

Review Paper

Global and Regional Threats to Human, Society, and State' Security

Olha Rudenko^{1*}, Olena Mykhailovska¹, Halyna Kaplenko², Ivan Bazarko² and Volodymyr Maksak¹

¹Department of Public Administration and Management of Organizations, National University "Chernihiv Polytechnic", Chernihiv, Ukraine

²Department of Economics and Public Administration, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Lviv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author: scientistua@ukr.net (ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4687-3523)

Received: 20-08-2023

Revised: 29-11-2023

Accepted: 09-12-2023

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of national security is considered in the context of the changing world order, globalization and deterritorialization as global megatrends. The question is raised about the possibility of de-actualizing the national level of security research. The conceptual landscape of the concept of national security has been explored, traditional and new challenges to the state and society, which complicate the policy of ensuring both national, global, and regional security, have been ordered and analyzed. It is concluded that concepts, sources, methods, and types of national security policy need to be rethought, in accordance with new types of threats, their hybridization and complexity. It is shown that the development of modern theory and policy for ensuring human (personal) security is caused not only by changes in philosophical and ideological ideas about the phenomenon of security, but also by changes in approaches to the practical activities of states to ensure human security.

HIGHLIGHTS


- ① The article is devoted to the analysis of the transformation of the concept of modern global and regional threats to human, society and regional security, and hybridization of these threat, with a focus on security paradigm.
- ① The obtained results demonstrated the necessity of applying a systemic vision to addressing global and regional threats, based on the notion of sustainable security and hybrid approach.
- ① The practical significance of the research consists in systematization of today approaches to understanding and addressing security threats in the era of hybrid warfare, hybrid peace, and sustainable security; research implications have the potential to contribute to the theory and practice of planning and decision-making in the sphere of security either on national or on regional and international levels.

Keywords: Global security, Regional security, National security, Hybrid threats, Hybrid warfare, Human security, Sustainable security, Social development, Ideology, Values, Public administration, Safe Space, Security space, State security, Globalization, Regionalization

In modern society, the problem of international security is highly relevant. In social and humanitarian knowledge, various ideas and concepts are being developed in the field of studying the nature and essence of society, the prospects for its stable existence and progressive development in conditions of peaceful coexistence of peoples and states, which

seems possible only in the context of ensuring international security, that is currently under threat.

How to cite this article: Rudenko, O., Mykhailovska, O., Kaplenko, H., Bazarko, I. and Maksak, V. (2023). Global and Regional Threats to Human, Society, and State' Security. *Econ. Aff.*, 68(04): 2193-2206.

Source of Support: None; **Conflict of Interest:** None 

This problem was recognized about a hundred years ago as the destructive potential of wars grew. However, in the modern era of information warfare, the concepts of “war and peace” have begun to take on a different connotation, which often does not allow drawing a clear boundary between these phenomena (Haus, 2015). The information environment is becoming the nexus of threats of a military-political and terrorist nature. Having moved into virtual space, military battles began to unfold between states for dominance over the masses and their consciousness. In other words, international security has ceased to be a problem of purely physical reality.

Modern globalization, penetrating ever deeper into the social life of states and peoples of the planet, in addition to integration trends that promote the solidary development of interstate economic, cultural, and interfaith ties at a new qualitative level, also gives rise to a trend of global danger, a threat to the national state sovereignty and integrity of the country, limiting its control over its resources, borders and financial flows, destroying established national traditions and strategies for ensuring national security.

In addition, the 21st century has demonstrated that the world is moving from centralized to decentralized globalism. In this world, instead of superpowers, there will be several great powers and many regional powers (Vahonova, 2014). It became obvious that the United States, while maintaining significant power in the military, scientific, technical, economic spheres and mass culture, while remaining the world center of power, did not become a generally recognized global leader. The EU and BRICS countries also cannot claim this role. Increasing strategic uncertainty requires the formation of innovative political leadership, ideology, values, and public administration, which implies the introduction of new ways of thinking in the conditions of unpredictability, as well as an innovative political culture of leaders with limited political resources. Integrated regional systems built in a global hierarchy are becoming new poles of power.

Considering globalization as a systemic phenomenon of impact on the national security of a modern state, forcing it to a new strategy for protecting its geopolitical interests, it is legitimate to raise the

question of the existence of global and regional threats that every state is forced to take into account in its political strategy if it seeks to maintain its independent existence, original national, cultural, and religious specificity.

Threats to international security, and, therefore, to the national security of individual states, come not only from military conflicts (Arivazhagan, 2023). There is an environmental threat, which is also becoming an increasingly pressing problem. Even peaceful coexistence will not save humanity from the depletion and limitation of natural resources, climate change, air pollution, and other side effects of the development of modern production and technology. These same side effects include the threat of the spread of epidemics of new diseases, as well as the spread of old and known ones beyond their natural foci, which is not least associated with globalization processes and the increase in population mobility, both legal and illegal.

Macro security threats at the global and regional levels also determine threats to human security (Avedyan, 2023). The freedom and security of a person from various dangers and threats, the degree of his vulnerability relative to modern risks is the most important aspect of the quality of life. The concept of human development defines human security as follows: “the ability to exercise the right to choose in conditions of freedom and security, as well as full confidence that these opportunities will continue tomorrow” (Peou, 2014). At the same time, there are two main aspects of human security (Andersen-Rogers and Crawford, 2022):

- ◆ Freedom from such constant threats as hunger, disease, and repression;
- ◆ Protection from sudden and dangerous shocks that disrupt the usual way of life (including due to hostilities).

Human security is of universal nature. The types of security threats may vary, but these threats are real and growing.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Since the late 1990s, security knowledge production has been the intersection of three major approaches: critical security studies, postcolonial studies, and regional studies (Shepherd, 2013). Traditionally, in regional studies, the concept of external security is

usually considered in combination with regionalism, that is, complex processes of formation of regional integrations (Van Langenhove, 2016). Followers of this approach introduced the concept of regionality as an explanation of the degree of cohesion within a region. The degree of cohesion, in this case, depends on the level of regionalism as the ability to act, identify oneself and ensure integration efforts. A higher degree of regionalism implies a proactive position, while a low degree of regionalism implies a reactive position with greater influence from external actors. Thus, regionalism is closely related to the security sphere, where decision-making sovereignty and dependence on external activity are more noticeable. A high level of activity also means that security policy can extend beyond a specific region and even influence or shape the world order, which is where the Eurocentric vision of security and the threat from the peripheral (unstable) zone originates (Miller, 2016).

The transition from ontological security to securitization as a discursive act of dealing with public goods becomes possible when participants in “security regions” define external relations either as a threat to internal stability or as a necessary element of their regional identity (Kilroy, 2018).

In the 21st century, we see how legitimating security strategies and narratives emerge and are conveyed in the decision-making processes of global actors, embodying the demand for the positive attributes of security governance and demonstrating the negative attributes of insecurity, thereby demanding immediate stakeholder responses justified for the common good. However, a key challenge for both security studies and those contributing to the practice of security management today is to understand how these distinct bodies of knowledge come together to produce unintended policy consequences. The world has entered a period of leadership redistribution. Critical to this approach is understanding and accepting the role of new powers from the former global peripheries. A significant role in these processes is played by security regions, whose complex colonial history has made them important objects of geopolitical security strategies and clashes of economic interests (O’Driscoll and van Zoonen, 2017).

At the same time, human security is a system of relations that exists between people who find

themselves in a dangerous position, as well as between society and the state. It is expressed in ensuring the safety of certain vital needs and interests of a person drawn into social relations (Byrkovych, 2023). Ensuring human (personal) security involves the use of state and public resources operating on a certain legal and social basis.

Many researchers represent the term “human security” as much broader than the legal term, using a systematic approach to national security research methodology (Deyneha, 2016). According to this approach, any system is a set of functional and structural components that not only interact with each other, but are also interconnected and interdependent.

The system for ensuring human security is aimed at creating a universal mechanism that makes it possible to develop the correct unified policy and strategy of the state and society in the field of ensuring personal security (Gaman, 2022). This system makes it possible to implement the policy and strategy of the state in the specific functions of government institutions, forces and individual bodies, and is designed to counter various threats to the vital interests of man and citizen.

International security as human security is a relatively recent addition to the interpretation of international and national security. It entered the global discourse only in the 90s of the 20th century. Human security is inextricably linked with other dimensions and aspects of the security problem, which is quite logical: after all, the only subject who actually experiences threats and their consequences is the person, and not the “state”, “nation”, “identity”, etc. But the state can often itself be a threat to human security.

According to the 1994 Human Development Report of the UNDP (United Nations Development Program), the following aspects of human security or humanitarian security are highlighted:

- ♦ Economic security, which implies ensuring a certain level of income through paid work or, in extreme cases, through social assistance from the state. Economic insecurity due to weak economic development, unemployment, and falling production is the impetus for many social problems, including ethnic

violence and political crises (Gupta, M. 2021). Developing countries suffer the most from economic insecurity, but it cannot be said that this problem has been completely solved in developed countries.

- ♦ Food security, which implies access to quality food. In many developing countries, a significant part of the population is deprived not only of access to quality products, but even to normal water (Gavkalova, 2022). Food security is usually associated with economic security.
- ♦ Security related to protecting health, ensuring access to modern healthcare, is also still a problem for the lower strata, even in developed countries. In developing societies, 80% of mortality is due to chronic diseases that are not subject to proper treatment due to its inaccessibility economic or physical (Hamourziadou, 2019). This aspect of security is especially important for children.
- ♦ Environmental safety, which implies living in an ecologically clean environment, is also the most pressing problem for developing countries. However, developed countries also face this problem, for example, air pollution as a consequence of urbanization. Global warming is an environmental problem that threatens developed and poor societies alike. In *“Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity”*, U. Beck (1992) noted that environmental risks spread sooner or later to everyone, regardless of income or standard of living.
- ♦ Personal security as the protection of people from physical violence from the state and other structures and groups, for example, from family or religious violence. Ensuring personal security is largely related to the protection of basic human rights. The surge in extremism in the world is aggravating the problem of violence: for example, “from January 1 to October 31, 2015, as a result of the armed conflict in Iraq, almost 19 thousand people were killed and more than 36 thousand were injured. About 3 million Iraqis have been displaced, including about 1 million school-age children. These data were released by the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. The scale of

violence affecting civilians in Iraq is staggering” (Bilgin, 2019).

Violence from states with dictatorial regimes is also high. Namely state violence became the main cause of the crisis and civil war in Syria. The number of victims of state violence is often difficult to ascertain because states with authoritarian regimes do not provide publicly available statistics or simply do not have them. Both the weakening of state power and its excessive strengthening lead to violence and a threat to human life.

According to T. Owen (2004), the differences between the traditional and humanistic concepts of security are as follows. In the traditional concept, the main object in need of security protection is the state; the main goal is to ensure unity, internal integration; the main threats are wars, revolutions, social conflicts, and the use of nuclear weapons. In the humanistic model, the main object of protection is the person, and the main task is to ensure the integrity and harmonious development of the individual.

It should be emphasized that globalization and regionalization are two megatrends of modern world politics and, accordingly, two independent research fields global studies and regional studies. The “globalization versus regionalization” dilemma, in fact, can be reduced to two translation options for the notorious Latin “versus”: globalization as the opposition to regionalization or globalization in relation to regionalization (Hirata *et al.* 2013).

When comparing global and regional levels of integration, an important question is what type of regional integration (regionalism) we are talking about open or closed. In relation to economic integration, a distinction is made between open regionalism and closed regionalism (Adeyeye, 2023). With this division, the first type of regionalism turns out to be built into the process of globalization, and the second one is its antipode, since it leads to the creation of a closed group relying exclusively on its own internal forces.

In relation to regional security institutions, the line between “open” and “closed” regionalism is more difficult to draw. On the one hand, the initial motivation for regional integration in the field of security, as a rule, is the desire of integration participants to maintain the internal stability of

their states and societies through collective efforts. Hence, there is inevitably closed regionalism, that is, the preservation of own regional identity separately from others. On the other hand, as global interdependence grows, the question arises about the reality of ensuring security in one particular region, in isolation from the global security environment. Regional groupings are inevitably opening up to interact with the outside world (Oliinyk, 2021). This is the logic of the phenomenon of indivisibility of security at any level in the context of globalization. It seems that closed regionalism remains a thing of the past, and the future belongs to open regionalism. However, this strengthens entropic tendencies and aggravates the security problem of both the state and society/individual.

At the same time, “soft” security in its content is not entirely a product of the postmodern era. Pandemics, mass famine, cross-border crime, arms and human trafficking, and finally, natural anomalies all this has existed before (Gupta, S. 2021). The problem now is to avoid two extremes. The first extreme is the temptation to limit the sphere of security exclusively to military-political issues, and to move all “soft” security into the sphere of global threats and their regional and national dimensions. The second extreme consists of boundless “securitization” (of all aspects of human life, be it at the level of the individual, society, state or unions of states (Chitadze, 2022).

One way or another, but at the cognitive level such independent research areas as “economic security”, “ecological security”, “energy security”, “resource security” arise. The list goes on and on. At the political level, the question comes down to the perception of security threats: to what extent is a particular problem of humanity life a threat to its life? (Kalyayev, 2019). Hence, at the functional level, the question arises about specific mechanisms, respectively, either to counter the threat or to solve the problem (Karpa, 2021).

Meanwhile, a kind of “third dimension of security” is being formed human security. The topic of human security as a research field has appeared relatively recently, and there has not yet been a consensus on its interpretation. However, it is safe to say that this dimension of security is, in fact, a synthesis of the issues of “hard” and “soft” security (Kay, 2015).

Globalization processes have strengthened the interconnection and interdependence of nature, man, and society. Scientific and technological progress has given rise to a whole class of new global threats to the vital interests of the individual and society. The world community and individual national states have not yet found adequate answers to these threats (Klymenko, 2016). The problem of ensuring human security in the conditions of modern global development urgently requires scientific understanding, political science analysis of the problems associated with ensuring security in a broad sense and personal security as the most important component of international, regional, and national security.

METHODS

The theoretical basis of the study was systems theory, theories of globalization (theory of linear globalization, theory of global society, theory of global-local interactions (glocalism)), theory of sustainable development, general theory of national, international and global security, as well as theory of state, theory of influence.

The methodological basis of the study consisted of the principles, technologies, procedures, and methods of political science research (Khomiuk, 2020). Approaches such as comparative, retrospective, socio-cultural, dialectical relationships and interdependence of social phenomena, and a systematic approach are used. In general, the theoretical and methodological basis of the study was a synthesis of structural-functional, systemic, conflictological, phenomenological-hermeneutic and synergetic paradigms, the application of which enabled a comprehensive study of the processes of formation of a political strategy for national and regional security in a transforming society in the dialectical relationship of international, national, and regional levels.

RESULTS

Despite the coordination of the efforts of the entire international community to ensure international security, individual sovereign states still remain key links in ensuring their own national security, which is closely linked to international security. At the same time, different states may interpret certain threats emanating from the external environment

differently. Namely sovereign states remain the final authority in making decisions concerning their security, but the interests of different states traditionally do not always coincide.

At the end of the 20th century, the most developed states realized that war is a costly and ineffective way to solve national problems. Nevertheless, armed force is still resorted to with the aim to solve certain political and economic problems, not only by countries occupying a peripheral position in the international arena, but also by leading countries (Gavkalova, 2022). On the other hand, the reason for the use of armed forces is often the “unsystematic” actions of illegal actors in the international relations, which are quite capable of provoking large-scale political crises and aggravation of international relations, fraught with armed intervention. The most striking examples are the activities of ISIS, as well as the recent attack by Hamas militants on Israel, which became a critical trigger for the deterioration of the already turbulent geopolitical situation in the Middle East and aggravated the problems of global and regional security of people, society, and the state to an even greater extent than a full-scale invasion of Russian Federation to Ukraine in 2022 (Kryshtanovych, 2022; Kulikov, 2022). Most of acute conflicts are not generated by the actions of any single political entity, but by a complex of factors and policies of several political players, which have not only obvious but also unforeseen consequences. Hybrid warfare, which has become global in this context, makes it impossible to clearly distinguish between the state of war and its opposite, that is, peace. Johann Schmid (2019) offers conceptual representation of the extremely complex nature of hybrid warfare (Fig. 1).

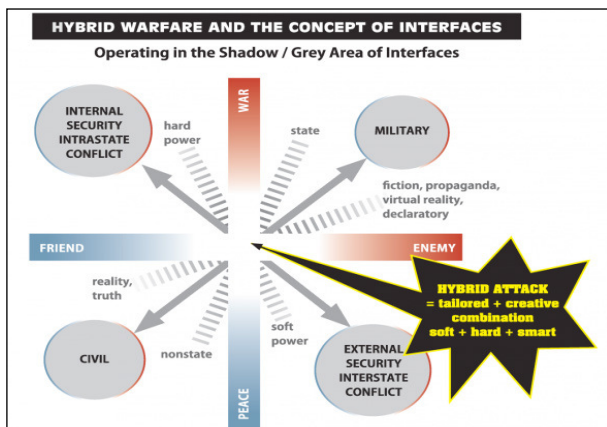


Fig. 1: Conceptualization of hybrid warfare (Schmid, 2019)

While hybrid warfare primarily attacks the military’s ability to carry out successful operations, hybrid threats primarily target the public’s will and the government’s capacity for decision-making. Because of this, each necessitates a different approach, and each has unique consequences for military strategy, doctrine, and capacity across all tiers of warfare (Monaghan, 2019). Each challenge is depicted in Fig. 2 on a continuum of conflict.

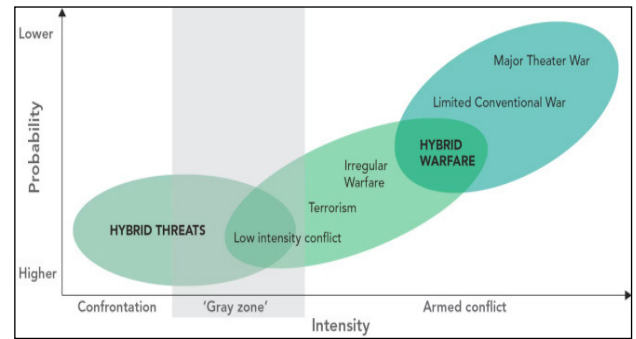


Fig. 2: Hybrid Threats and Hybrid Warfare (Monaghan, 2019)

Crucially, every problem signifies a weakness in the defense forces of many countries to address modern issues that are probably going to persist and get worse.

In his book “Drone: Remote Control Warfare,” H. Gusterson (2016) shows how the use of remotely controlled aircraft is changing the American military paradigm. Drones make it possible to wage a war with virtually no casualties (own) and at the same time extend military operations to other countries. Drone warfare blurs the line between declared war and secret murder. It makes it possible to escalate hostilities outside the state without attracting public attention and thus not becoming the subject of investigation and debate at home (Kussainov, 2023). This new type of warfare creates a global, interconnected, but asymmetrical space of relationships.

The destruction of bipolar system led to the spread of the idea that all threats to peace had already been supposedly eliminated. However, the reality turned out to be diametrically opposite. As international relations evolved, the Westphalian system in its traditional sense began to be eroded (Litvinova, 2020). The influence of globalization, the emergence of transnational actors, the weakening of state institutions and the destruction of states under the influence of internal conflicts and/or external

interference, the ever-increasing gap between the most developed and those below the poverty line societies have led to the fact that sovereignty in some cases has become an increasingly relative concept (Byrkovych, 2023). The influence of the system of international relations directly affects state building, the forms of its existence and the specifics of institutions, competing in this sense with internal factors the characteristics of local culture, history, and tradition. In particular, the emergence of sovereign states in the Middle East, a new, never-before-existent “patchwork quilt”, from the very beginning, according to H. Kissinger, had a deep internal contradiction associated with the cultural and civilizational characteristics of the region (Koch and Stivachtis, 2019). The dualism that is organic for Muslims in the Middle East still defines the features of the confrontation in the Arab world: the struggle between representatives of political Islam, who saw faith as the main factor of identity and imposed their vision with varying degrees of violence, and the protagonists of a conventionally secular concept that unites the Arab world based primarily on ethnicity (Levytska, 2022). Within the framework of this confrontation, there was a place not only for completely respectable movements, but also for *ihadists* and organizations like ISIS, which again put forward the idea of a caliphate as an alternative to failed and unjust rule within the sovereign framework of individual Arab states.

The internal weakness of Arab countries has become the main reason for the emergence of numerous non-state actors. First of all, this applies to states in a state of conflict: Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Libya. Various kinds of militias, private armies, warlords, and tribal groups not only “steal” from the state the legitimate right to use violence, but also try to fill the gaps of the “insufficient state.”

Militias pose a threat if they fill the functional space left by the state, thereby further challenging its legitimacy (Maksymenko, 2020; Gavkalova, 2022). This can lead to conflict as militias do not support state institutions because their loyalty is to their own faction. In addition, armed groups, in Iraq for example, have ties throughout the region, especially with Iran, and are essentially subnational organizations that have formed to protect certain groups. However, they use violence not only defensively, but also offensively against rivals and

sectarian enemies (O’Driscoll and van Zoonen, 2017, p.14).

Hybrid threats are especially dangerous due to their latent nature. Globally regionalizing China is beginning to play a dominant role as a “dago state” not only in the Asia-Pacific region. The main areas causing China’s foreign policy and economic activity in this region are Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and the United States. Potential conflict remains between China and India (Parady, 2020). China’s activity has caused concern in New Zealand, which in its new national security doctrine included China among the main threats, considering as a threat, in particular, the subversive activities of the Chinese Communist Party to destabilize society in New Zealand and create internal political conflicts.

In fact, national security strategy, presented by New Zealand in the current year 2023, is one of representative examples of today vision of threats to human, society, and the state. For the first time in its history, New Zealand published a list of the main threats that the state may face in the coming years. The list included, in particular, influencing by the actions of China. The report notes that the most destructive trends for the country are the growth of geostrategic competition, a decrease in the level of public trust in government, the uncontrolled use of technological innovation and global economic instability. These factors, according to NZSIS (2023), determine the main threats to the New Zealand state extremism, foreign interference, and espionage. The threat of Chinese interference and its pressure on Chinese communities in the country has become more obvious, as it is recognized in the document. “We are well aware of the activities of Chinese intelligence services in New Zealand and the Indo-Pacific region and consider them a complex issue,” the intelligence agency noted (NZSIS, 2023). The Government has legitimate concerns about foreign interference in the affairs of New Zealand and its Pacific neighbors, as well as concerns about espionage activities and disinformation campaigns that could influence political processes and elections. Many countries around the world have recently felt the consequences of harmful economic influence from China, which is manifested in many sectors of national economies (Panasiuk, O. 2021). Entities with ties to China and CCP are involved in politically motivated predatory acquisitions of

strategic assets, critical infrastructure and sensitive technologies, theft of intellectual property, industrial and academic espionage, collection of personal and biometric data, cyber attacks, corruption and interference in activities of universities.

The goal of the military-political strategy of the PRC is to form a new, pan-Asian community by the middle of the 21st century and become the second global superpower of the world with civilizational characteristics different from the United States (Roy and Quamar, 2022). The process of embedding China into regional integration ties occurs primarily at two levels at the level of functioning of the APEC forum and at the level of subregional integration groupings such as ASEAN. The methods used by the PRC to achieve geopolitical competitiveness are mainly hybrid and latent in nature, creating new threats to the security of individuals, society, and states.

DISCUSSION

At the global level, recent decades have demonstrated a conceptual shift in thinking about security: from national security, with its emphasis on the military defense of the state, to broader concepts of security and issues of personal security, taking into account the need to ensure the peace and well-being of citizens living in the state (Novak-Kalyayeva, 2018). There is a need for new approaches to security policy, which involves, in particular, turning to the concept of “hybrid peacebuilding.”

Uesugi *et al.* (2021, p. 21) rightly note: “conventional approaches to peacebuilding have focused on the liberal practice of statebuilding, under which liberal institutions are constructed. In stark contrast, hybrid peacebuilding approaches focus on the dynamic mechanisms of interactions and relationships”. Mac Ginty and Sanghera (2012, p. 3) describe hybridity as “composite forms of practice, norms and thinking that emerge from the introduction of different groups, worldviews and activities.” They suggest that post-conflict environments should be understood as both a historical construct and a living thing that is continually being altered by the dynamic interplay of many actors and elements.

In the conditions of globalization, states’ approaches to ensuring human security are changing. Human security is considered in close connection with the security of society and the state as an integral part

of national security (Panasiuk, I. 2020). National security itself, in turn, is closely interconnected with international security.

The nature of modern risks lies in their global catastrophic consequences, irreversibility of damage and, at the same time, invisibility. Such risks become visible only through a knowledge system and, more specifically, through social definition and articulation (Troschinsky, 2020). Compared to the pre-industrial and industrial stages, post-industrial risk is the result of a decision-making process in which transnational corporations and governments bear responsibility. Such responsibility goes hand in hand with the need to put in place a set of controls over the processes involved in shaping the global political economy of risk and security (Donadoni, 2018; Miller, 2016).

The transformation of the world political space stimulates the emergence of various “hybrid” challenges to global security.

The current stage of development of civilization is characterized by a steady tendency towards a dynamic increase in the importance of cybernetic space not only for scientific and technological progress and social evolution, but also for the normal functioning and sustainable ontogenesis of state and social institutions (Vahonova, 2014). At the same time, the almost limitless possibilities of virtualization of various platforms and services make it possible to broadcast and resonate unprecedented threats emanating from cyber incidents, virtual crimes and hybrid wars, contrasting with more traditional law enforcement attributions (Tiesheva and Smyrnov, 2023). Meanwhile, without any doubt, any electronic infrastructure is vulnerable to cybercrime from personal information in gadgets, open social networks to private data in the intranet systems of banks, financial institutions, and the military-industrial complex. In such conditions, mechanisms for protecting the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of individuals, society, and the state acquire key importance, and cyber space becomes a virtual theater of military operations.

Ensuring the security of the individual in connection with the emergence of new dangers and threats to its vital interests inherently involves the search for new approaches to the policy of ensuring global and national security. These approaches should,

apparently, no longer place the focus on preventing a world war, the possibility of which, of course, cannot be ruled out, but on eliminating a set of smaller military conflicts that cause significant damage to people's lives and health, and broad political and socio-economic processes directly or indirectly affecting the vital interests of people (Yermachenko, 2023). Modern approaches to ensuring security are not only focused on military-political processes in the world, but also focus on problems associated with the globalization of politics and economics, energy supplies, regional political instability, crime, terrorism, corruption, illicit drug trafficking, habitat degradation humans, the spread of epidemics and diseases that are fatal to humans.

Technological terrorism with the possible use of fissile nuclear materials, biological and chemical weapons poses a great danger in modern conditions (Mishchuk, 2020). The technologicalization of society has led to an increase in the danger of terrorist attacks. At industrial and transport facilities, there is a threat of terrorists using measures to provoke environmental disasters. Today, all states of the world recognize that terrorism has become a global threat, which the world community is not yet ready to neutralize (Novak, 2022). The destruction of man-made objects with the aim of creating an environmental disaster is a kind of "weapon" during military conflicts, the most recent example of which is the destruction of the Kakhovka hydroelectric station during the Russian-Ukrainian war.

In general, it should be noted that the modern world is characterized by extreme complexity of the environment of international and global security as the nature and state of international relations, which change under the influence of the participation of various types of actors in them (systemic and non-systemic), as well as under the influence of the environment and conditions, in which all components of world politics exist and interact (Mitrović, 2017). For a long time, UN structures, and especially the UN Security Council, assumed that the path to achieving global security lies through the cooperation of states, and this is the basis for the development of peace and democracy. A special philosophy of security was formed, where security was understood as a complex social system, which is characterized by the presence of a structure of

elements that are in dialectical interconnections and relationships (Adeyeye, 2023).

In the 21st century, there has been a shift in the understanding of security towards subsidiarity: the world community no longer takes on the functions of protecting states, but creates opportunities for them and their alliances, counting on the fact that states should take care of themselves and only then resort to help of world community. This is due to a number of features that distinguish the existing world order, which are noted by R. Vayrynen (2019). Three trends simultaneously coexist in the world: globalization, which ultimately leads to a great convergence of individual cultures and societies; fragmentation as a reaction to the centralization of economic power and security in states; and the growth of anti-state forces. Of particular interest is the latest trend, when state and interstate structures cease to exist and societies become organized not by states, but by "appanage princes" structuring their territories along "feudal" lines (Van Langenhove, 2016). In such societies, there are no command centers and, therefore, no coordination potential; states exist only in a rebellious form, and the activities of their political system are directed by non-national forces. States in which the authorities have failed to provide their citizens with adequate economic development and physical protection can exist successfully and for a long time in certain regions of the world, especially in the Middle East and the African continent. Vayrynen (2019) calls this the "new Middle Ages".

In addition, the weakening of nation states associated with the problems of migration, globalization of capital, and intensification of integration processes leads to deterritorialization and threats of loss of national identity, which neutralizes the significance of the concept of a nation as a fellow citizenship and ultimately challenges the very concept of national security. In it, the dimensions of foreign and domestic policy are becoming increasingly closer, which blurs the core of its problems, that is located at the intersection of the tasks of ensuring the security of the state and society. The latter is extremely important, because the state is responsible not only for itself, but also for society. National security is not only a political science notion, but an important philosophical concept (Kostiukevych, 2020). Security of the nation means minimizing the

risk to the individual, observing the principles of justice, ensuring each person has a worthy existence, life without fear.

Ensuring the safety of society is a vital necessity, a way of self-preservation of the state. For example, in the USA in 2002, with the opening of the Department of Homeland security (DHS), the term “Homeland security” was officially introduced into scientific circulation and the political dictionary. In 2007, the document National Strategy for Homeland security was adopted. The term “Homeland security” is different from the term “national security”, which was first used by US President Theodore Roosevelt in 1904 and which was associated with threats to national interests primarily from abroad. Homeland security is the provision of security for “national, state, tribal, local, territorial, non-governmental and private organizations, as well as individuals, families, and communities who share a common national interest in the welfare and security of America and the American people” (Power, 2021).

At the same time, it can be argued that the content of a certain set of non-traditional threats at the beginning of the 21st century has changed noticeably for almost all the powers of the world, simultaneously with the securitization by their governments of numerous problems that are transnational, primarily environmental and economic in nature. This re-emphasized the importance of the state as the referent of security and highlighted the need to deepen knowledge about national security (Dang Hai-Anh and Ianchovichina, 2016).

In this context, it should also be noted that over the past two decades, in academic discourse and political rhetoric, the term “sustainable development” has increasingly appeared in tandem with the term “sustainable security”. The concept of “sustainable security” is one of the youngest among the most significant concepts of modern development studies. It appeared much later than the term “sustainable development” within the framework of the evolution of the problem of the “security - development” link, which in the last one and a half to two decades has become one of the favorite topics in development studies (Donadoni, 2018).

In the past decade, several interesting books and analytical reports have also been published in

the United States, the authors of which actively use the terms “sustainable development” and “sustainable security” (Mr. Y, 2011; Mykleby *et al.* 2016; Suri and Valentino, 2016). The keynote of these works is the assertion that “security is more than defense” and the recognition of environmental factors as an integral component of “enduring national interests prosperity and security”, which should be implemented “within the framework of a “strategic ecosystem” at home and abroad” (Mr. Y, 2011, p. 3). Among these works, the book by Suri and Valentino “Sustainable security. Rethinking American national security strategy” (2016), which is actually dedicated to the problems of US national security, stands out. Such an interpretation has a rather limited connotation with the concept of “sustainable security”, which is “trying” to establish itself in today’s development studies. The authors of the book honestly admit that they use this term “to describe foreign policy, which should not only implement short-term objectives, but also serve the long-term interests of the country” (Suri and Valentino, 2016, p. 2).

At the same time, the concept of human (personal) security in no way replaces, but only complements the traditional concepts of national and international security. This point of view is based on official documents. The 2003 report of the UN Commission on Human Security states: “Human security complements national security, strengthens human rights and strengthens human development. It aims to protect people from a wide range of threats to individuals and societies and to enable them to act on their own behalf” (Peou, 2014). Researchers clarify that “ensuring personal security should not undermine national and international security” (Andersen-Rogers and Crawford, 2022).

At the same time, some scientists draw attention to the fact that human security, in a certain sense, is the antithesis of state security. Indeed, history contains too many examples of how the state acted not as a protector of the interests of its citizens, but, on the contrary, as a direct threat to their security (Andersen-Rogers and Crawford, 2022). As a result, at the end of the 20th century, the authority of the state as the main object and subject of security was undermined. The discrediting of the concept of “national security” was also facilitated by the recognition of the fact that globalization, on the

one hand, expands opportunities for improving the quality of life and human development, but at the same time creates new threats to human security and strengthens existing ones, and it appears that an individual state has simply insufficient means and capabilities to ensure the safety of citizens (Nadarajah and Rampton, 2015). Supporters of a different point of view on the relationship of concepts, which is observed to a greater extent in the Western community (partly in the scientific community, but even more in the journalistic and political ones), are not inclined to contrast human and state security so sharply. Their conclusion is that since the security and stability of state institutions are the main guarantees of the security of citizens, human security is inevitably and inextricably linked to the state (Krause, 2007). Therefore, the two concepts are basically the same.

Sustainable security, some researchers believe, could be achieved by identifying and addressing the underlying drivers and causes of conflict (insecurity), rather than by dealing with its symptoms. It is proposed that the main attention in the format of the new paradigm should be paid to preventive rather than reactive strategies for studying and resolving conflicts. In justifying the necessity for a transition to a new security paradigm, experts have identified four interrelated groups of factors (i.e., threats) that they believe should be considered as the root causes of conflict and insecurity in the modern world, as well as the likely determinants of future conflicts (Lawson *et al.* 2020; Suri and Valentino, 2016; Trochowska-Sviderok, 2021):

- ♦ Social impacts of climate change: infrastructure degradation, resource shortages and mass displacement leading to civil unrest, communal violence and international instability;
- ♦ Increased competition for access to resources;
- ♦ Increasing socio-economic divisions, political, economic, and cultural marginalization of the vast majority of the world's population;
- ♦ Global militarization: the expansion of the use of military force as a security measure and the further proliferation of military technologies, including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons.

Attempts to maintain international security through the active use of military force, according to these

same experts, in no way affect the key trend of our time the global marginalization of the population caused by the fact that the benefits of global economic growth in recent decades are distributed extremely unevenly, concentrating only in certain countries and even individual companies. The “War on Terror,” on the contrary, actually encourages the growth of radical and extremist movements. Political isolation and punitive methods only lead to a new round of violence, increase of organized crime, social unrest, cultural divisions, further deepening of inequality and worsening poverty. Policies to restrict these phenomena must go beyond traditional forms of counterterrorism and include a wide range of methods of conflict prevention and resolution, which are based on efforts aimed at solving global socio-economic problems (Trochowska-Sviderok, 2021).

The Center for American Progress, a liberal think tank, politically oriented towards the US Democratic Party, has positioned itself as a great enthusiast in promoting the sustainable security paradigm in recent decades. The activities of this organization are less prone to theorizing the Center's recommendations are of a more applied nature, which is understandable: since its establishment in 2003, experts have been working on the political strategies of specific personalities (US presidents and presidential candidates). The concept of “sustainable security” as explained by experts at the Center for American Progress differs significantly from the European interpretation.

“Sustainable security is about rethinking our ideas on national security in today's changing, globalizing world”, experts say (Chitadze, 2022). Along with highly effective militaries, diplomacy and international development assistance can often be less costly but equally effective ways to solve common problems: creating new opportunities for people and preventing and resolving conflicts without the use of military force. “Sustainable security is the long-term future of America and the world, focused on three components: (1) national security (ensuring the security of the United States); (2) human security (well-being and protection of people); (3) collective security (common interests of the whole world)” (Shepherd, 2013). Thus, experts propose to create the concept of “sustainable security” by “reconciling” and combining two often

contradictory concepts “state security” and “human security”.

New directions for the study of security are also being formulated, reflecting the problems and threats of the current moment. By the end of the 20th century, the focus of research had moved from the military to the social sphere. The object of protection becomes not only the state, as the main actor of society, as it was before, but also society as a whole, civil society, the individual, as well as local social groups, including ethnic minorities, marginalized people, etc. Global society gives rise to new risks associated with massive movements of human flows, the emergence of non-traditional religious organizations, the formation of new or transformation and strengthening of old micro-social groups and their collision with traditional forms of social and cultural life, which still occupy a fairly large cultural space, mainly on the outskirts of megacities and beyond. At the same time, a powerful virtual space is being formed, in which all processes occurring in society are reflected. It is represented by a mosaic of communities that make up their own virtual social web, which has unprecedented capabilities. New risks are emerging not only for the network itself, but also for society as a whole, and the range of security problems is expanding. At the same time, the neorealist trends of today’s global and regional world order, the ineffectiveness of the UN in preventing and ending military conflicts, increasing tension in international relations and unfolding of the spiral of violence and military interventions, hybrid wars again actualize the need for primary attention namely to threats to state security as a systemic phenomenon, generating threats of a top-down order threats to the security of society and people, which nevertheless must be considered within the framework of the systemic security paradigm, taking into account the specifics of all subsystems, system connections and stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

The fact is obvious that the efforts of the world community to create a global security system must move along the path of creating mechanisms and instruments of collective security that cover all participants in the global world community without exception. It is necessary to formulate a security

system of a long-term and comprehensive plane, covering various factors of strategic instability, and also meeting the needs of a democratic global system.

Only by refracting through security culture as a defining system of domestic and international relations with a deep awareness of the danger threatening the entire world and recognition of the need for intercultural dialogue, the measures being implemented in the field of achieving international stability can bring the expected effect. The basis of security culture is the unconditional value of human life and the right of every people to self-determination and their own trajectory of historical and civilizational development.

REFERENCES

- Adeyeye, K. 2023. Global security concerns and the risk of Third World War. GRIN Verlag.
- Andersen-Rogers, D. and Crawford, K. 2022. Human security: Theory and action. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Arivazhagan, D. *et al.* 2023. An Assessment of Challenges of Digitalization of Agrarian Sector. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems. 621 LNNS, 48–57.
- Avedyan, L. *et al.* 2023. The effectiveness of the development of territories in the state regional system politicians. *Financial and Credit Activity Problems of Theory and Practice*, 4(51): 333–344.
- Beck, U. 1992. Risk society: Towards a new modernity. Sage.
- Bilgin, P. 2019. Regional security in the Middle East: A critical perspective. Routledge.
- Byrkovych, T. *et al.* 2023. Economic Effectiveness of State Policy in Reforming Higher Library and Information Education in Ukraine. *Econ. Aff. (New Delhi)*, 68(01s): 599-616.
- Byrkovych, T. *et al.* 2023. State Policy of Cultural and Art Projects Funding as a Factor in the Stability of State Development in the Conditions of Globalization. *Econ. Aff. (New Delhi)*, 68(01s): 199-211.
- Chitadze, N. 2022. Global security and political problems of the 21st century. IGI Global.
- Dang Hai-Anh, H. and Ianchovichina, E. 2016. Welfare dynamics with synthetic panels: The case of the Arab world in transition. World Bank Group, Policy Research Working paper, (7595), 52.
- Deyneha, I. *et al.* 2016. Regional features of marketing mix formation in rural green tourism. *Actual Prob. of Econ.*, 9(183): 184-194.
- Donadoni, L. 2018. Mapping the nexus between security and development in the 21st century. E-International Relations. <https://www.e-ir.info/2018/09/29/mapping-the-nexus-between-security-and-development-in-the-21st-century/>

- Gaman, P. *et al.* 2022. Institutional Platform to Ensure the Interaction between the Subjects of Combating Medical and Biological Emergencies Mechanism. *Econ. Aff. (New Delhi)*, **67**(04s): 765-775.
- Gavkalova, N. *et al.* 2022. Innovative Development of Renewable Energy During The Crisis Period and Its Impact on the Environment. *Virtual Econ.*, **5**(1): 65-77.
- Gavkalova, N.L. *et al.* 2022. Efficiency in the Context of Ensuring Sustainable Territorial Development. *Financial and Credit Activity Problems of Theory and Practice*, **4**(45): 234-243.
- Gavkalova, N.L. *et al.* 2022. Functioning of United Territorial Communities and Identification of Main Problems of Organizational Support of Local Budget Management. *Financial and Credit Activity Problems of Theory and Practice*, **2**(43): 107-117.
- Gupta, M. *et al.* 2021. Application of Fuzzy Logic Data Analysis Method for Business Development. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems, 194 LNNS. 75-93.
- Gupta, S. *et al.* 2021. Detection of Fake News Problems and Their Evaluation Through Artificial Intelligence. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems, 194 LNNS. 94-101.
- Gusterson, H. 2016. Drone: Remote control warfare. MIT Press.
- Hamourtziadou, L. 2019. Security challenges of the 21st century: New challenges and perspectives. *J. of Global Faultlines*, **6**(2):121-123.
- Hauss, C. 2015. Security 2.0: Dealing with global wicked problems (Peace and Security in the 21st Century). Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Hirata, H., Kose, M. and Otrók, C. 2013. Regionalization vs globalization. IF Working Paper WP 13/19.
- Kalyayev, A. *et al.* 2019. Global Security Governance: Conceptual Approaches and Practical Imperatives, Proceedings of the 33rd International Business Information Management Association Conference, IBIMA 2019: Education Excellence and Innovation Management through Vision 2020, 10-11 April, Spain, Granada, 4484-4495.
- Karpa, M. *et al.* 2021. Entrepreneurship education of the formation of the e-commerce managers professional qualities. *Int. J. Entrepreneurship*, **25**(7).
- Kay, S. 2015. Global security in the twenty-first century: The quest for power and the search for peace. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Khomiuk, N. *et al.* 2020. Planning of socioeconomic development of the territories (experience of European Union). *Int. J. Manage. (IJM)*, **11**(4): 638-646.
- Kilroy, R.J. 2018. Securitization, in Handbook of Security Science. Ed. by A. Masys, Springer, Cham, pp. 1-19.
- Klymenko, V.V. *et al.* 2016. Regional aspects of middle class development in Ukraine. *Actual Prob. of Econ.*, **4**(178): 178-188.
- Koch, B. and Stivachtis, Y. 2019. Regional security in the Middle East: Sectors, variables and issues. E-International Relations Publishing.
- Kostiukevych, R. *et al.* 2020. The impact of European integration processes on the investment potential and institutional maturity of rural communities. *Econ. and Soc.*, **13**(3): 46-63.
- Krause, K. 2007. Towards a practical human security agenda. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, Policy Paper No. 26. <https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/PP26.pdf>
- Kryshtanovych, M. *et al.* 2022. Problems of European integration in the construction of EU security policy in the context of counter-terrorism. *Int. J. Safety and Security Engineering*, **12**(4): 501-506.
- Kulikov, P. *et al.* 2022. Post-war Economy of Ukraine: Innovation and Investment Development Project. *Econ. Aff. (New Delhi)*, **67**(5): 943-959.
- Kussainov, K. *et al.* 2023. Anti-corruption Management Mechanisms and the Construction of a Security Landscape in the Financial Sector of the EU Economic System Against the Background of Challenges to European Integration: Implications for Artificial Intelligence Technologies. *Econ. Aff. (New Delhi)*, **68**(1): 509-521.
- Lawson, C., Bersin, A. and Kayyem, J. (Eds). 2020. Beyond 9/11: Homeland security for the twenty-first century. The MIT Press.
- Levytska, S. *et al.* 2022. A Risk-Oriented Approach in the System of Internal Auditing of the Subjects of Financial Monitoring. *Int. J. Appl. Econ., Finance and Accounting*, **14**(2): 194-206.
- Litvinova, I. *et al.* 2020. The negative impact of corruption on the economic security of states. *Int. J. Manage (IJM)*, **11**(5): 1058-1071.
- Mac Ginty, R. and Sanghera, G. 2012. Hybridity peace-building and development: An introduction. *J. of Peace-building & Dev.*, **7**(2): 3-8.
- Maksymenko, T. *et al.* 2020. Adaptive management of entrepreneurship model as a component of enterprise resource planning. *Academy of Entrepreneurship J.*, **26**(3).
- Miller, B. 2016. International and regional security: The causes of war and peace. Routledge.
- Mishchuk, H. *et al.* 2020. Impact of the shadow economy on social safety: The experience of Ukraine. *Econ. and Soc.*, **13**(2): 289-303.
- Mitrović, M. 2017. Hybrid security threats and contemporary approach to National Security. Thematic Conference Proceedings of International Significance, International Conference "Archibald Reiss Days", *Academy of Criminal and Police Studies, Belgrade*, **1**: 337-345.
- Monaghan, S. 2019. Countering hybrid warfare: So what for the Joint Force? National Defense University Press. <https://ndupress.ndu.edu/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/1979787/countering-hybrid-warfare-so-what-for-the-joint-force/>
- Mr. Y. 2011. A national strategic narrative. Washington, D.C., Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

- Mykleby, M., Doherty, P. and Makower, J. 2016. The new grand strategy: Restoring America's prosperity, security, and sustainability in the 21st century. St. Martin Press.
- Nadarajah, S. and Rampton, D. 2015. The limits of hybridity and the crisis of liberal peace. *Rev. of Int. Stud.*, **41**(1): 49-72.
- Novak, A. *et al.* 2022. Financial and Economic Security in the Field of Financial Markets at the Stage of European Integration. *Int. J. Professional Business. Rev.*, **7**(5): e0835.
- Novak-Kalyayeva, L. *et al.* 2018. Practical potential of theory and methodology of public administration on AHE basis of human rights. Proceedings of the 32nd International Business Information Management Association Conference, IBIMA 2018 – Vision 2020: Sustainable Economic Development and Application of Innovation Management from Regional expansion to Global Growth. 15-16 November 2018, Seville, Spain.
- NZSIS, 2023. New Zealand's security threat environment 2023: An assessment by the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service. <https://www.nzsis.govt.nz/assets/NZSIS-Documents/New-Zealands-Security-Threat-Environment-2023.pdf>
- O'Driscoll, D. and van Zoonen, D. 2017. The Hashd al-Shaabi and Iraq Subnationalism and the State 51. <http://www.meri-k.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/PMF-Report-0.2.pdf>
- Oliinyk, O. *et al.* 2021. The impact of migration of highly skilled workers on the country's competitiveness and economic growth. *Montenegrin J. of Econ.*, **17**(3): 7-19.
- Owen, T. 2004. "Challenges and opportunities for defining and measuring human security". *Human Rights, Human Security and Disarmament, Disarmament Forum*, **3**: 15-24.
- Panasiuk, I. *et al.* 2020. Modelling and Simulation of the Thermal Performance of Metal Framed Walls. IEEE International Conference on Advanced Trends in Information Theory, ATIT 2019 – Proceedings, 309–312.
- Panasiuk, O. *et al.* 2021. Virtual Laboratories for Engineering Education. 11th International Conference on Advanced Computer Information Technologies, ATIT 2021 – Proceedings, pp. 637–641.
- Pardy, G. 2020. China in a changing world. Agora Cosmopolitan.
- Peou, S. 2014. Human security studies: Theories, methods and themes. World Scientific Publishing Company.
- Power, C. 2021. Home, Land, Security: Deradicalization and the Journey Back from Extremism. One World.
- Roy, M. and Quamar, M. 2022. Changing security paradigm in West Asia. Routledge.
- Schmid, J. 2019. The hybrid face of warfare in the 21st century. Maanpuolustus. <https://www.maanpuolustus-lehti.fi/the-hybrid-face-of-warfare-in-the-21st-century/>
- Shepherd, L. 2013. Critical approaches to security: An introduction to theories and methods. Routledge.
- Suri, J. and Valentino, B. 2016. Sustainable security. Rethinking American national security strategy. Oxford University Press.
- Tiesheva, L. and Smyrnov, I. 2023. A Company's Digital Goodwill: The Concept and Valuation Possibilities. *Econ. Aff. (New Delhi)*, **68**(2): 1279-1290.
- Trochowska-Sviderok, K. 2021. Sustainable security: Revolution or utopia? *Eu. Res. Stud. J.*, **26**(2): 369-395.
- Troschinsky, V. *et al.* 2020. International experience of public administration in the area of national security. *J. Legal, Ethical and Regulatory. Issues*, **23**(3).
- Uesugi, Y., Deekeling, A. and Ingstedt, A. 2021. A brief sketch of hybrid peacebuilding. In: Uesugi, Y., Deekeling, A., Umeyama, S.S., McDonald-Colbert, L. (eds) Operationalisation of Hybrid Peacebuilding in Asia. Security, Development and Human Rights in East Asia. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- Vahonova, O.H. and Kasyanenko, L.V. 2014. Socio-Economic aspects of enterprises investment activity in labour protection sphere. *Naukovyi Visnyk Natsionalnoho Hirnychoho Universytetu*, **2**: 139–145.
- Vahonova, O.H. and Romaniuk, N.M. 2014. Economic justification of stages of the investment project of a mining and processing enterprise. *Naukovyi Visnyk Natsionalnoho Hirnychoho Universytetu*, **3**: 159–164.
- Van Langenhove, L. 2016. Building regions: The regionalization of the world order (New Regionalisms Series). Routledge.
- Vayrynen, R. 2019. Models of a new world: towards a synthesis. *Outlines of Global Transformations: Politics, Economics, Law*, **12**(3).
- Yermachenko, V. *et al.* 2023. Theory and Practice of Public Management of Smart Infrastructure in the Conditions of the Digital Society' Development: Socio-economic Aspects. *Econ. Aff. (New Delhi)*, **68**(1): 617-633.