Harapko Dmytro
Postgraduate Student
West Ukrainian National University
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0000-7566-9663

Гарапко Д.А.
аспірант
Західноукраїнського національного університету

SOCIETY 5.0 AS A NEW VECTOR OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE: FROM CAPITAL ACCUMULATION TO A HUMAN-CENTRED MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT

Summary. This article examines the transformation in global economic governance from capital-driven models to human-centred paradigms enabled by Society 5.0. While technological dimensions, as Industry 4.0, and cyber-physical systems, have received substantial scholarly attention, less attention has been paid to the institutional and social architectures essential to implementation. This gap is significant given that technological advancement alone cannot guarantee societal transformation without corresponding institutional and governance shifts. The study identifies the structural conditions and policy configurations enabling countries to transition toward multidimensional, human-centred development. Employing hierarchical cluster analysis with multivariate adaptive regression splines modelling and Social Progress Index data, the research simultaneously identifies country groupings based on development characteristics. It determines non-linear threshold effects between development dimensions. The analysis constructs a country typology according to Society 5.0 readiness, revealing distinct clusters with varying strengths and deficits across dimensions. Findings identify fundamental rights protection, personal safety provisions, healthcare quality, and environmental quality as critical enablers of upward mobility. Results suggest that sustainable progress requires a foundational social infrastructure layer preceding technological adoption. The article demonstrates that the Society 5.0 transition necessitates synchronised technological, institutional, and social evolution. It provides a methodological framework for assessing national readiness and offers policymakers analytical tools for priority identification. The research challenges techno-deterministic assumptions by emphasising the social foundations and the primacy of institutional quality in enabling successful digital transformation, with particular relevance for designing strategies that harmonise technological advancement with human flourishing.

Keywords: global economic governance, Society 5.0, human-centred development, social progress, digital transformation, cluster analysis, adaptive modelling, institutional sustainability.

Introduction and problem statement. The implementation of Society 5.0 on a global scale presents a series of multifaceted challenges, particularly as it intertwines technological advancements with socioeconomic frameworks. Society 5.0, a concept articulated by Japan's National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, seeks to foster a human-centred society where cyberspace and physical interactions are seamlessly integrated to tackle pressing social issues while promoting economic growth [1]. However, transitioning to such an advanced socio-technological paradigm poses hurdles across technological, policy-related, and societal dimensions.

The emergence of Society 5.0 signifies a transformative shift in global economic governance, moving away from the long-held paradigm of capital accumulation towards a human-centred model of development. Originating from Japan's strategic vision for a "super-smart society," this concept combines advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, and the Internet of Things with human creativity and ethical values to improve quality of life and promote sustainable, inclusive growth [1].

In the contemporary context of globalisation, where economic progress is often measured by productivity and capital accumulation, Society 5.0 introduces a fundamentally different narrative: it positions human welfare, social equity, and environmental sustainability as the core metrics of progress [2]. Governance, in this new framework, becomes a central mechanism for achieving harmony between technological innovation and societal well-being. Effective governance systems encourage collaboration between state and non-state actors, including civil society, academia, and the private sector – thus fostering accountability, transparency, and participatory decision-making [3; 4].

Such an approach shifts governance from being a purely administrative process towards a value-oriented tool that ensures equitable resource distribution, strengthens social cohesion, and enhances

societal resilience in the face of global economic and environmental challenges [4, 5].

Analysis of recent research and publications. Recent academic discourse on Society 5.0 has explored diverse dimensions of the concept, ranging from its technological foundations to its socio-economic and governance implications – studies in [6] and [7] highlight the interplay between public governance and private sector activities as a catalyst for inclusive growth and sustainable innovation. Similarly, H. Saksono et al. [5] examine the importance of economic intelligence in shaping policy frameworks that can monitor and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Within global governance theory, J. Scholte [8] emphasises the increasing role of civil society actors, non-governmental organisations, social movements, and advocacy networks in shaping regulatory processes and institutional developments. This aligns with J. Klein and D. Tremblay [9], who argue that civic participation enhances the legitimacy and responsiveness of governance systems.

At the same time, T. Osinubi and M. Simatele [10] and other authors [11] underscore that inclusive governance mechanisms not only promote transparency but also mitigate corruption and inefficiency, particularly in developing regions. These findings converge on the notion that participatory governance and digital integration are key enablers of the Society 5.0 vision.

In the field of international political economy, P. Buckley [12] analyses the influence of multinational enterprises (MNEs) on global value chains, noting how their internal governance decisions interact with regulatory frameworks and civil society initiatives. Meanwhile, G. Sahdan et al. [13] examine the socio-economic effects of neoliberal policies and call for governance systems that balance market efficiency with human-centred welfare priorities.

In parallel, scholars have examined digital transformation strategies across major economies. The European Union, Japan, China, and the United States have each adopted distinct models of integrating Industry 4.0 technologies into national governance structures [13, 14, 15, 16]. These comparative analyses reveal that, while the technological dimension of Society 5.0 is well developed, the governance mechanisms underpinning its global implementation remain fragmented and context-dependent.

Current studies tend to prioritise the technological and infrastructural components of digital transformation, often at the expense of examining how societal preferences, institutional trust, cultural norms, and distributive considerations shape the practical enactment of human-centric innovation [8–17]. Moreover, the cross-country comparisons that do exist rarely examine how these governance arrangements influence social welfare outcomes or citizen-level behavioural responses [24–32]. Consequently, the extent to which digital transformation strategies succeed in advancing inclusive and sustainable development agendas remains insufficiently theorised and empirically validated.

Identification of previously unresolved aspects of the general problem. Despite growing recognition of Society 5.0 as a transformative governance paradigm, several Critical research gaps limit understanding of its implementation and effectiveness across contexts. First, the link between digital infrastructure rollout and social equity remains underdeveloped. Although technology is essential to Society 5.0, how digital progress leads to inclusive welfare requires further investigation. Existing models often assume a straightforward path from technology to social outcomes, while ignoring factors such as institutional quality, politics, and culture that shape how technology is adopted and its societal impact.

Second, the temporal aspects of readiness are underexplored. Current cross-sectional assessments miss the dynamic processes of countries progressing through stages, making it difficult to identify patterns, trajectories, or feedback mechanisms vital for strategy development.

Third, measuring multidimensional readiness remains challenging. While composite indices offer comparisons, they depend on normative choices about indicators and weighting, and there's no consensus on quantifying abstract concepts like "human-centrism" or "social infrastructure quality," which are crucial for true social well-being.

Fourth, governance mechanisms for successful Society 5.0 transitions are not well-defined. More detailed analyses of governance structures – regulatory, policy, stakeholder engagement – are necessary to understand what works best in different contexts. Comparative studies of successful and unsuccessful cases could reveal key success factors and challenges.

Finally, the sustainability implications of Society 5.0 require more rigorous examination. Although the paradigm nominally embraces ecological stewardship, tensions between technological advancement and environmental constraints must be carefully navigated. Issues relating to the resource intensity of digital infrastructure, e-waste management, data processing energy demands, and the carbon footprint of emerging technologies call for integrated assessment systems that align human-centred development with planetary boundaries.

These unresolved issues highlight the need for a comprehensive theoretical and methodological framework that situates Society 5.0 within the broader discourse of global economic governance, aligning digital innovation with human-centric and sustainable development principles.

Objectives of the article. The purpose of this article is to assess the validity of the hypothesis that Society 5.0 represents a new stage in global economic governance, one that transcends traditional paradigms of capital accumulation by placing human-centred value creation at its core.

To this end, the article sets out to: (1) Critically analyse the conceptual foundations of Society 5.0 in relation to global governance theories and economic development models. (2) Evaluate whether the

governance mechanisms proposed under Society 5.0 indeed shift policy focus from capital accumulation to broader human well-being indicators. (3) Compare existing digital governance frameworks across major economies to determine the extent to which Society 5.0 principles are being operationalised in practice; and (4) Test the proposition that Society 5.0 constitutes a distinct governance stage, rather than an evolution of existing digital capitalism, by identifying its unique features, limitations, and transformative potential.

This approach allows the article to go beyond normative assumptions and engage in a structured validation or refutation of the Society 5.0 governance hypothesis.

Results of the study. Traditional models of global economic governance have long prioritised capital accumulation, productivity, and GDP growth as the primary indicators of progress. These frameworks, rooted in neoliberalism and institutional economics, often marginalise social welfare, environmental protection, and equity in favour of market liberalisation and financialisation. However, in the context of growing planetary and societal crises – including climate change, widening inequality, and digital disruption – this paradigm is increasingly being questioned [8, 26].

Society 5.0, introduced in Japan's Fifth Science and Technology Basic Plan (2016), represents a fundamental reconfiguration of this trajectory. Rather than seeing technological advancement as an end in itself, Society 5.0 positions it as a means to realise social value. It integrates cyber-physical systems, such as AI, IoT, robotics, and big data, with human-centred objectives such as social inclusion, wellbeing, and sustainability [2, 26]. Here, development is redefined as a process of empowering individuals and communities through innovative, ethical innovation.

The proposition that Society 5.0 may constitute a new stage of global economic governance necessitates evaluating its departure from growth-centric logic and its capacity to integrate multidimensional progress indicators, such as the Human Development Index (HDI), Environmental Performance Index (EPI), and social inclusion metrics, into governance architectures.

One of the central tenets of Society 5.0 is the realignment of governance systems with societal needs, shifting from state-market dominance to multi-stakeholder co-governance. Effective governance in this model involves dynamic coordination between governments, civil society, academia, and the private sector. Civic organisations play a critical role in holding institutions accountable, promoting transparency, and shaping inclusive policy agendas [3, 9].

In this context, the concept of economic intelligence becomes pivotal. It involves using data analytics to monitor trends, predict risks, and guide evidence-based policymaking aligned with social aspirations. H. Saksono et al. [5] show that economic intelligence, when coupled with local governance reform, can foster participatory development and enhance accountability. Similarly, D. Ravšelj and S. Hodžić [7] emphasise the importance of regional public governance in shaping economic outcomes through co-production and citizen engagement.

Empirical insights from [27] underscore that economic growth alone does not guarantee societal advancement. Their study reveals that the diversity of Social Welfare Preferences (SWPs) across countries critically affects their trajectory toward Society 5.0. In nations where policies align with societal preferences favouring equity, education, and environmental sustainability, technological progress contributes more meaningfully to collective well-being.

This finding is echoed in broader sustainability research. O. Liashenko et al. [28], demonstrate that sustainable development in Europe is not linear. Instead, tipping points exist, particularly in the "People" domain, where exceeding social thresholds leads to disproportionately positive outcomes. Moreover, their analysis shows that the "Planet" domain acts both as a catalyst and constraint: ecological balance enhances development only up to a certain level, beyond which performance stagnates.

These nonlinear dynamics suggest that human-centric governance must carefully calibrate technology, environment, and social welfare rather than treat them as isolated domains.

A comparison of global digital governance models reveals how different nations conceptualise the role of the individual in the digital economy (Table 1).

Table 1

Comparative Characteristics of Digital Governance Models

Model	Strategic Goal	Approach to Human Role	Source
Japan (Society 5.0)	Human-centric society focused on technological-human integration and social inclusion.	Human at the centre of the digital ecosystem; technology serves social and environmental wellbeing.	[2, 16, 26, 34]
EU (Digital Compass)	Sovereign digitalisation ensuring ethical AI, data protection, and sustainability through ESG principles.	Emphasis on digital rights, ethics, and responsible governance within democratic institutions.	[14; 15, 16, 33]
USA (Big Tech Model)	Technological and market dominance driven by innovation and entrepreneurship.	Human as consumer and innovator within a competitive capitalist ecosystem.	[16, 24, 32, 35]
China (Smart State)	Centralised control and state-guided digital transformation for social stability and economic efficiency.	Human as object of regulation within a digitally monitored environment.	[16, 29–31]

Japan's Society 5.0 remains the only model that explicitly places human-centred value creation at its core, combining digital innovation with wellbeing. The European Union's Digital Compass highlights digital sovereignty, ethics, and human rights, aligning partially with Society 5.0 but still mainly emphasising institutional competitiveness. The United States adopts a market-driven approach, with human agency largely understood through consumer behaviour and entrepreneurial freedom. China, by contrast, uses a state-centric model where digital technologies strengthen centralised control and surveillance [15].

This comparison demonstrates that while various governance models recognise the importance of technology, only Society 5.0 reorients technological progress around human dignity, inclusivity, and societal resilience.

The validation of Society 5.0 as a new governance stage also requires its alignment with sustainability frameworks such as the UN SDGs, Better Life Index, and Environmental Performance Index (EPI). Findings by O. Liashenko et al. [28] suggest that synergy among "People", "Planet", and "Prosperity" domains is essential for achieving transformative outcomes.

High-performing countries in EPI, such as Finland, Denmark, and the Netherlands, demonstrate that ecological and digital excellence can co-exist when supported by robust governance. Yet many emerging economies struggle to cross the minimum social thresholds due to weak institutional capacity and digital inequality [17]. These insights highlight the need for international cooperation and capacity-building policies tailored to different developmental contexts.

To empirically validate our hypothesis, we employed a combined empirical strategy using popular multivariate statistical methods: cluster and adaptive regression analyses of data from the Social Progress Index [36]. We modelled countries' cluster membership (coded 1–3) as a smooth, piecewise-linear function of twelve Social Progress sub-dimensions spanning the three domains: Basic Human Needs (NBMC, WS, SH, PS), Foundations of Wellbeing (ABK, AIC, HW, EQ), and Opportunity (PR, PFC, INCL, AAE) (Table 2).

The k-means clustering method (k = 3) was applied to countries based on three aggregated dimensions of the Social Progress Index (Table 2): Basic Human Needs (BHN), Foundations of Wellbeing (FoW), and Opportunity (OPP). We then fitted an additive spline model (piecewise-linear splines with automatic term selection) to explain the expected cluster score from the 12 sub-dimensions. Variable importance was derived from the aggregate absolute spline coefficients. Local elasticities were computed as numerical derivatives at the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles for each predictor.

The three-cluster solution provided the most balanced combination of interpretability and internal cohesion, as supported by the Elbow (Fig. 1) and Silhouette (Fig. 2) diagnostics.

The Elbow plot shows a clear inflexion at k = 3, where the within-cluster variance (inertia) drops sharply until this point and then levels off. This supports choosing a three-cluster solution as the simplest model that still explains the data well.

The Silhouette coefficients demonstrate a good level of separation among the clusters, confirming that the three-group structure provides consistent and meaningful differentiation between countries. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) biplot (Fig. 3) projects the three-dimensional country data (BHN, FoW, OPP) onto two principal components. It reveals three clearly distinct clusters, reflecting progressive differentiation from low to high levels of social progress.

The descriptive statistics of the identified clusters show considerable variation across the three main dimensions of social progress. Table 3 presents the mean scores for Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity across the three clusters, reflecting the level of progress each group of countries exhibits along the Society 5.0 pathway.

Cluster 3 includes high-performing countries, mainly from Western Europe, North America, and Oceania, as well as several advanced Asian and

Table 2

Social Progress Index Domains and Variables for Analysis

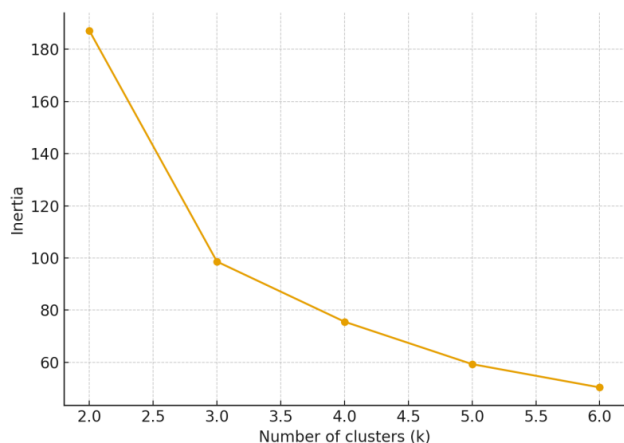| Variable name	SPI Domain	SPI Sub-Domain	Variable name
score_bhn	Basic Human Needs (BHN)	Nutrition & Basic Medical Care	score_nbmc
		Water & Sanitation	score_ws
		Shelter	score_sh
		Personal Safety	score_ps
score_fow	Foundations of Wellbeing (FoW)	Access to Basic Knowledge	score_abk
		Access to Information & Communications	score_aic
		Health & Wellness	score_hw
		Environmental Quality	score_eq
score_opp	Opportunity (OPP)	Personal Rights	score_pr
		Personal Freedom & Choice	score_pfc
		Inclusiveness	score_incl
		Access to Advanced Education	score_aae

Source: developed by the author on [36]

Figure 1. Elbow Plot

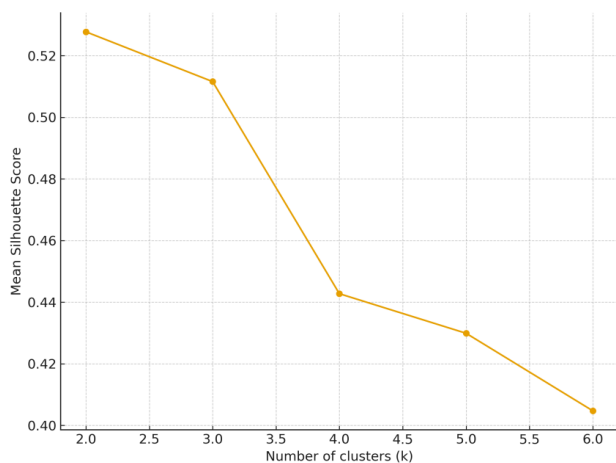*Source: developed by the author on [36]*

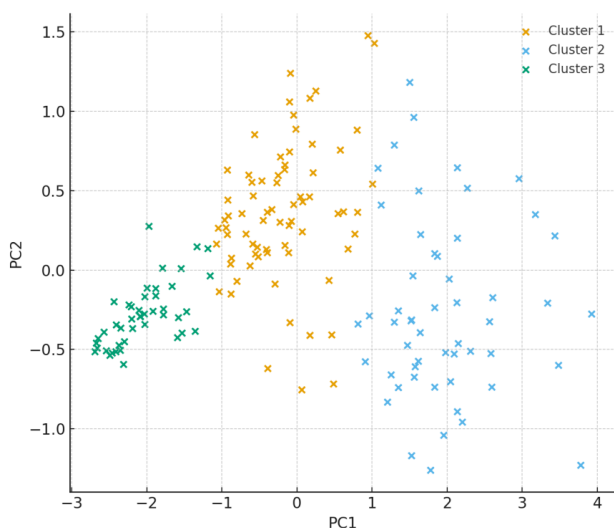**Figure 2. Silhouette Plot**

Source: developed by the author on [36]

Figure 3. Country Distribution in PCA Space

Source: developed by the author on [36]

Table 3

Clusters Means

Cluster	Number of Countries	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportu-nity
1	72	80.1	66.9	55.9
2	53	55.3	48.0	41.9
3	44	88.6	84.4	81.6

Source: developed by the author on [36]

Latin American economies. They exhibit very high levels across all dimensions, fully satisfying human needs, and possessing strong environmental and knowledge bases, along with inclusive opportunity structures. These countries are characterised by stable institutions, advanced healthcare and education systems, broad personal freedoms, and high levels of inclusion.

Cluster 1 includes a wide range of upper-middle-income countries from Eastern Europe, Latin America, and parts of Asia. While Basic Human Needs are met mainly with relatively high levels of shelter, water, and nutrition, Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunity are moderate. This suggests that although material living standards are improving, societal and institutional frameworks, such as access to higher education, information, and rights, remain in a transitional stage. These countries can be viewed as emerging social progress systems.

Cluster 2 indicates low-performing contexts mainly found in Sub-Saharan Africa, parts of South Asia, and fragile states elsewhere. Scores across all areas are low, with the greatest shortfall in Opportunity, reflecting structural inequalities, limited rights, and weak inclusion mechanisms. These countries face ongoing challenges in providing even basic welfare and often depend heavily on external aid. They can be seen as structurally constrained systems, where improvements in governance and social inclusion are the essential prerequisites for progress.

The three-cluster model identifies a clear hierarchy of social development: High-progress systems (Cluster 3) – balanced, inclusive, and institutionalised; Transitional systems (Cluster 1) – solid in human needs, improving in wellbeing; Constraint systems (Cluster 2) – limited across dimensions, opportunity-deficient.

This typology mirrors global development gradients and highlights that the Opportunity dimension is the most discriminating factor separating mid-level from high-level performers. It underscores that further social advancement depends not merely on economic capacity but on empowering individuals through rights, inclusion, and access to advanced capabilities.

The local equations derived from the adaptive spline models provide insight into the marginal effects of individual indicators within each cluster's development trajectory. Cluster-specific equations were calculated at each cluster's median to identify the direction and magnitude of the influence of selected predictors.

Cluster 1 local equation around cluster-median point:

$$\hat{y}_c1 \approx 0.37 + 0.032 \cdot (score\_eq - 55.40) + 0.03 \cdot (score\_nbmc - 87.79) + 0.027 \cdot (score\_aae - 53.01) - 0.024 \cdot (score\_abk - 80.57) + 0.025 \cdot (score\_aic - 76.17) \quad (1)$$
$$+ 0.022 \cdot (score\_ws - 87.17) + 0.014 \cdot (score\_pfc - 63) - 0.01 \cdot (score\_incl - 46.02).$$

Cluster 2 local equation around cluster-median point:

$$\hat{y}_c2 \approx 2.13 + 0.033 \cdot (score\_eq - 54.98) + 0.019 \cdot (score\_ps - 50.23) - 0.015 \cdot (score\_hw - 42.24) - 0.015 \cdot (score\_pfc - 50.78) - 0.01 \cdot (score\_incl - 34.78) + \quad (2)$$
$$0.01 \cdot (score\_nbmc - 64.97) + 0.005 \cdot (score\_ws - 55.59) - 0.005 \cdot (score\_pr - 56.20).$$

Cluster 3 local equation around cluster-median point:

$$\hat{y}_c3 \approx 3.023 + 0.03 \cdot (score\_nbmc - 93.59) + 0.024 \cdot (score\_aic - 90.45) + 0.022 \cdot (score\_ws - 94.4) + 0.0204 \cdot (score\_pr - 93.4) - 0.0190 \cdot (score\_aae - 76.3) - 0.016 \cdot (score\_eq - 75.16) - 0.005 \cdot \quad (3)$$
$$(score\_incl - 75.99) - 0.003 \cdot (score\_sh - 90.47).$$

In Cluster 1, the equation shows that Environmental Quality (score_eq) and Nutrition & Basic Medical Care (score_nbmc) have the strongest positive effects on cluster assignment. Notably, Access to Advanced Education (score_aae) and Access to Information & Communications (score_aic) also contribute positively, indicating that institutional and infrastructural conditions together support upward mobility. Conversely, Access to Basic Knowledge (score_abk) and Inclusiveness (score_incl) display negative coefficients, potentially reflecting institutional stagnation or social exclusion within this group.

A more fragmented pattern defines cluster 2. The most significant positive effect stems from Environmental Quality, while Personal Safety (score_ps) provides a moderate contribution. However, several indicators – including Health & Wellness (score_hw), Personal Freedom & Choice (score_pfc), and Inclusiveness – demonstrate negative coefficients. This may imply that in middle-performing countries, improvements in rights or freedoms may not yet be aligned with structural governance changes, leading to instability or developmental imbalances.

In contrast, Cluster 3, which includes the most socially advanced countries, is primarily driven by Nutrition & Basic Medical Care, Access to Information & Communications, Water & Sanitation, and Personal Rights. These factors consistently show strong positive trends, highlighting their role as key drivers of advanced human-centred development. Interestingly, Access to Advanced Education and Inclusiveness display slightly negative effects in this context, possibly due to ceiling effects or policy saturation. This indicates that once a country exceeds a certain level of development, further progress in specific areas results in diminishing returns unless complemented by broader systemic innovation. Overall, these equations emphasise how different clusters depend on unique combinations of foundational, institutional, and opportunity-related indicators. The varying directions and strengths of the coefficients reinforce the diversity of developmental paths under Society 5.0 and highlight the need for tailored governance strategies rather than one-size-fits-all policies.

The variable importance plot (Fig. 4) illustrates the relative contribution of each social indicator to the differentiation of countries across clusters.

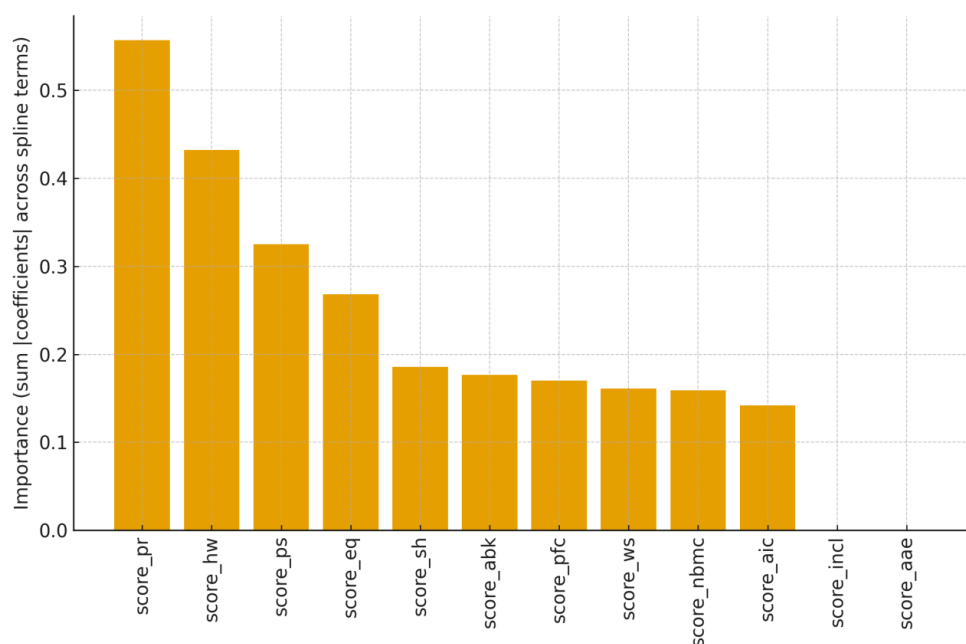The highest explanatory power is linked to Personal Rights, Health and Wellness, and Personal

Figure 4. Variable importance derived from adaptive spline modelling across all social progress dimensions (measured as the absolute sum of spline coefficients per variable)

Source: developed by the author on [36]

Safety, suggesting that institutional and rights-based domains are essential for promoting a human-centred development model. Environmental Quality and Shelter also show moderate influence, while Access to Advanced Education and Inclusiveness have little discriminatory capacity in the current data structure. These findings empirically support the idea that global economic governance under Society 5.0 should focus on fundamental institutional guarantees and well-being rather than only infrastructural or educational inputs.

Our cluster-spline analysis findings closely align with the core principles of Society 5.0, particularly its shift from capital-focused measures towards multidimensional, human-centred development. The three-cluster taxonomy, based on social progress data, shows a clear progression in quality of life, access to opportunities, and institutional maturity across different nations, indicating various stages in adopting Society 5.0 governance models. Central to this analysis is the understanding that rights-based, inclusive, and knowledge-driven factors such as Personal Rights, Health & Wellness, Personal Safety, and Environmental Quality are consistently key drivers of social progress. These results emphasise that, beyond meeting basic human needs, it is the institutional presence of dignity, safety, and civic empowerment that enables nations to advance towards higher levels of social organisation, aligning with Society 5.0's focus on technologically enhanced, yet ethically guided, societal systems.

Furthermore, the non-linear effects captured by spline modelling provide detailed evidence of the tipping-point dynamics of human-centred development. Elasticity estimates at key percentiles indicate that while key variables (e.g., sanitation, nutrition) are crucial in early stages, their marginal impact decreases at higher levels. Conversely, opportunity-focused indicators such as freedom of choice, access to education, and digital literacy proxies (e.g., access to information) become more influential as societies near the upper limits of social progress.

This irregular trajectory supports recent scholarly claims that linear models of capital accumulation fail to explain the complex dynamics of societal progress and that governance structures must adapt to embrace the multidimensional nature of wellbeing. Consequently, the findings reinforce the idea that governance, when reframed as a participatory, digital, and value-driven process, can act as a catalyst for inclusive growth and societal resilience, key principles of the Society 5.0 vision.

From a global economic governance perspective, this evidence indicates that countries aiming to embody Society 5.0 principles must invest not only in technological infrastructure but also in rights-based governance, civic inclusivity, and environmental stewardship. These elements are not secondary; they are fundamental conditions for transitioning from an extractive, growth-oriented paradigm to a regenerative, human-centred model.

Conclusions. This study has shown that the transition towards a human-centred model of development, as envisioned in Society 5.0, entails more than technological innovation. It requires recalibrating governance priorities to focus on multidimensional wellbeing. Our empirical analysis, based on clustering and spline modelling, confirms that countries which invest in personal rights, environmental stewardship, public safety, and inclusive health systems are more likely to attain higher levels of social progress. These domains, closely aligned with Society 5.0 principles, are structural rather than peripheral to long-term development.

Importantly, the model's non-linear patterns indicate that social advancement is not consistent. Foundational indicators are most significant in early stages, but progress beyond mid-level development relies on the presence of opportunity-promoting institutions. These results support the argument that Society 5.0 represents a distinct governance model, surpassing traditional growth-focused logic by emphasising ethical, participatory, and rights-based policy frameworks.

Looking ahead, further research is necessary to examine how different governance systems incorporate Society 5.0 principles in practice. Comparative studies across liberal, hybrid, and state-led regimes would clarify which institutional structures most effectively support human-centred digital transformation. Future efforts should also develop more detailed indicators of digital inclusion, algorithmic accountability, and co-governance across various sectors. Longitudinal and micro-level analyses would deepen our understanding of how human-centric governance evolves and influences diverse populations. These directions are crucial for progressing both the theory and practical application of Society 5.0 in global economic governance.

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SOCIETY 5.0 ЯК НОВИЙ ВЕКТОР ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО ВРЯДУВАННЯ: ВІД НАКОПИЧЕННЯ КАПІТАЛУ ДО ЛЮДИНОЦЕНТРИЧНОЇ МОДЕЛІ РОЗВИТКУ

Анотація. Пошук нових орієнтирів у глобальному економічному врядуванні зумовлюється вичерпанням потенціалу традиційної парадигми, що базується на капіталістичній логіці накопичення. У цьому контексті концепція Society 5.0 відкриває альтернативну перспективу, де розвиток визначається не лише економічною продуктивністю, а й рівнем соціальної інклюзії, сталості та якості життя. Проте механізми інституціоналізації людиноцентричних принципів залишаються недостатньо дослідженими у прикладному вимірі, що ускладнює інтеграцію Society 5.0 у системи глобального врядування. Існуючі дослідження переважно концентруються на технологічному вимірі, не враховуючи комплексної взаємодії соціальних, інституційних та нормативних чинників. Метою статті є емпіричне обґрунтування Society 5.0 як нового вектора глобального економічного врядування, що трансформує засади оцінки прогресу та політичних пріоритетів. У дослідженні застосовано кластерний аналіз на основі індексу соціального прогресу з подальшою побудовою адаптивної сплайнової моделі, яка дозволяє оцінити еластичність впливу ключових показників у різних типах країн. Побудовано трирівневу типологію, що відображає диференційовані траєкторії наближення до людиноцентричної парадигми. Особлива увага приділена ролі індикаторів, пов'язаних із правами людини, особистою безпекою, доступом до інформації, охороною здоров'я та якістю довкілля. Наукова новизна полягає у поєднанні концептуального підходу до інтерпретації глобального врядування з верифікованим кількісним аналізом, що дозволяє простежити специфіку переходу від логіки зростання до логіки людського добробуту. Отримані результати можуть бути використані для розробки стратегій цифрової трансформації, які орієнтовані на інтеграцію етичних та інституційних аспектів у розвиткову політику на глобальному рівні.

Ключові слова: глобальне економічне врядування, Society 5.0, людиноцентричний розвиток, соціальний прогрес, цифрова трансформація, кластерний аналіз, адаптивне моделювання, інституційна сталість.