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APPROACHES TO DEFINING THE CONCEPT OF "INTERNATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM"

Based on the analysis of the known approaches to the definition of global, regional, international security, national security system, the concept of "international security" is formulated and an approach using the methods of analogy and system analysis to define the concept of "international security system" is proposed.

The main processes of interaction between the elements of such a system are identified.

Keywords: national security, international security, system of national and international security.

Statement of the problem. As a result of the aggressive actions of the Russian Federation, the international situation has sharply deteriorated, which has led to a crisis in the system of international relations.

The analytical report of the National Institute for Strategic Studies: "The Russian War against Ukraine as a Trigger for Changes in International Security: Basic Narratives" states that the continuation of Russian aggression has led to increased risks of undermining the world order. This is accompanied by a clash and rethinking of the basic narratives that have guided the international community in recent decades [1].

Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine has affected the architectonics of international security. The situation has demonstrated the inability of any international institution (including the United Nations and the OSCE) to fully prevent and stop armed conflicts [2].

This state of affairs necessitates systemic transformations of international relations at the regional and global levels. Improving and reforming the international security system requires the development of new scientific approaches to substantiate effective mechanisms of international cooperation between countries and peoples.

Today, however, there is a lack of unity in scholars' approaches to defining basic concepts in the field of international security. This creates ambiguity in their understanding and complicates the construction and functioning of an integrated system of international relations and international security. Perhaps this is due to the fact that these issues have been studied by experts and scholars in various fields: international relations, national and international security, and public administration.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The problems of international, global, collective, national security are studied by a wide range of researchers, including: O. Bilorus, V. Shamraieva, S. Halaka, T. Zahola, O. Sytnyk, I. Ivanenko, N. Kinash, O. Kolomiets, D. Lukianenko, M. Mytrofanov, V. Patiichuk, B. Parakhonsky, S. Troian, O. Cherneha, H. Yavorska, and others.

Thus, in the scientific article [3], the correlation of the concepts of "international security", "collective security" and "global security" is investigated. The author determines that international security is a state of international relations under which conditions are created necessary for the existence and functioning of states while ensuring their full sovereignty, political and economic independence, the ability to repel military and political pressure and aggression, and their equal relations with other states. Collective security is seen as a specific type of security based on existing international legal documents and clear regulation. Global security, according to the author, consists of many areas of life that are of global importance: political, economic,

environmental, military, food security, as well as problems of demographic nature, economic activity, human potential growth and security of each individual [3].

Work [4] summarises approaches to the definition of international security, presents the basic principles of the system's formation, as well as models and mechanisms for its provision. The author analyses the current challenges and threats that have arisen in the security environment at the global and regional levels. The impact of globalisation processes, global problems of humanity, transnational terrorism, etc. is considered [4].

The author of the scientific article [5] analyses the state of international relations with a focus on issues that require understanding the essence of international security as a tool for stable development and interaction between states.

Work [6] summarises the concepts of international and regional security, security threats and challenges, global challenges and global problems. The main imbalances in the security development of the world's regions are investigated [6].

However, the analysis of studies in these areas has shown a lack of unity of concepts and systematic consideration of international security and the international security system in general.

The purpose of the article is to provide a systematic analysis of concepts in the field of international security and to substantiate the concept of "international security system".

Summary of the main material. First of all, let us consider the concept of "system". Despite the fact that it is quite common in various fields of science, there is still no generally accepted definition. The dictionary [7] defines a system as a set of any elements, units, parts united by a common feature, purpose, etc.; a structure, structure that constitutes a unity of naturally arranged and functioning parts.

Thus, a system can be defined primarily as a set of interconnected and interacting elements that form a single whole to achieve a certain goal.

Work [8] identifies the following features of a system: integrity, functionality, interconnectedness and interaction of elements; interaction with the environment, adaptability, etc.

When elements are combined into a system, the latter acquires specific systemic properties that are not inherent in any of the elements. These properties are called emergent, i.e., the properties of the system are broader than the sum of the properties of its components.

Let us consider the concept of "national security system".

The national security system (NSS) is defined by H.P. Sytnyk defined it as a set of individuals, social groups, state authorities and local self-government bodies in the process of ensuring national security in the context of current legislation, taking into account the interrelationships between them and the factors that determine the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of their environment [9].

A detailed concept of the national security system that meets the above properties is presented in [10]. The national security system is defined as a set of interrelated and interacting elements: a set of needs, interests and values of an individual, society and the state, threats and dangers, internal and external, objective and subjective, natural, man-made and anthropogenic factors affecting the state of national security, conditions of their genesis, evolution and balance, state and non-state institutions united by goals and objectives to promote the inviolable needs of the nation, national interests and values, which interact with each other and carry out relevant activities within the framework of the current legislation of the country.

From the analysis of the above concepts, it can be concluded that the national security system includes the following interrelated and interacting elements (Figure 1), which are united by the common goal of ensuring the inviolability of national interests, namely:

- needs, interests, values (national interests);
- human and citizen, society, state;
- threats, dangers, challenges, risks (threats);
- state and non-state institutions that make up the national security system;
- legal norms of functioning of institutions and regulation of life.



Figure 1 – National security system

The main processes that take place in this system are as follows: the impact of threats on national interests and the national security system (NSS); formulation of requirements to the state and non-state components of the NSS and their structure; detection, prevention, localisation, neutralisation and elimination of threats of different levels depending on the probability of harm to national interests (life, human and civil rights and freedoms; material, spiritual, cultural, intellectual values of society; democratic constitutional order; territorial integrity; and so on).

Such a system is open to interaction with the external environment through the mutual influence of national interests, common global and regional, collective needs, values, interests, as well as the impact of external threats on the national security system and internal threats on the national security systems of other countries, regional and global security.

Let us consider the known approaches to the definition of the concepts of "international security" and "international security system".

Work [11] notes the lack of a universally recognised and comprehensive definition of the concept of "international security". The author agrees with the views of scholars who define international security as a state of international relations in which appropriate conditions are created for the existence and functioning of states while ensuring their full sovereignty, political and economic independence, and equal relations with other states [11].

The authors of [12] also consider international security in a broad sense as a system of international relations based on the observance by all states of the universally recognised principles and norms of international law and excluding the resolution of disputes and disagreements between them by force or the threat of force. This approach is more typical of specialists and scholars in the field of international relations rather than security. The authors define global security as the protection of humanity from threats that can destabilise the situation in the world or its key regions and cause a global crisis.

In [13], the author considers international security as a state of protection against threats to the vital interests of society and the state, interstate and regional associations, as well as global international institutions, which ensures the possibility of their implementation.

However, the definition of security as a state of protected interests creates a certain ambiguity. The state of security characterises the level of security. That is why the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" uses a single construction for all types of national security. Security is the protection of certain interests (national, common and other) from the relevant types and kinds of threats, challenges, risks and dangers that affect them (internal and external, natural, man-made, social, military, in various fields of activity, etc.)

Therefore, following this construction, international security can be defined by analogy as the protection of common needs, interests, values of society, states, interstate and regional associations, as well as global international institutions from global and regional challenges, risks, threats and dangers, internal and external, objective and subjective, natural, man-made and anthropogenic factors that affect the state of international security, the conditions of their genesis, evolution and balance.

If security is defined as the existence of potential and conditions for its realisation, then international security can be seen as an evaluative concept that reflects the existence of a comprehensive potential (economic, military, intellectual, moral, etc.) of individual countries, blocs of countries, global and regional organisations to protect common interests from global and regional threats, as well as conditions for the realisation of such potential. International security should be ensured by creating new potential, building up the existing potential to the required level, maintaining it at the required level, restoring the lost or expended potential, and disposing of excess potential.

Today, these issues are extremely relevant for NATO countries, which, in the context of a complicated military and political situation in the world, are faced with the task of increasing the financing of the Alliance to the level of five per cent of the gross domestic product of its member countries.

Another issue on the agenda is the issue of funding international organisations and institutions at a sufficient level for their effective functioning. However, all capacity building and development measures should be implemented systematically in accordance with the required level of international security.

To formulate the concept of "international security system", let us consider the definitions given in [2, 7].

The author [2] defines the international security system as a complex of interconnected interstate relations and organisations, political, diplomatic, economic, military and social measures aimed at ensuring the collective security of states and peoples. The main elements of the international security system include general principles of security, interstate mechanisms and structures, international legal norms, multilateral treaties that are formed and function to prevent military conflicts, localise them, resolve political, economic and military-strategic contradictions through political means, as well as a special regime of control over international (especially military) activities and the relevant information regime [2].

In work [7], the system of international security is presented as a system of ensuring stability and peace in countries and regions of the world through the creation of international security organisations and institutions, signing collective security treaties, establishing processes for resolving international conflicts and other problems of international life in a peaceful manner with mutual assurance and control over all dangerous manifestations of international socio-political life.

The first definition identifies intergovernmental mechanisms and structures, international legal norms as elements of the system, but leaves out objects of protection and threats affecting international security. The second definition also defines only the elements of the international security system and the purpose of the system. In addition to military activities, the issues of economic, food, natural, technological, intellectual and other spheres of activity are left out.

Let us define the concept of "international security system" based on the approach similar to that used to define the concepts of "national security system" and "international security".

The international security system is a set of interconnected and interacting elements:

- a set of common and collective needs, interests and values of humanity, society and individual countries;
- global and regional challenges, risks, threats and dangers, internal and external, objective and subjective, natural, man-made and anthropogenic factors that affect the state of international security, conditions of their genesis, evolution and balance;

- a system of international security comprising individual countries, unions of countries, international organisations and movements united by goals and objectives to promote the inviolable global and regional

needs of humanity, national interests and values of these countries, which interact with each other and carry out relevant activities within the framework of international law, taking into account the legislation of the countries.

From the analysis of the above concepts, it can be concluded that the international security system includes the following interrelated and interacting elements:

- global, regional (common or collective) needs, interests, values;
- humanity, society and individual countries;
- global and regional challenges, risks, threats and dangers;
- the system of international security comprising individual countries, alliances of countries, international organisations and movements;
- norms of international law (Figure 2).



Figure 2 – The international security system

Global, regional (common or collective) needs, interests, and values form the requirements for the international security system. The international security system, consisting of individual countries, alliances of countries, international organisations, institutions and movements, protects global and regional (common or collective) needs, interests and values, and identifies, prevents and neutralises global and regional challenges, risks, threats and dangers. Challenges, risks, threats and dangers have a direct or indirect impact on other elements of the system and form requirements for the structure of the international security system.

The international security system operates on the basis of international law, bilateral, multilateral and collective international treaties, taking into account national interests and legislation of individual countries.

Conclusions

Thus, the proposed approach to the definition of the concept of "international security system" makes it possible to apply it universally to different types of international security, namely, global, regional and collective security systems. The current state of international relations will affect the content of the components of these systems and the nature of their relations.

Further research will be aimed at determining the indicators of the effectiveness of the international security system in modern conditions.

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ПІДХОДИ ДО ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ ПОНЯТТЯ «СИСТЕМА МІЖНАРОДНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ»

На підставі аналізу відомих підходів до визначення понять глобальної, регіональної, міжнародної безпеки, системи національної безпеки сформульовано поняття «міжнародна безпека» і запропоновано підхід до визначення поняття «система міжнародної безпеки» із використанням методів аналогії і системного аналізу.

Система міжнародної безпеки визначається як сукупність взаємопов'язаних і взаємодіючих елементів: безліч спільних і колективних потреб, інтересів і цінностей людства, суспільства й окремих держав; глобальні й регіональні виклики, ризики, загрози й небезпеки, внутрішні й зовнішні, об'єктивні й суб'єктивні, природні, техногенні та антропогенні чинники, що впливають на стан міжнародної безпеки, умови їх генези, еволюції та балансу; система забезпечення міжнародної безпеки у складі окремих країн, союзів країн, міжнародних організацій і рухів, що об'єднані цілями й завданнями з просування забезпечених недоторканністю глобальних і регіональних потреб людства, національних інтересів і цінностей окремих країн, які взаємодіють між собою і здійснюють відповідну діяльність у межах норм міжнародного права згідно із законодавством окремих країн.

Взаємодія елементів системи здійснюється у таких процесах, як-от: формування вимог до системи забезпечення міжнародної безпеки і її структури; вплив загроз на інтереси й систему забезпечення міжнародної безпеки; захист інтересів від загроз, їх виявлення, запобігання, локалізація, нейтралізація та ліквідація. Система міжнародної безпеки функціонує відповідно до норм міжнародного права, двосторонніх, багатосторонніх та колективних міжнародних договорів, ураховуючи національні інтереси й законодавство окремих країн.

Ключові слова: *національна безпека, міжнародна безпека, система національної і міжнародної безпеки.*

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