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Bohdan Hawrylyshyn and the Club of Rome

Introduction

In the second half of the twentieth century and the first half of the twenty-first century, the world is increasingly changing. The emergence of new technologies and innovations significantly influences the life of humanity, as well as its views and values. Global challenges are growing, so the need to develop a comprehensive approach to respond to them has already appeared. It is becoming increasingly challenging to avoid change, but it is still possible to transform it into changes for the better. We can prepare for the future by scientifically predicting it and making the right decisions today, thinking about their consequences. Since the nineteenth century, futurists have been performing forecasting functions, proposing many projects for transforming society. However, in most cases, they were rarely implemented. One of the centres of futuristic intellectual thought was the multinational Club of Rome. The problems of rapid population growth, resource scarcity, and environmental degradation have led to the need to analyse the prospects for the further development of humanity. The Club of Rome, involving leading scientists and experts from various fields of life, organised a search for solutions and optimal scenarios for the future, using the latest developments in modelling complex systems (Born in the corridors of the OECD': the forgotten origins of the Club of Rome, transnational networks, and the 1970s in global history).

Its history as an active member includes Ukrainian Bohdan Hawrylyshyn (1926–2016). He was a Ukrainian, a Canadian citizen, an economist, a co-founder of the World Economic Forum in Davos, a philanthropist, a public figure, a member of the Club of Rome, a foreign member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, an honoured

scientist and engineer of Ukraine, an honorary consul of Ukraine in Switzerland, Head of the legislative body of Plast – Plast Country Council (2006–2008), a founder and President of the Bohdan Hawrylyshyn Charitable Foundation¹. The interest in his personality is heightened because the scholar is one of the few representatives of Ukrainian emigration who returned to Ukraine and contributed to developing its statehood. The scientist is also related to Poland, as he was born in the Second Polish Republic. Growing up in the National Scout Organisation of Ukraine – Plast, which was banned by the Polish authorities, he did not think positively about Poland. However, he changed his vision after his professional formation, having good contacts with the political scientist Zbigniew Brzezinski and Polish economists. As a result, after the foundation of the Bohdan Hawrylyshyn Educational Foundation, he sent Ukrainian youth to the Republic of Poland for internships, recognising its transformational successes that Ukraine could replicate and learn from².

Historiography

At the moment, there are practically no articles directly connected to Bohdan Hawrylyshyn's participation in the activities of the Club of Rome. Ukrainian researchers Volodymyr Horbatenko³, Yaroslav Chornohor⁴, and Volodymyr Koval⁵ have mentioned Bohdan Hawrylyshyn in their works describing the Club of Rome and its achievements. Scholars Serhii Hrabovskyi⁶, Mykhailo Holianych⁷, and Oleksiy Herashchenko⁸ have written about his membership in this institution studying the scientist's achievements in measuring and improving the efficiency of societies. However, essential aspects of the problem related to Bohdan Hawrylyshyn's membership, the forms of his participation in this think tank, his contribution to its work and development, the establishment of Ukraine's relations with the Club of Rome, and the role of Bohdan Hawrylyshyn in this process have remained virtually unaddressed by researchers of the Club of Rome.

¹ CDAGOU, f. 334, op. 1, spr. 1, ark. 5, 11; S. Vidnianskyi, *Havrylyshyn Bohdan Dmytrovych*, [in:] *Ukraina v mizhnarodnykh vidnosynakh. Entsyklopedychnyi slovnyk-dovidnyk*, Kyiv 2014, pp. 88–89.

² G. Ferrante, *Reports. A thesis of the Club of Rome*, Torino 2020, p. 121.

³ V. Horbatenko, *Rymskyi klub i orhanizatsiia transdysyplinarnykh proektiv z dovhostrokovoho prohnovannia hlobalnykh problem*, „Politychnyi menedzhment” 2012, No. 3, pp. 52–64.

⁴ Ya. Chornohor, *Osnovni idei Rymskoho klubu: zmina tsinnisnykh oriientyriv v umovakh hlobalizatsii*, [in:] *Suchasni yevropeiski kulturno-istorychni tsinnosti v konteksti vyklykiv hlobalizatsii*, Kyiv 2014, pp. 224–240.

⁵ V. Koval, *The Club of Rome and the study of global problems*, „Socio-political studies. Scientific almanac. Works of young scientists” 2021, No. 5, pp. 70–78.

⁶ S. Hrabovskyi, *Bohdan Havrylyshyn: poriadok dennyi na XXI*, „Ukrainoznavchyi almanakh” 2017, No. 21, pp. 45–50.

⁷ M. Holianych, *Futurolohiia. Filosofiia maibuttia*, Ivano-Frankivsk 2017.

⁸ O. Herashchenko, *Ekonomika XXII: krainy, pidpryiemstva, liudyny*, 2-he vyd., pererob. i dopov., Kharkiv 2019.

The purpose of the article is to analyse Bohdan Hawrylyshyn's activities as a member of the Club of Rome, identify the main forms of his participation in it, and determine the scholar's contribution to establishing Ukraine's relations with this international institution.

Main material presentation

The Club of Rome is one of the world's most renowned centres of futurological thought, which has the status of an international non-governmental organisation. Established in April 1968 on the initiative of Western scientists Aurelio Peccei and Alexander King, the think tank brings together about a hundred well-known scientists, public figures, opinion leaders, managers, and business people from more than thirty countries concerned with the prospects of human development. The organisation is not connected with political parties or ideologies. Its headquarters is in Winterthur, Switzerland⁹.

The efforts of the Club of Rome members are aimed at solving the most pressing problems of our time by developing a new direction in their study called 'global modelling'. The Club's activities are governed by the General Assembly, which elects a 12-member Executive Committee from among its members to coordinate the Club's functions. In addition to full members, the Club of Rome also has honorary and associate members. More than thirty national associations for the Club of Rome promote the Club's ideas in their countries¹⁰.

The Club of Rome was named after the city where the first meeting was held. A. Peccei was elected the first President. Annual meetings were held worldwide. For example, the first six meetings occurred in Vienna, Bern, Ottawa, Paris, Tokyo, and West Berlin.

Bohdan Hawrylyshyn was born on 19 October 1926 to a Ukrainian family in Galicia, in the village of Koropets in Ternopil Oblast, when it was under Polish rule. His career is interesting and atypical, so his biography stands out. Bohdan was the youngest of four children in the family of Dmytro Hawrylyshyn. He combined farming and entrepreneurial activity: he grew hops for a brewery in Lviv and exported pigs to Denmark with a Jewish partner. His father fostered the cult of education in his family, seeing it as the key to their success. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn was also influenced by two Plast camps in the Carpathians, in the 'Ostodir' camp, which shaped his patriotism. During the Soviet and German occupation, he received his secondary education in Chortkiv and Drohobych and completed his high school education in a refugee camp gymnasium in Germany¹¹. In 1947, he moved to Canada, where he got a job as a logger, soon becoming the head of the

⁹ V. Koval, op. cit., pp. 70–71.

¹⁰ V. Horbatenko, op. cit., pp. 52–64.

¹¹ P. Hawrylyshyn, O. Zhernokliev, R. Roguski, *Bohdan Hawrylyshyn – the youth of the future economist (1926–1944)*, „Historia i Świat” 2023, No. 12, pp. 470–472.

local trade union organisation. He entered the University of Toronto to study mechanical engineering and received a Master's Degree. He worked as a researcher, engineer, and manager. In 1957, he was sent from Canada by ALCAN Corporation to attend a one-year course at the Centre for Management Studies (hereinafter referred to as CMS, later renamed International Institute of Management) in Geneva, where he received a diploma in production management. In 1960, at the invitation of Paul Henny, Director of the CMS, he returned to the institution, where he first worked as a lecturer and from 1968 to 1986 as a director. In 1975, he defended his PhD thesis and received a Doctorate in Economics from the University of Geneva. He organised seminars, chaired conferences, lectured at universities, for groups of specialists, at international conferences in more than fifty countries, and consulted various international organisations and corporations on management and business organisation. He also consulted state institutions¹².

In 1968, in Rome, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn gave a speech at the University of Young Presidents of Companies and Firms. As the scientist recalls, he met another speaker, Aurelio Peccei, who was a well-known entrepreneur and one of the founders of the Club of Rome: "Peccei had a considerable experience as an entrepreneur (he had an engineering degree, worked in China, where he helped to develop aviation, then worked in Argentina at Fiat and Olivetti), and wrote the book 'One Hundred Pages for the Future'. He was a true humanist; thanks to his extensive practical experience in the industry, he concluded that progress could not continue in the same direction"¹³.

Bohdan Hawrylyshyn joined the Club in 1972 when the institution was taking steps to register in Switzerland¹⁴. It is exciting and symbolic that in 1972 The Club of Rome was registered as a Swiss non-profit public organisation with the following legal address: 4, Chemin de Conches, Geneva – that is, at the address of the CMS, where B. Hawrylyshyn was then working as a director¹⁵.

Bohdan Hawrylyshyn explains the specifics of the Club's activities: 'It was complicated for politicians to accept the theses of The Club of Rome because they could not say in their political programme that 'we must change the course of economic progress in our country'. However, some state leaders understood the problem; it was a dilemma for them, and they sought ways to solve it. Then I felt that I had entered the world orbit because through the Club I could establish contacts with key persons in different countries¹⁶.

At the Club, the Ukrainian scholar met many outstanding personalities, scientists, and politicians. It was under the Club's influence that in 1980 he published the book *Road*

¹² CDAGOU, f. 334, op. 1, spr. 1, ark. 9.

¹³ B. Hawrylyshyn, I. Dziuba, *Dialoh*, Kyiv 1995, p. 75.

¹⁴ Ibidem, pp. 75–76.

¹⁵ B. Hawrylyshyn, *Zalyshaius ukraintsem: spohady*, Kyiv 2011, p. 123.

¹⁶ B. Hawrylyshyn, I. Dziuba, op. cit, p. 77.

*Maps to the Future. Towards More Effective Societies*¹⁷. He had initially presented its main ideas in 1979 as a report for the institution: “The Club gave a kind of review, which greatly increased the prestige of such books”¹⁸. Later, this work was republished in eight or nine different languages. The book contains three distinctive approaches that complement each other simultaneously. The first one is analytical, which identifies the main reasons or preconditions for the fact that some societies are effective and others are not. The second one is recommendatory, which allows us to advise based on the previous analysis, what should be changed in certain countries’ social systems to improve efficiency. The third approach is predictive, which helps to determine the likelihood of implementing the proposed changes. It also makes it possible to predict the most likely and favourable changes in case of the impossibility of their implementation¹⁹.

Interestingly, after Aurelio Peccei died in 1984, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn was offered the presidency of The Club of Rome, but he refused. Eventually, Dr. Alexander King became the President²⁰. Shortly before that, in 1984, at a reception on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Governor General of Canada, Jeanne Sauvé (1922–1993), Bohdan Hawrylyshyn proposed that the former Prime Minister of Canada, Pierre Trudeau (1919–2000), should head The Club of Rome. In his memoirs, the scholar writes: “I thought that he, as a person with such experience, known in the world, with outstanding abilities and charisma, one of the most interesting people I had ever met, could be an excellent successor to Aurelio Peccei, the President of The Club of Rome. He looked at me curiously, not at all offended. He did not react to my proposal, just smiled, and we ended the conversation”²¹.

His active participation in The Club of Rome events allowed Bohdan Hawrylyshyn to make many valuable contacts that broadened his horizons. They later contributed to his further activities in favour of Ukraine. For example, in November 1989, at the invitation of The Club of Rome, George Soros gave a lecture on new financial instruments and the global financial market at the annual conference held in Hanover, Germany. It helped to persuade him to open his charitable foundation in Ukraine rather than somewhere in Russia. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn himself became the first chairman of the Foundation’s Supervisory Board. The International Renaissance Foundation was established in Kyiv in 1990 with the involvement of representatives of various Ukrainian organisations.

In 1996, visiting Kyiv, George Soros said that the Renaissance Foundation was one of the best institutions in a network of more than 40 foundations of this type for which

¹⁷ A. Judge, *Club of Rome Reports and Bifurcations: a 50-year overview*, „Laetus in Praesens” 2018.

¹⁸ B. Hawrylyshyn, I. Dziuba, op. cit, p. 76.

¹⁹ P. Havrylyshyn, T. Dereshchuk, *Efektynnist suspilstva u pohliadakh Bohdana Hawrylyshyna*, „Litopys Volyni” 2022, No. 27, p. 191.

²⁰ B. Hawrylyshyn, I. Dziuba, op. cit, p. 77.

²¹ B. Hawrylyshyn, *Zalyshaius ukraintsem...*, p. 155.

he was a financial donor. At that time, the IRF's annual budget was 10.5 million US dollars, with another 7 million spent on supporting special programmes and institutions in Ukraine²².

In 1990, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn also initiated the creation of an institution for objective analysis and policy proposals for the government and other branches of state power. The need for this kind of analytics was not discussed. Thanks to George Soros's financial support, the scholar founded The International Centre for Policy Studies, which is still working effectively today²³.

In January 1991, at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn met Leonid Kravchuk, then Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Shortly afterward, he offered to have Bohdan Hawrylyshyn become his advisor. Mr. Hawrylyshyn did not accept the offer, instead suggesting that a group of advisers, the so-called Advisory Council, be created, consisting of prominent people from different countries who would advise the Ukrainian parliament, which represented different political currents, and not just its leader. The future President agreed. The scholar prepared a document with a proposal on the duties of the Council and the principles of its work²⁴.

As a result, on 12 March 1991, The Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada made an official decision to establish the Advisory Council. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn was elected as its co-chairman²⁵. This advisory institution consisted of half of foreigners and half of Ukrainian citizens. Among its foreign members were Raymond Barr, former Prime Minister of France; Romano Prodi, former President of the Italian Council of Ministers; Zbigniew Brzezinski, Advisor to the Centre for Strategic and International Studies; former Foreign Policy Advisor to President D. Carter's foreign policy; Roy Romanow, Premier of the Canadian province of Saskatchewan; Lord Geoffrey Howe, Member of the British House of Lords, former British Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs; George Soros, a financial expert and philanthropist, and others²⁶.

In the early 1990s, The Club of Rome held 'The Future of the Russian Federation' conference in Moscow. There, he met Gorbachev, whom he had met earlier in Switzerland. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn recalled: "Not all members of The Club of Rome took part in the conference. Only fifteen of us were interested in and knew something about the Russian Federation. Many important people from the Russian side participated. There were Prymakov, Gorbachev, other top-ranking politicians, and well-known academics"²⁷.

²² Ibidem, pp. 217–219.

²³ Ibidem, p. 219.

²⁴ Ibidem, p. 221.

²⁵ CDAGO, f. 334, op. 1, spr. 2, pp. 15–16

²⁶ B. Hawrylyshyn, *Zalyshaius ukraintsem...*, p. 222.

²⁷ Ibidem, p. 150.

In an interview with the dissident Ivan Dziuba in 1992, the scholar said: "(...) When I intensified my activities mainly in Ukraine, I had little time and energy left for activities in the Club, and therefore, I stopped being a member of the Executive Committee. It does not go against the Club's traditions because we have a motto: think globally and act locally. Every person can think about the whole world simultaneously and understand the issues globally, but they also need to act in a more specific context. Ukraine now takes up all my time. Being abroad, I am doing only those things that are directly related to Ukraine"²⁸. Subsequently, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn became an honorary member of the Club of Rome.

In 1992, Ivan Dziuba asked the scholar how he viewed the activities of the Association for the Club of Rome in Kyiv, which he had recently established, and Bohdan Hawrylyshyn replied: "I was not involved in it much; I gave the impetus for its creation and convened the first meeting. The Association was established 'under the roof' of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. We had several meetings where interesting reports were presented; for example, V.P. Kukhar's report on safe technologies for the future was interesting. The activities of this Association would be one of Ukraine's bridges to the world. Now it is necessary to spread it"²⁹.

However, over time, this structure fell into decline and, subsequently, in 2005, again with the support of Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, a separate public organisation from the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Association for the Club of Rome (hereinafter – UACR), consisting of several dozen reputable scholars, government and public figures, entrepreneurs and industrialists, was created. However, in 2017, the new Association and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences signed a memorandum of cooperation.

The UACR's activities are aimed at popularising the ideas of The Club of Rome in Ukrainian society and developing them in the context of the challenges Ukraine has faced³⁰. The Association was created by Bohdan Hawrylyshyn together with Viktor Vovk, a PhD in Physics and Mathematics, a Ukrainian public, political and statesman. Viktor Vovk, President of the UACR in 2005–2016, Vice President of the UACR since 2017, Member of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the VIII convocation (2014–2019), noted: "To be fair, to a large extent, Ukraine was involved in this environment thanks to an outstanding person – Bohdan Hawrylyshyn. It was he who recommended me for elections as an associate member of The Club of Rome"³¹.

After receiving the status of Honorary Member, the scientist kept in contact with the current members of The Club of Rome, inviting them to come to Kyiv on occasion to

²⁸ B. Hawrylyshyn, I. Dziuba, *op. cit.*, p. 79.

²⁹ *Ibidem.*

³⁰ V. Horbatenko, *op. cit.*, p. 53.

³¹ NEAFIPMV PNU im. V. Stefanyka, f. 3, op. 1, spr. 1, pp. 18–19.

present their works. It also benefited Ukrainian society and its intellectual elite. For example, on 16 February 2012, the oldest Ukrainian business school, MIM-Kyiv, presented a book by a renowned scholar and member of The Club of Rome, Gunter Pauli, entitled *The Blue Economy: 10 Years, 100 Innovations, 100 Million Jobs*³². The International Foundation for Risk Reduction and Bohdan Hawrylyshyn Charitable Foundation made the Ukrainian translation of this scientific bestseller possible. The author himself personally presented it to Ukrainian readers.

In his opening remarks at the presentation, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn noted that Prof. Pauli's book, like the concept of the 'blue' economy, is highly relevant today. The way of economic thinking proposed by the scientist puts a person at the system's centre, while the classical economy is increasingly dehumanised. He emphasised that the 'blue' economy offers relatively simple and cheap solutions in the face of resource scarcity without harming the environment. Its positive goal is to find innovative solutions that are safe for the environment and society³³.

These scientific visits by members of The Club of Rome also found responses in regional centres. For example, on 6 May, the L. Kanishchenko Library of the Ternopil National Economic University (now the West Ukrainian National University) hosted a presentation of Gunter Pauli's book 'The Blue Economy'. The initiator of the meeting was Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Associate Professor Nadiia Hnasevych. The event was attended by the second-year students of the International Economic Relations and International Information specialties of the B. Hawrylyshyn Education and Research Institute of International Economic Relations³⁴.

Conclusions

Bohdan Hawrylyshyn was and for a long time remained the only Ukrainian in this international non-governmental intellectual institution. The scientist's active participation in this organisation expanded his worldview, particularly his vision of shared global challenges for humanity, the need to unite international efforts to address them and to work to resolve smaller-scale issues at the local level. It was as a report to The Club of Rome in 1980 that its opus magnum *Road Maps to the Future. Towards Effective Societies*, in which he developed a concept for measuring and improving the efficiency of societies worldwide. This scientific work has yet to lose its relevance.

³² H. Pauli, *Blue economy. 10 years, 100 innovations, 100 million jobs*, Singapore 2009.

³³ A. Dubrovnyk, *U Kyievi vidbulasia prezentatsiia vsesvitno vidomoi knyzhky*, <https://day.kyiv.ua/article/panorama-dnya/u-kyievi-vidbulasya-prezentatsiya-vsesvitno-vidomoyi-knyzhky> (accessed: 3.05.2024).

³⁴ *Prezentatsiia knyhy Huntera Pauli „Synia ekonomika”*, <https://www.wunu.edu.ua/news/5644-prezentacya-knigi-guntera-pauli-sinya-ekonomka.html> (accessed: 8.04.2024).

The authority, contacts, and experience that Bohdan Hawrylyshyn gained in The Club of Rome later benefited Ukraine. Thus, thanks to his good relations with George Soros, the International Centre for Policy Studies and the International Renaissance Foundation were established in Kyiv in 1990, headed by Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, who served as Chairman of the Supervisory Board until 1998. The Foundation is still working to promote the development of civil society in Ukraine. With its direct support, the Ukrainian Association for the Club of Rome was established in 2005 to promote the ideas of The Club of Rome in Ukrainian society and develop them in the context of the challenges facing Ukraine.

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Bohdan Hawrylyshyn and the Club of Rome

Summary: The article is dedicated to the famous Ukrainian economist Bohdan Hawrylyshyn and his scientific and social achievements, in particular during his membership in the Club of Rome. Hawrylyshyn joined the Club of Rome in 1972 and remained its only Ukrainian member for many years. As an active member of the club, Hawrylyshyn was able to significantly broaden his horizons and reevaluate his views, including on Polish-Ukrainian relations and economic cooperation. Hawrylyshyn's *magnum opus*, *Towards More Effective Societies: Road Maps to the Future*, was published in 1980, and it elaborates on the author's concept of improving the effectiveness of societies in various countries of the world. During his membership in the Club of Rome, Hawrylyshyn was able to acquire many contacts as well as considerable experience and prestige, which helped him solicit international support for Ukraine at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. Hawrylyshyn takes partial credit for the establishment of the International Renaissance Foundation in Kyiv, which was founded by George Soros in 1990 and headed by Hawrylyshyn as the Chairman of the Executive Board. The source materials for the article include archival documents, scientific studies, and memoirs.

Keywords: Club of Rome, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, globalization, Geneva, Ukrainian Association for the Club of Rome, futurology

Bohdan Hawrylyshyn und der Club of Rome

Zusammenfassung: Ziel des Artikels ist es, den bekannten ukrainischen Wirtschaftswissenschaftler Bogdan Hawrylyshyn und seine Aktivitäten im wissenschaftlichen und sozialen Bereich vorzustellen, wobei der Schwerpunkt auf seinen Aktivitäten als Mitglied des Club of Rome liegt. Nach seinem Beitritt zum Club im Jahr 1972 blieb er viele Jahre lang der einzige Ukrainer in der Organisation. Hawrylyshyns aktives Engagement trug zu einer deutlichen Erweiterung seiner Sichtweisen und zu einem Überdenken vieler bisheriger Ansichten bei, darunter Ansichten zu den polnisch-ukrainischen Beziehungen und der Notwendigkeit einer gegenseitigen Zusammenarbeit, insbesondere im wirtschaftlichen Bereich. 1980 wurde sein Lebenswerk *Towards more effective societies. Road maps to the future* veröffentlicht, in dem

er ein Konzept zur Verbesserung der Funktionsfähigkeit von Gesellschaften in verschiedenen Ländern der Welt entwickelte. Hawrylyshyn nutzte im letzten Jahrzehnt des 20. und zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts die Kontakte, Autorität und Erfahrung, die er im Club of Rome gesammelt hatte, zum Wohle der Ukraine. Es war zum Teil ihm zu verdanken, dass George Soros 1990 die International Renaissance Foundation in Kiew gründete, mit Bohdan Hawrylyshyn als Aufsichtsratsvorsitzendem. Der Text basiert auf Archivmaterial, wissenschaftlichen Studien und Memoiren.

Schlüsselwörter: Club od Rome, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, Globalisierung, Genf, Ukrainian Association for the Club of Rome, Zukunftsforschung

Bogdan Hawrylyszyn i Klub Rzymski

Streszczenie: Celem artykułu jest przybliżenie sylwetki znanego ukraińskiego ekonomisty Bogdana Hawrylyszyna i jego aktywności na polu naukowym i społecznym ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem aktywności jako członka Klubu Rzymskiego. Po wstąpieniu B. Hawrylyszyna do Klubu Rzymskiego w 1972 r. przez wiele lat pozostawał on jedynym Ukraińcem w tej organizacji. Jego aktywna działalność w tymże klubie przyczyniła się do istotnego własnych poszerzenia horyzontów oraz przewartościowania wielu dotychczasowych poglądów, w tym także tych dotyczących stosunków polsko-ukraińskich i potrzeby wzajemnej współpracy, m.in. na niwie ekonomicznej. W 1980 r. ukazał się jego *opus magnum* pt. *W stronę efektywnych społeczeństw. Mapy drogowe do przyszłości*, w którym rozwinął koncepcję poprawy efektywności funkcjonowania społeczeństw w różnych krajach świata. Kontakty, autorytet i doświadczenie, które B. Hawrylyszyn nabył w Klubie Rzymskim, wykorzystał, działając w ostatniej dekadzie XX w. i początkach XXI w. na rzecz Ukrainy. To m.in. za jego sprawą George Soros w 1990 r. uruchomił w Kijowie Międzynarodową Fundację „Odrodzenie”, na czele której w roli przewodniczącego Rady Nadzorczej stanął właśnie B. Hawrylyszyn. Podstawę źródłową tekstu stanowią materiały archiwalne, opracowania naukowe oraz wspomnienia.

Słowa kluczowe: Klub Rzymski, Bogdan Hawrylyszyn, globalizacja, Genewa, Ukraińskie Stowarzyszenie Klubu Rzymskiego, futurologia