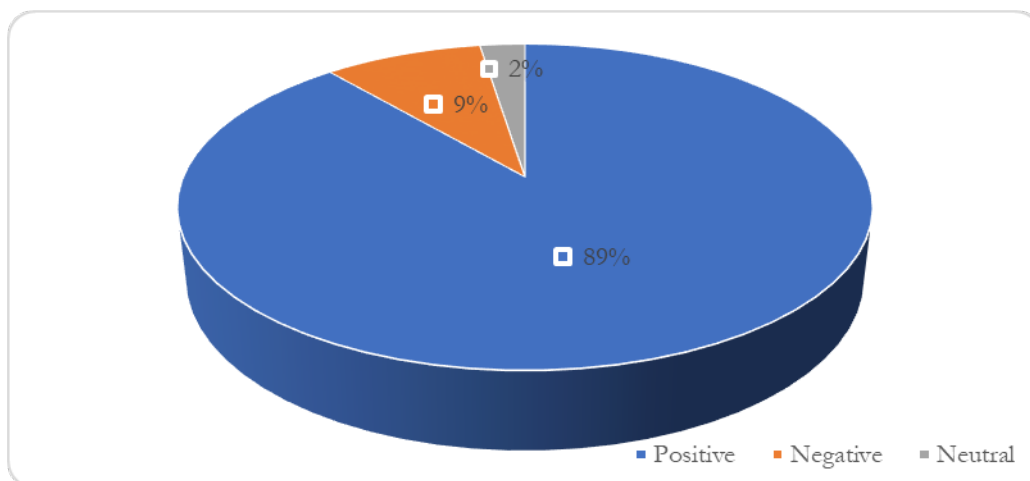
**Figure 3 - Position in the organization,%**



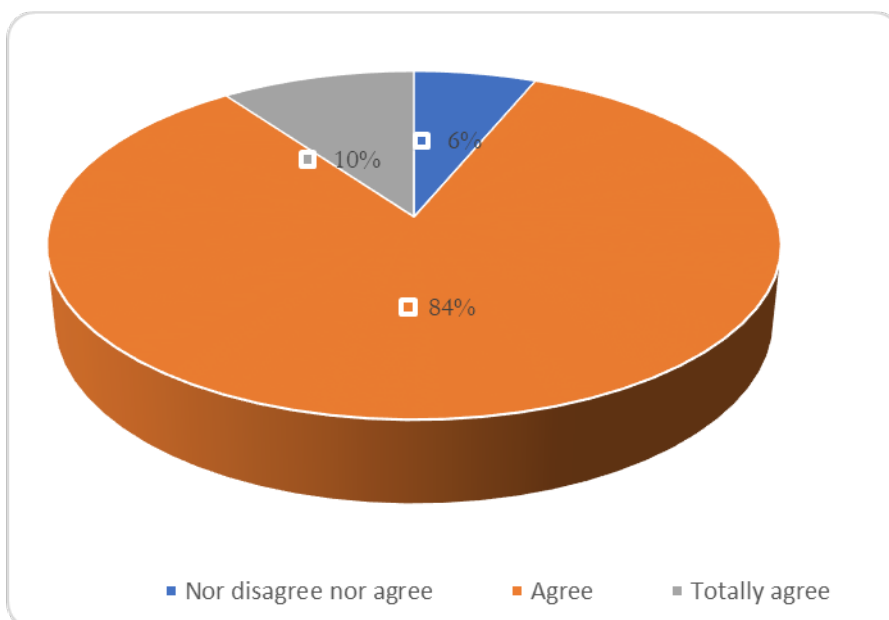
**Figure 4 - Distribution of survey participants by marital status,%**



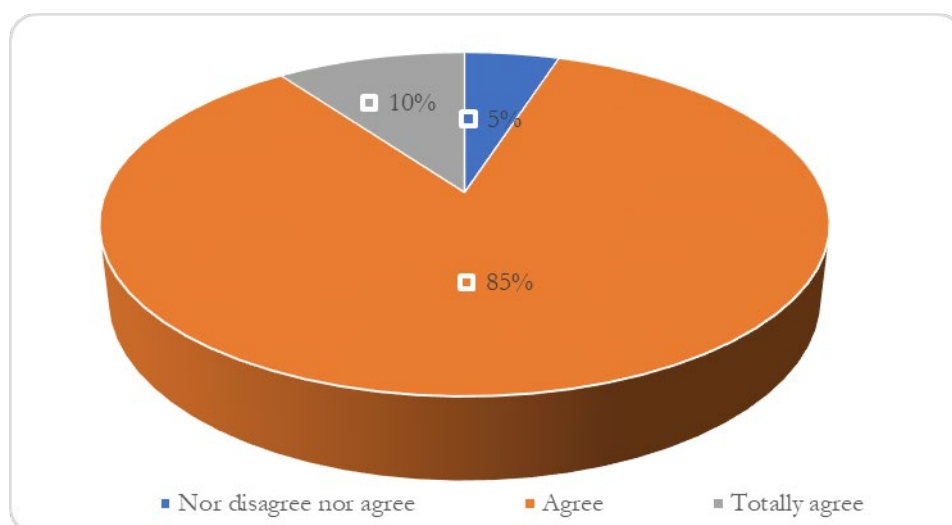
**Figure 5 - Educational level, %**



**Figure 6 - What changes do you think the geopolitical and geographical changes of recent years have brought about in relations between states at the level of diplomacy? %**



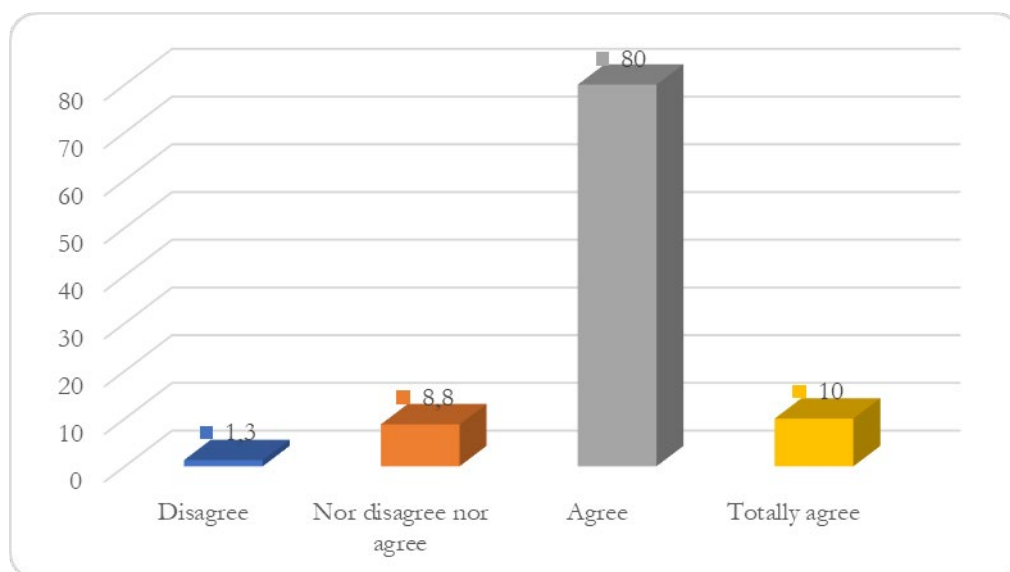
**Figure 7 - Changes in the state level, Financial,%**



**Figure 8 -Changes in the state level, Political,%**

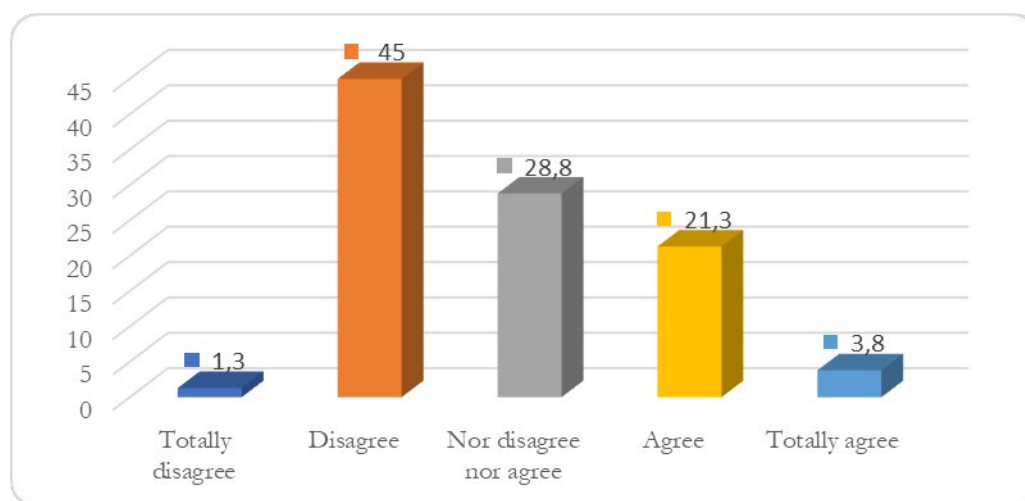


According to figure 9 90% of the participants agree that the changes at the border points are social while 8.8% of the participants are neutral.



**Figure 9 - Changes in the state level, Social,%**

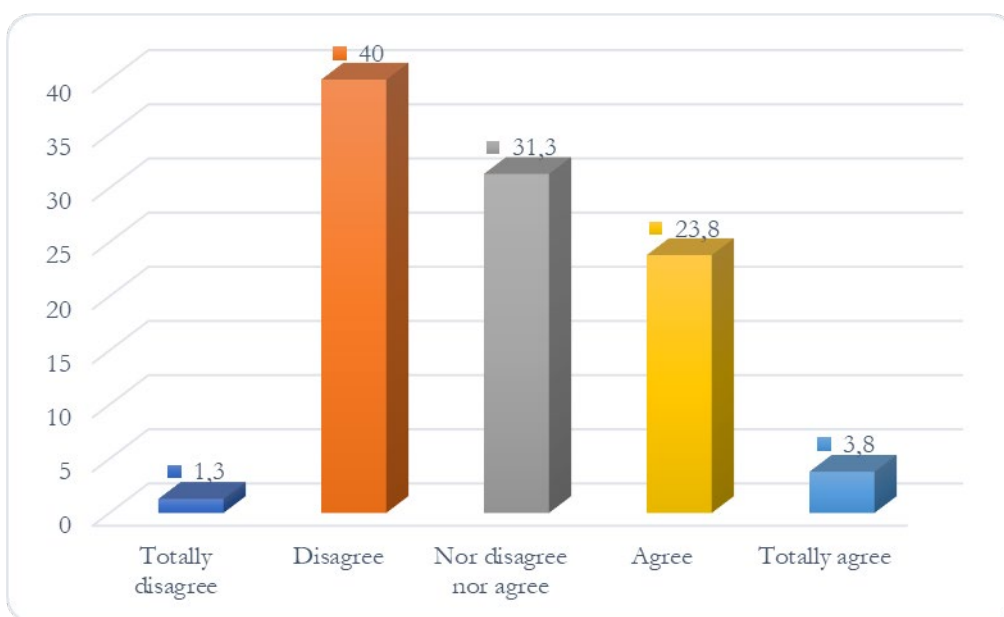
According to figure 10 25.1% of the participants agree that the changes at the border points are cultural while 28.8% of the participants are neutral.



**Figure 10 - Changes in the state level, Cultural,%**

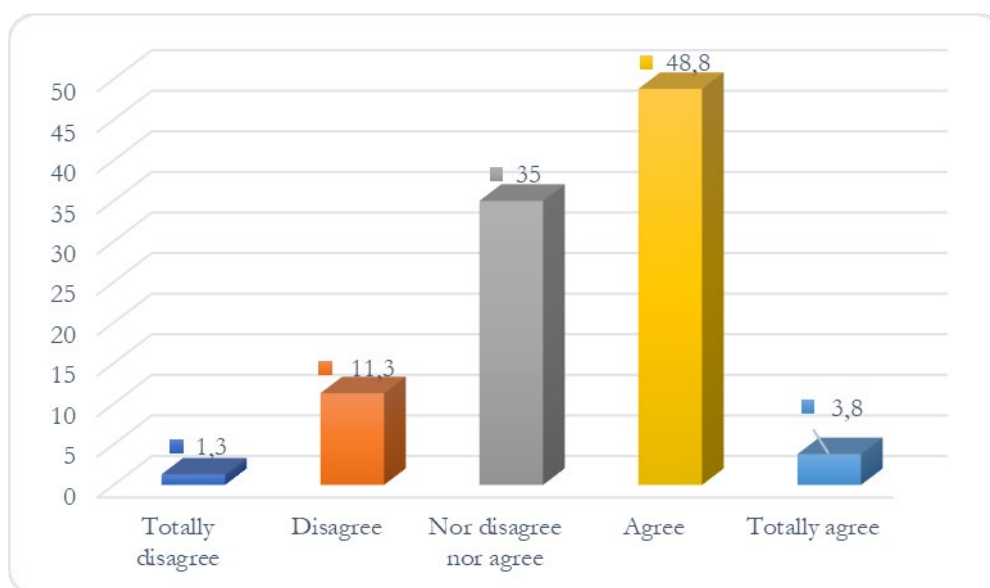
According to figure 11 27.6% of the participants agree that the changes at the border points are geographical while 31.3% of the participants are neutral.





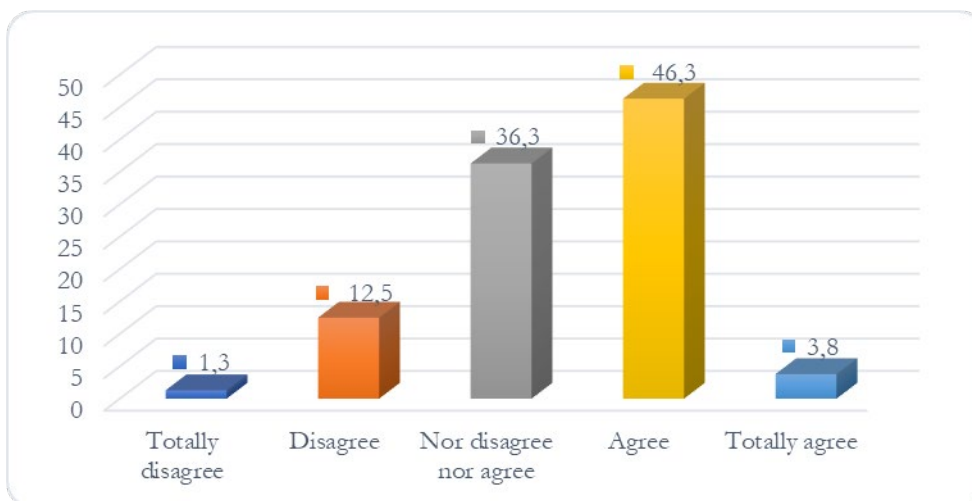
**Figure 11 - Changes in the state level, Geographical, %**

According to figure 12 52.6% of the participants agree that the geopolitical and geographical changes facilitate border crossings while 35% of participants are neutral.



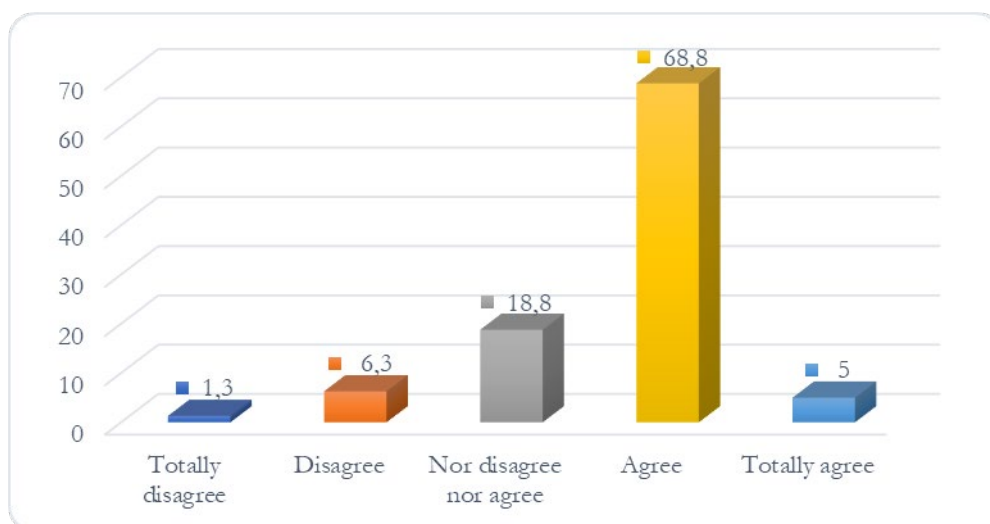
**Figure 12 - Geopolitical and geographical changes facilitate border crossings? %**

According to figure 13 50.1% of the participants agree that geopolitical and geographical changes facilitate the employment relations of the local population with immigrants while 36.3% of the participants are neutral.



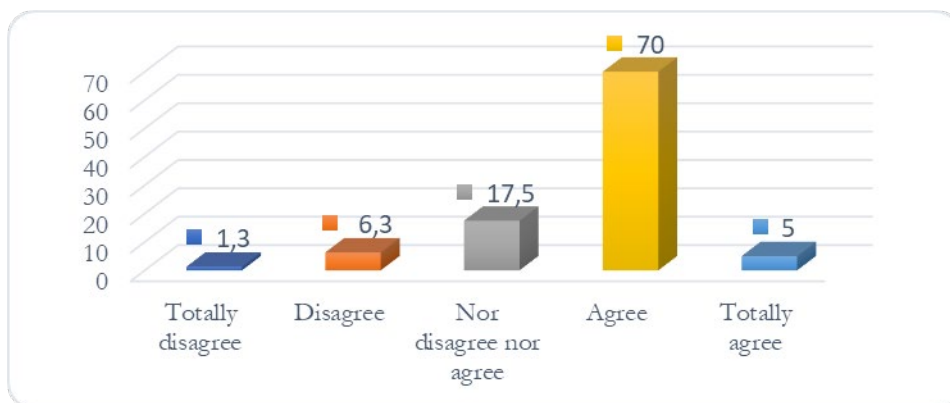
**Figure 13 - Geopolitical and geographical changes facilitate the employment relations of the local population with immigrants? %**

According to figure 14 73.8% of the participants agree that it is easy to cross the borders nowadays while 26.3% of the participants are neutral.



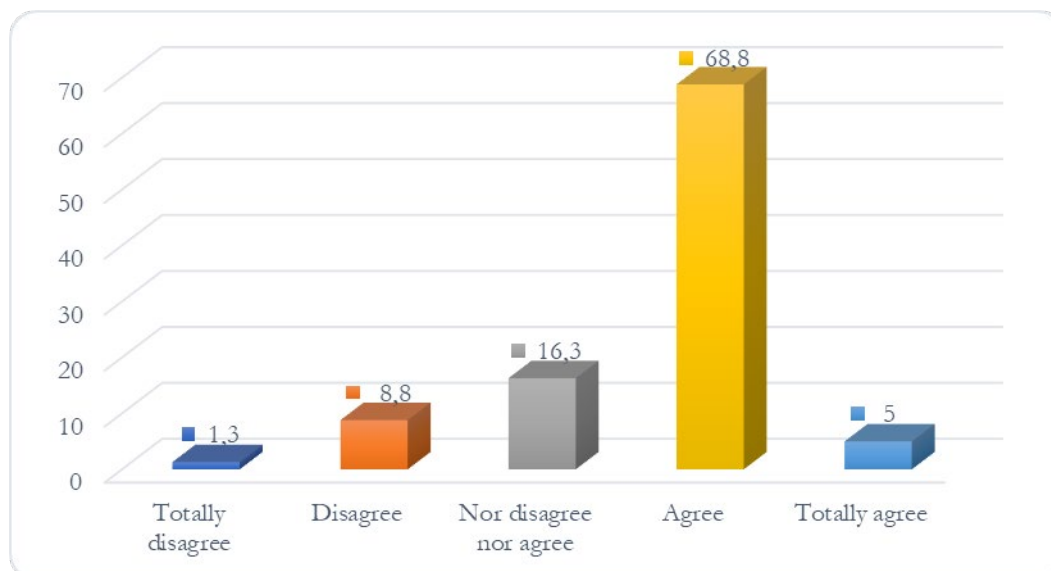
**Figure 14 - Is it easy to cross the borders today,%**

According to figure 15 75% of the participants agree that it is easy to communicate and connect (road, rail, etc.) and visit neighboring countries while 17.5% of the participants are neutral.



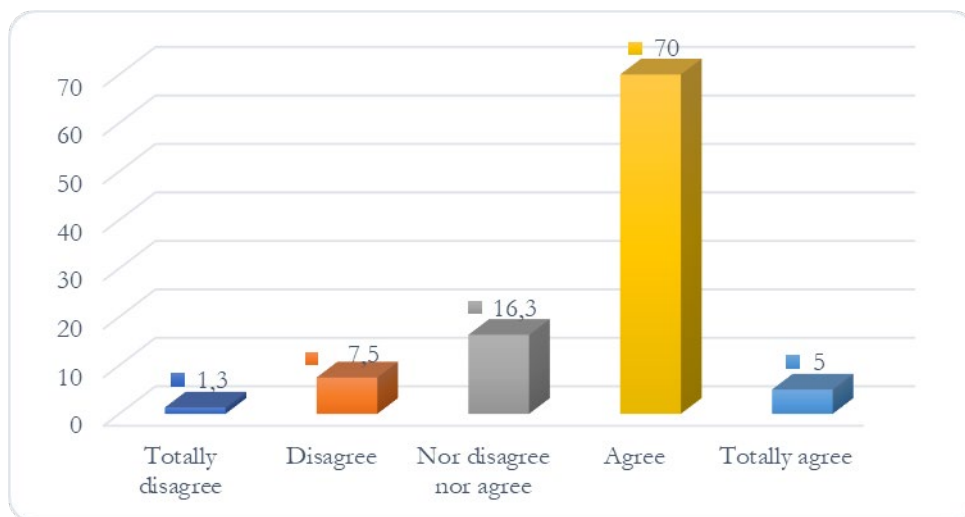
**Figure 15 - Is it easy to communicate and connect (road, rail, etc.) and visit neighboring countries? %**

According to figure 16 73.8% of the participants agree that geopolitical and geographical changes have made countries more friendly with each other while 16.3% of the participants are neutral.



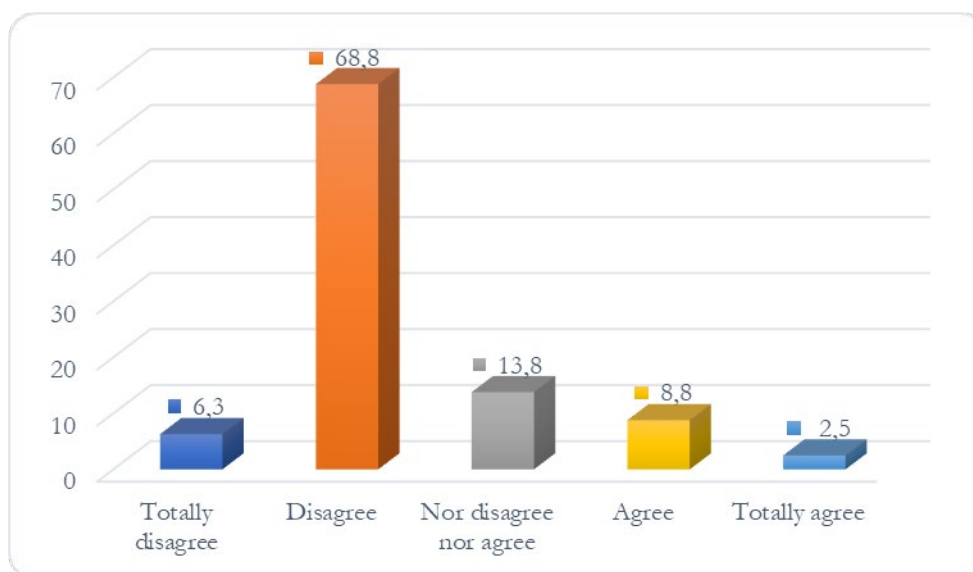
**Figure 16 - have made countries more friendly with each other? ,%**

According to figure 17 75% of the participants agree that they feel safe with geopolitical and geographical changes while 16.3% of the participants are neutral.



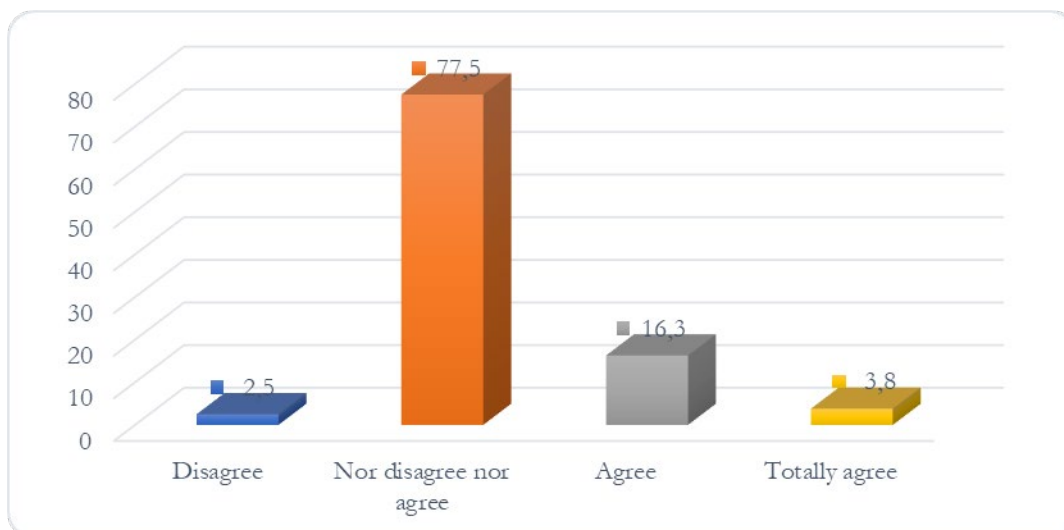
**Figure 17 - I feel safe with geopolitical and geographical changes,%**

According to figure 18 75.1% of the participants do not agree that they feel threatened by geopolitical and geographical changes while 13.8% of the participants are neutral.



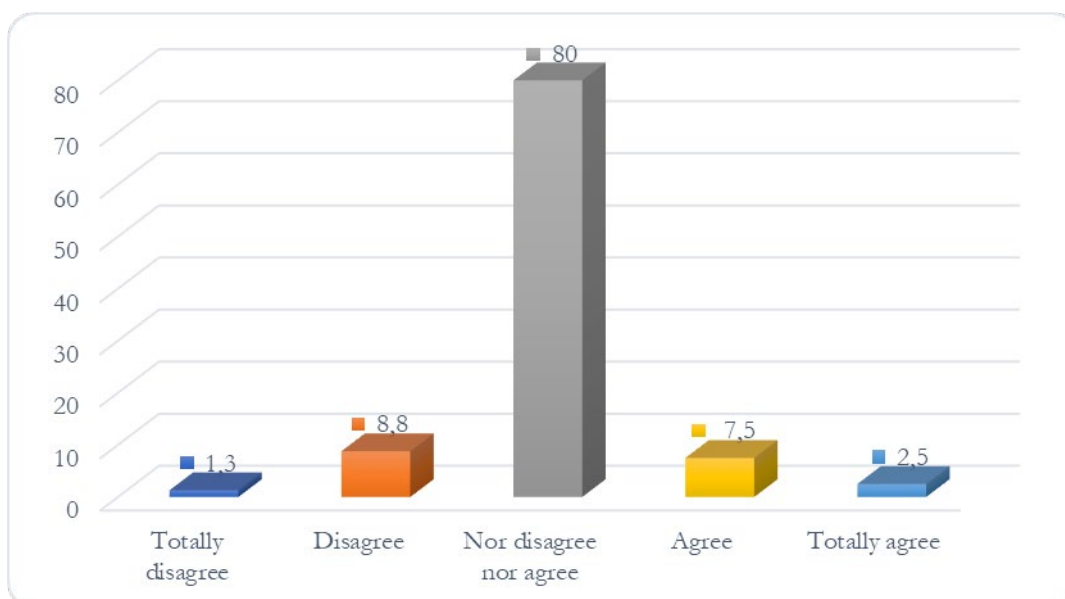
**Figure 18 - I feel threatened by geopolitical and geographical changes,%**

According to figure 19 20.1% of the participants agree that the immigration and refugee issue is a consequence of geopolitical and geographical changes while 77.5% of the participants are neutral.



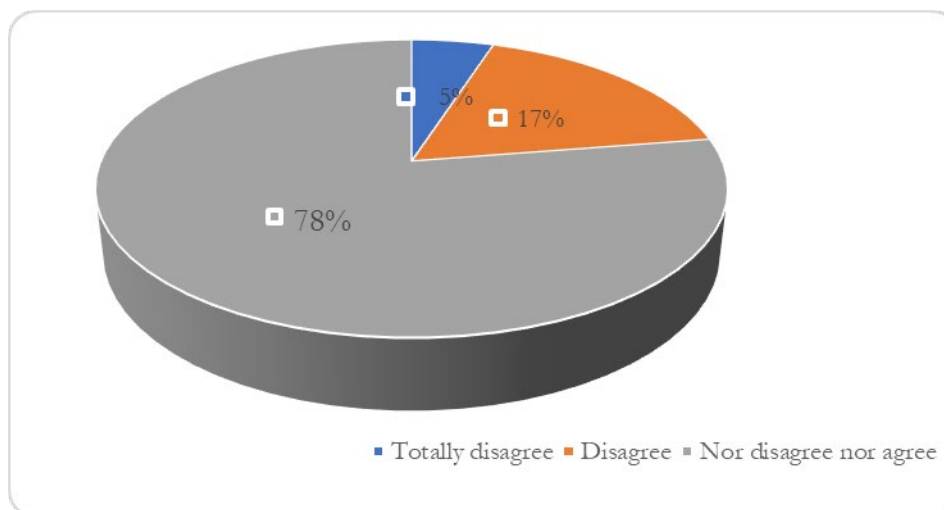
**Figure 19 - The immigration and refugee issue is a consequence of geopolitical and geographical changes, %**

According to figure 20 10.0% of the participants agree that Geopolitical and geographical changes have negatively strained relations between Greece and Turkey while 80% of the participants are neutral.



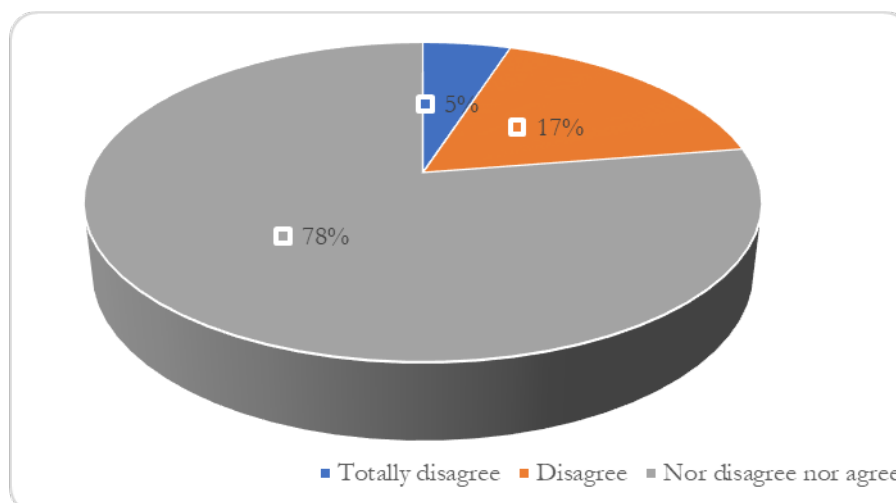
**Figure 20 - Geopolitical and geographical changes have negatively strained relations between Greece and Turkey, %**

According to figure 21 22.5% of the participants do not agree that Turkey should become an EU member state while 77.5% of the participants are neutral.



**Figure 21 - Do you believe that Turkey should become an EU member state? %**

According to figure 22 31.3% of the participants believe that borders unite while 61.3% of the participants do not know.



**Figure 22 - Do you think that borders unite or separate? %**

To sum up, the study revealed that female respondents and young people aged 26 to 40 years were more active in the survey. It is obvious that the concern about a good job and a prosperous future motivate young people to follow global and regional geopolitical events and trends. It has been found out that the issues of financial well-being, political stability, security and migration activity caused the greatest resonance among the respondents. This is reflected in stating the respondents' active position concerning these issues. At the same time, the issue of Turkey's accession to the EU, geopolitical relations between Greece and Turkey are not relevant for respondents - more than 77% of them did not express any position on these issues (all the respondents are Greek citizens).

There is a certain indifference among the respondents regarding their attitude to the role of borders in modern integration and globalization processes in the world. When they were asked whether borders unite or divide modern society, the majority (over 77%) answered neutrally.



## **Conclusion**

The above analysis resulted that almost 90% of the participants believe that the geopolitical and geographical changes of recent years have brought positive changes in the relations between states at the level of diplomacy. Furthermore, more than 90% of the participants agreed the changes at the border points are financial, political and social. Also,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the participants agreed that the changes at the border points are cultural and geographical.

In addition, almost 50% of the participants agreed that the geopolitical and geographical changes facilitate border crossings and the employment relations of the local population with immigrants.

The analysis also concluded that  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the participants agreed that it is easy to cross the borders nowadays, it is easy to communicate and connect (road, rail, etc.) and visit neighboring countries, geopolitical and geographical changes have made countries more friendly with each other, they feel safe with geopolitical and geographical changes and they do not feel threatened by geopolitical and geographical changes.

Additionally,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the participants agreed that the immigration and refugee issue is a consequence of geopolitical and geographical changes while  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the participants were neutral. Also,  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the participants agreed that Geopolitical and geographical changes have negatively strained relations between Greece and Turkey while  $\frac{8}{10}$  of the participants were neutral.

Another interesting result of the analysis was that  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the participants do not agree that Turkey should become an EU member state while  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the participants were neutral. Finally,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the participants believed that borders unite while  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the participants did not know.

This and similar surveys provide an opportunity to determine the attitude of the population of certain regions or countries of the world to globalization and integration processes taking place in the modern world, their vision of changes in the modern geopolitical space.