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SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE OF GLOBALIZATION IMPACT ON SOVEREIGNTY OF STATES

ABSTRACT

The research piece explores the scientific discourse on globalization processes that shape challenges to state sovereignty and set up preconditions for its destructive transformations in the field of state security. The process of de-sovereignization is considered as a phenomenon of partial dismantling of traditional state actors in a functional and structural sense. A number of social, socio-political and economic laws and regularities of globalization are outlined that influence the processes of ensuring the external and internal security of states amid escalation of international conflict environment. An attempt has been made to substantiate the scientific-theoretical idea of conceptual approaches to forming an optimal model of ensuring state security, taking into account the peculiarities of the destructive impact of globalization on state sovereignty.

KEYWORDS

state, globalization, geopolitics, state security, challenges, threats, sovereignty, de-sovereignization, national interests, foreign relations.

In shaping public policy in the field of state security, it is advisable to take into account the patterns of the modern impact of globalization on state sovereignty. In fact, failure to take into account any factor of a changing and aggressive environment in which there are modern nation-states, neglect of megatrends of world development, regularities of globalization and world geopolitical and geo-economic

processes, can lead to "blurring" of state sovereignty. In particular, the lack of relevant knowledge of the geo-economic, geopolitical and military-political situation makes it impossible to take adequate measures in time to respond to the highest public authorities of the country on threats to state security.

Previously unresolved parts of a general problem. The analysis of the results of the relevant scientific research works allows concluding that the following researchers in Ukraine dedicated their research to the issued of state development and security and protection of national interests amid the destructive influence of globalization: B.Hlotov, R.Voitovych, V.Smolianiuk, M.Shevchenko, M.Hilko, O.Korkh, L.Kalytiuk, V.Vorona, O.Bilorus, D.Lukianenko, V.Lukashevych, A.Lutsenko etc. Among foreign scientists, the scientific problem was researched by: U. Beck, S. Benhabib, P. Buchanan, A. Negri, S. Bauman, D. Nort, J. Wallis, B. Weingast, S. Huntington, Z. Bezzynsky, J. Feibleman, R. Ullman, B. Buzan, S. Minasyan, L. Smorgunov, I. Malskovskaya, etc. At the same time, it should be noted that today there are very few works that would address the issues of determining the optimal model of state security, taking into account the peculiarities of the destructive impact of globalization on state sovereignty.

The purpose of the research piece is to investigate the scientific discourse on the impact of globalization on state sovereignty, which will further substantiate scientific and theoretical ideas on conceptual approaches to the formation of an optimal model of state security.

Outline of materials. Today's leading scientific opinion regarding the field of state security focuses on the issues of a new world order being set up and the increasing level of globalization-related threats to the existence of a state, whose pressure, among other things, is eroding its sovereignty.

Researcher E. Hryshko (Ukraine) defines the concept of "state sovereignty" as a political and legal property of state authorities, which means its supremacy and fullness within the country, as well as independence and equality in interstate relations. Sovereignty can only exist in conditions of supremacy and independence, which are its interconnected parts.

Scholars A. Bilorus, D. Lukianenko, V. Lukashevych (Ukraine) provide the following definition of globalization. It is an objective social process, the content of

which is the growing interconnectedness and interdependence of national economies, national political and social systems, national cultures, as well as human interaction with the environment. At the basis of globalization lays the development of world markets of goods, services, labor, and capital.

Researcher P.Vorona (Ukraine) argues that globalization is an objective phenomenon that is beyond the will of individuals and linked to the increasing interdependence of the planet's population; a process that integrates not only state economies but also their cultures, information fields, and technology, and unifies governance processes. Globalization is giving rise to a new phenomenon, which can be defined as the virtual creation of an international civilization. Thus, at the expense of computer networks, means of communication, and high-speed travel, citizens of the most remote countries feel no territorial delimitation, and by consuming the same products and goods, using the same technology and services, habits and elements of behavior are being formed of a new, international culture based on supranational values dictated by globalization.

Scholar W. Beck (Germany) and researcher S.Benhabib (USA) state that under the influence of globalization processes a global society is being formed which weakens and questions the further existence of the nation states as such. The functions of the state are shifting from forming national policies to implementing policies developed by transnational elites, while the opportunities to influence decision making and the results of their implementation at the state level are now insufficient. Political scientist P. Buchanan (USA), and philosopher A. Negri (Italy) argue that globalization leads to the states losing three essential attributes of their sovereignty: authority in defense, politics, and culture, which is being absorbed by transnational authorities exercising supranational governance. L. Smorgunov (Russia) focuses on the existing paradox: globalization strengthens the requirements for policies of nation states and at the same time narrows their possibilities. The key issue is the weakening of the state's administrative capacity, while the economic law of profit undermines foundations of the nation state. In particular, in the course of integration processes, national borders "disappear", first of all, under pressure from transnational corporations (TNCs) and international financial institutions, which actually dictate their will to the national economies, making them dependent on their

own strategies. Sociologist Z.Bauman (UK) believes that the "victims" of the new global world order will be precisely the states that are the weakest in terms of their national prowess, the ones that fail to ensure state security under the pressure of geopolitical and geo-economic factors. Since the 1990's, scientific discussions have developed at the international level of the new concept of a "failed state". Such a state is considered to be a nominally sovereign state that is incapable of long-term sustainability as a viable political and economic actor in the international arena.

According to researcher I.Malkovskaya (Russia), in the conditions of globalization, transformation of societies and systems of public administration is underway in all countries across the world, in particular:

a) Under the influence of globalization, the nature of the state as a modern socio-political institute is objectively changing; the active search is ongoing for a new model of state system ("governing state", "receptive state" as an antithesis of "bureaucratic" and "hierarchical" state); and issues of state sovereignty fall into the ranks of the most pressing legal and political ones;

b) Institutional environments of the state, politics, business, and human life are being intensively transformed; new niches of economic, political, social and personal identity are actively developing; lifestyle is changing, processes of "public sphere formation" are gaining momentum; and new online communities are being formed;

c) There is an active search for new models of democracy related to the direct democratic participation of citizens in forming and implementing state policy, while trends toward social inequality are increasing;

d) Ambivalent processes are intensifying of social fragmentation and centralization, autonomization and integration; while in the field of public administration, dispersions of the power vertical are increasing and a number of functions are being transferred to local (municipal) and regional bodies;

e) Due to the global digitalization, fundamental changes in the cultural and value orientations of individuals are underway; new forms of asocial existence in the virtual environment are emerging;

e) In all parameters of social life, the degree of unpredictability and risk is increasing, which requires optimal measures of control and response on the part of the public, authorities, experts, and mass media; risk management issues are among

the most pressing ones; not only global terrorism is now posing a threat to the security of individuals, societies and states, but also new epidemics, environmental crises, local wars, degrading poverty, illegal migration flows, and so on; and

g) The need is emerging for new models and principles of governance: decentralized, polycentric, mobile, and innovative ones, combining principles of state and market regulation, individual freedoms, and new forms of collective and personal responsibility.

One of the challenges of globalization is desovereignization of states. Scholar V. Smolianiuk (Ukraine) believes that desovereignization is a mechanism of partial dismantling of traditional states in functional and structural senses. At the same time, the scientist adds that it is necessary to distinguish between the planned and consistent nature of desovereignization, with an appropriate institutional design, and its spontaneous development. According to V. Smolianiuk, for example, the European Union (EU) has been undergoing desovereignization as an institutionalized process posing no critical threat to the integrity of the superstate structure. The present-day European Union is an experiment of a post-sovereign model of state functioning, where public policy exists separately from administrative regulation. EU Member States do not abandon their sovereignty in favor of the European Union, but rather delegate to Brussels some of their powers. In the context of the European Union, the process of international integration should be seen as a result of the continuation of internal policies of states through upholding their national interests in supranational political institutions. Thus, EU Member States, through consistent and planned desovereignization, form a new-type trans-nation state in order to adapt to the current realities of globalization. The term "trans-nation" in this case means radical transformation of the "state sovereignty" concept, prioritizing of an "inclusive" rather than "full" sovereignty in political practice; forming trans-nation identities instead of territorial and national ones; moving away from the traditional perception of the state as a territorial entity to a trans-territorial one. In his turn, V. Smolianiuk believes that the mechanism of the dependence of political regimes on external geopolitical and geo-economic centers of power (more powerful world powers, transnational corporations, etc.) is a factor of desovereignization in the post-Soviet space, which

makes the sovereignty of states purely formal amid the loss of control by national authorities over national resources.

Another interesting scientific theory is put forward by researchers D.Nort, J. Wallis, and B. Weingast (USA), applied by scientists of Ukraine M.Shevchenko and A.Lutsenko in their scientific and theoretical studies. The theory explains, among other things, the difference in approaches of particular states to the formulation and implementation of state security policies. Scientists claim that technological (global) and traditional (local) civilizations coexist in the modern international arena, which in turn lead to the coexistence of high-level "open access" societies (states) and "limited access societies (orders)". In this case, the first is the Mondialist type of public consciousness (in particular, that witnesses in the United States, major EU powers, etc.), and traditional civilizations (e.g., the Russian Federation, the Commonwealth of Independent States, etc.) – a geopolitical type of public consciousness and a characteristic sense of state and cultural identity and uniqueness. Contradictions between the states representing these two types of civilizations determine the confrontation of these two worldview paradigms. It is about the strategic orientation of Mondialism toward the destruction of territorial states (their desovereignization) as a form of organization of human society. Therefore, scholars believe that the three main principles on which the classical notions of international relations were based – territory, sovereignty, and security – can no longer be regarded as unshakable or completely adequate to the new realities in the context of globalization.

The term "open access societies (orders)" refers to nation states, which, first of all: have highly developed democratic institutions, mechanisms, and traditions, a high level of strategic and political culture; exercise significant influence on the development of the international environment and global economy. In fact, they are centers of geopolitical and geo-economic gravity, with a significant level of integration with other open access societies in the international arena in political, economic, security, information, social, and other areas.

The term "limited access societies (orders)" is understood by said scholars as states with "Weber" traditions of monopolizing legitimate violence as the main feature of the state; autocratic rule; dependence of economic development on the state and interests of the minority – the ruling elite pressure group; the lack of capacity for

long-term economic growth; weak development of democratic institutions and civil society; inability (inflexibility) to transform and adapt in a changing environment of development and to respond quickly and effectively to security threats; underdeveloped or limited access to political, economic, social, and other links with other actors in the international arena.

In addition, it is worth noting that transnational corporations (TNCs), whose presence is inherent in open access societies, play an important role in the international arena. Given that the state is primarily based on economic relations - countries in the international arena, under the pressure of transnational capital "TNC" are also subjected to integration processes that occur in all spheres of life. The vast majority of governments around the world are gradually becoming dependent on the strategies of transnational corporations, while the role of the latter in the development of international relations is becoming increasingly important. TNCs, in turn, become independent actors in the international arena. They impose on mankind the formation of a unified world order that is profitable for the development of transnational capital, creating conditions for controlling the world's economic resources in their own economic interests. TNCs have a significant influence on national governments, with their victims being less developed states, which gradually lose their sovereignty under the de-facto economic pressure.

It can be argued that the laws of economic development have a significant influence on the formation of contemporary international geopolitics. One of the basic laws is as follows: 1) the interdependence of growing demand and shrinking resources; 2) productivity growth due to technological progress of production methods.

Due to the effect of the first law, there is a need to constantly expand markets for goods and services and to establish control over planet's resources. At the same time, the cycles of the global economic crisis (the so-called Kondratyev cycles - the changing rises and falls, which occur at intervals of 50 to 60 years), have a significant impact on the development and stability of open access societies. The latter determine international crises in connection with the search by economic development actors of additional markets and resources in order to overcome economic crises. This factor leads to international conflicts, since, in times of global

economic crises, developed economies realize their ambitious plans by forcefully expanding their influence in the international arena to potential markets for goods and services, as well as territories rich in natural resources. At the same time, both military and non-military means of achieving goals, under any ideological slogans, are aimed at weakening potential geopolitical rivals and establishing control over their resources. This is clearly historically expressed at the intersection of the "Westphalia", "Vienna", "Versailles", and "Potsdam" geopolitical epochs. In the current conditions of globalization and human development, it is advisable to add to this the corporate policies of TNCs, aggressive at times. The latter, especially in the face of economic crises, compete with each other for resources and markets for goods and services, and also rarely create real threats to state and economic sovereignty, constitutional order of regional underdeveloped states that fall in the area of their interests. TNCs actively use their private military companies and other forces and means to achieve their goals.

The second law encourages open access to scientific, technological and innovative development of states (societies), facilitates their rapid adaptation to the realities of globalization and rapid development of the global economic market. This reflects positively on their political system, which is much more flexible, adaptive and creative compared to limited access orders.

These laws influence the gradual widening of the gap between open access orders (societies) and natural countries of the limited access order in political, economic, technological, innovative, military areas, etc. Inequality in development between states leads to a geopolitical and geo-economic split of the world into leaders and outsiders. In particular, according to D.Nort's theory, the emergence of contemporary international conflicts can be seen as a clash of national (first and foremost, geo-economic) interests of open access societies (orders) and natural states of the limited access order, as well as the financial and economic interests of transnational corporations, in the context of an aggravated international and global economic crisis.

It is believed that today, modern humankind is going through a period of new geopolitical epochal changes, which may lead to a redistribution of spheres of geopolitical and geo-economic influence, as well as to the formation of an updated

system of foreign relations. In particular, according to the prominent geopolitical strategist of today, Z. Brzezinski (USA), the highly developed world powers adhere to a strategy of gradual establishment of control over key regional geopolitical points (states located at the geopolitical border of inter-civilizational collisions, potential trade and economic markets, and geographical territories rich in natural resources) to ensure an important redistribution shift in their favor in the global, geopolitical, geo-economic, and geostrategic balance of power. Such key points on the Eurasian continent are countries in the midst of geopolitical interests, in particular the Baltic States, Belarus, Ukraine, the Caucasus States, and those of Central Asia and the Middle East.

Researcher R.Voitovych (Ukraine), believes that the reason for the weakening of positions of the classical form of state existence in the context of globalization is, first of all, the trend toward an increased priority of global interest over national and state interests in the system of foreign relations. Because of this factor, at the present stage of global development, national interests are undergoing a radical transformation that can no longer be an effective formula for the functioning of a nation state. According to the scientist, global interest is a kind of conglomerate that embodies the system of interests inherent in the world as a whole, being a relative integral set of national and state interests of state actors in the international arena. At the same time, global interest is a clear indicator of common needs between actors in the global space belonging to different nation states. That is, global interest is transcendental and transnational in nature. It is believed that no matter what the idea is in the content of global interest, it must be implemented and respected both within each nation state and globally.

However, it is seen that the dominance of global interests in the international arena is, first and foremost, the interest of highly developed world powers, which are geopolitical and geo-economic centers of gravity (power) for less developed states. They actively manipulate the concept of "global interests" to achieve their own geopolitical goals. In particular, in the context of globalization, which declares a high level of interdependence between countries, a single world power, having its own priorities (economic, political, military, etc.), can resort to imposing on the world its geopolitical interests, which are often politically disguised as global interests.

According to J. Feybleman (USA), geopolitical interests are those that provide a state with economic and political benefits in the world arena for the purpose of ensuring national development and security by making other states dependent and obtaining access to those states' national resources with any methods available. In addition, geopolitical interests are about the desire and need of such states to achieve absolute advantage over other states in all directions. This is done through economic and political pressure, and in some cases, direct aggression against geopolitical rivals to ensure absolute control over a particular international situation to achieve geopolitical, geo-economic, or military-political goals.

Ukrainian researcher R.Voitovych argues that global interest should be considered as a necessary condition and a means of world development, and on the other hand, mostly as a challenge, which leads to the disappearance of national (or state) interests, thereby depriving individual nation states of opportunity implementation of their own social development strategies. In this context, the researcher defines the term "state interest" as the need of the state to implement an appropriate geopolitical strategy to ensure national development within the world system.

L. Smorgunov (Russia) focuses on the interesting patterns of human development where the pressure of globalization processes on state sovereignty is countered by opposite-direction trends. In particular, in response to the destruction of nation states, under pressure of globalization processes, "local nationalism" emerges and "ethnic revival" is underway place in industrialized states.

This is also confirmed by the "civilization" theory of political scientist and sociologist S. Huntington (USA). In particular, in his book "The Collision of Civilizations" (1993), he outlined a research-based concept that outlines the dynamics of modern processes of globalization through the lens of civilizational conflicts. According to him, the general basis of international (civilizational) conflicts are laws that are connected on the one hand with mankind integration processes, and on the other – with the embodiment of people as nations. At the same time, globalization is exacerbating the phenomenon of separatism in the multination states that are on the verge of "inter-civilizational shifts". The factor is particularly relevant for countries in a fragile transition from authoritarian regime to democracy. This is due to ethical,

political, socio-economic, cultural, and other challenges, as well as the region's aspirations for political separation from other territories of the state for the purpose of independent state formation or for the purpose of integration and accession to a community closer to them in civilization identity in terms of ethnic, cultural, religious, cultural, or socio-economic perception. At the same time, Huntington stressed that the conflicts generated by globalization are a pattern-like process, but they can be offset by finding innovative approaches to public governance at the international, national, regional, local levels, based on social unity, consolidation of joint efforts, and dignity in addressing global challenges.

Researcher M. Khilko (Ukraine), when characterizing the phenomenon of separatism under conditions of globalization, shows that the desire for separation by separate regions and ethnic territories that are part of multinational states becomes a source of social, political, and economic instability, and most importantly, poses a threat of armed conflict and open confrontation. This leads to human casualties, flows of refugees, destruction of regional economic infrastructure, social institutions, and weaker efficiency of territorial authorities. They have negative consequences for the state as a whole, in particular, the mechanism of functioning of the political system is disturbed, while the legitimacy of the central government becomes questionable. By threatening state sovereignty, separatism undermines territorial integrity, violates the principles of geopolitical security of the state, reducing its international prestige. In the context of globalization and interdependence of states, such trends in a given state give rise to a chain reaction of ethnic and political conflicts in other countries, contributing to the weakening of control over the proliferation of conventional weapons, the expansion of the possibility of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the rise of terrorism and religious extremism.

At the same time, M. Khilko believes that quite often, it is the state itself that initiates the emergence of separatism by implementing unacceptable national and regional policies. This factor generates many objective circumstances for the development of separatism phenomenon. Such circumstances include: disproportions in the development of individual regions; central government ignoring specifics of individual territories; national discrimination and intolerance; inability of the regional political elite to gain power in an unified state; negative demographic

trends as a result of poor demographic policies; mounting socio-economic issues; failure to pay due attention to the historical remembrance of peoples and manipulations on the issue in multi-national societies for the purpose of pursuing political interests; and the impact of negative foreign policy factors as a result of irrational and ineffective foreign and domestic policies.

Global experience, M. Khilko emphasises, shows the practical lack of effective mechanisms for settling separatist conflicts. This is due including to the existence of legal collisions in international law. The legal collision lies in the complexity of combining the two rules of international law – the principle of inviolability of existing borders and territorial integrity of states on the one hand and the right of peoples to self-determination – on the other. In this case, the struggle for independence in a certain region and the will of the state to protect its territorial integrity become equally viable. The issue of separatism gains a normative and ethical aspect.

The vast majority of European Union Member States prefer liberal approaches to addressing the security dimensions of a state existence and functioning. These approaches to security policy are based on the research by scientists R. Ullman (USA) and B. Buzan (United Kingdom). In 1983, these researchers revised philosophical approaches to defining security and pointed to the importance of countering non-military threats. In this regard, R. Ullman published a scholarly article titled "Redefining Security", where he outlined that state actors fail to take into account the risks posed by non-military threats to the existence and functioning of nation states. At the same time, R. Ullman emphasized that in some cases, the most dangerous threats to state security and nation society could be concealed within the very state. Scientist B. Buzan in his scientific work "People, States, and Fear" prioritizes security of individuals. He also notes that in some cases, a state can be a major source of threat to individuals, and that security interests of an individual and those of a state may not only fail to coincide, but sometimes even contradict one another. These ideas formed the basis of a post-Westphalian approach to the study of security issues, which was based on a liberal security paradigm.

However, it seems that certain biases can be traced in R. Ullman and B. Buzan's theory. In particular, security of individuals is primarily provided by the state as a political organization of society. In turn, society is an organized set of people at a

certain stage of historical development, united by their characteristic relationships. Therefore, threats to the state are closely interconnected with threats to society and individuals, as often the real threats to state sovereignty, constitutional order, and territorial integrity lead to tragic consequences for society and human casualties. Thus, it can be argued that the issue should be considered in a much broader sense, while its solution should be more universal and meet the current specifics of threats posed by global globalization, which are cross-border, and in some cases with an inherent hybridization (in particular, international terrorism, extremism, transnational crime, uncontrolled international migration, piracy, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, asymmetric externally-inspired low- and medium-intensity conflicts, etc.). It should be borne in mind that actors who, for example, are engaged in terrorism or other threats, or who, on the contrary, counter terrorist activity within the framework of state security policy, are also individuals. Therefore, a paradoxical situation arises within the framework of liberal security approaches to addressing the issue.

According to the author, in this context, it is advisable to apply creative approaches to balancing security processes in the "individual-society-state" triangle and developing national resilience to threats to national (including state) security. At the same time, the main focus of security policy should remain on protecting the relations of individuals in a society whose organizational political form is the state. It is within social relations where human rights and freedoms are ensured. In turn, state security policies must be balanced with those of international (collective) security, and "global justice" should become the primary criterion for global interest meeting national interests, which should be assessed based on enhanced international law, which eliminates legal conflicts and provides for an effective mechanism for punishing violators.

At the current stage of global development, all elite sections of international politics are seeking acceptable forms of escape from the international crisis. This is accompanied by the antagonistic confrontation and conflict of the leading geopolitical centers of power, in particular in the "U.S. - EU Member States - Russia - China" quadrangle. Each of the competing parties is taking tough steps to gain advantage over geopolitical rivals and to secure these advantages at the international-

diplomatic level. Based on historical experience, it seems that geopolitical rivals will over time have to balance their national interests and ambitions, as otherwise, this could lead to a massive world war that would have tragic consequences for all of humanity. In turn, regional states are forced to adapt to a complex international and military-political environment. At best, they choose an alliance with a particular geopolitical bloc and balance national interests with those of their allies. Some states (e.g. Switzerland, Finland, Austria, Japan, Turkmenistan, etc.) seek to maintain relative security neutrality by implementing a "containment and counterbalance" or "compromise development" strategy, balancing between confronting geopolitical centers of power and implementing strategies to balance them around their own national potential (financial, economic, energy, scientific, technological, military-strategic, etc.). In the worst case scenario, classical security-neutral states fall prey to geopolitical strife. In such circumstances, the issue of global justice in the international arena is only gaining momentum.

Conclusions

Ukrainian and international scientific discourses emphasize that global processes of globalization tend to gradually weaken sovereignty of classical (traditional) states, above all, due to the effect of powerful political, economic, cultural, and other integration factors. Threats to state sovereignty that result from the effects of globalization become more universal, often cross-border and, in some cases, hybrid. The process is facilitated by the imperfection of modern international law and, in particular, by the existing legal collisions that must be addressed. As an example, the legal collision lies in the complexity of the combination of two rules of international law – the principle of inviolability of existing borders and territorial integrity of states on the one hand and the right of peoples to self-determination – on the other.

Particularly vulnerable are the underdeveloped states, which, in the context of security policy, remain in a non-aligned status, have insufficient levels of national prowess development and resilience to state security threats. In this regard, the issue of ensuring state security of such countries is an urgent issue to ensure the nation's survival and protection of national values and interests against external and internal threats.

Under such conditions, the liberal theory of security policy-making is ineffective, while the most appropriate model is applying an approach to balance the processes of security in the individual-society-state triangle and developing national resilience to threats to national (including state) security. In addition, it is important for such states to pursue a balanced international policy in relations with leading geopolitical and geo-economic powers, ultimately balancing diverse interests, first and foremost, with strategic partners, as well as implementing foreign and economic national strategy in the international arena that would transform the geopolitical model of state existence from a conflict zone into a zone of compromise development.

In this context, important for Ukraine (along with the tasks of setting up an effective system of countering security threats, enhancing the level of national prowess and resilience, and participating in interstate security systems) is to accumulate and balance the geo-economic interests of the major world powers and their transnational companies around the country's national economic and trade, transport, energy, agrarian, technological capacities, as well as the sphere of services. At the same time, it is not about surrendering national interests but rather balancing them on the most equal terms with other actors in the system of foreign relations, as well as achieving the goals of ensuring a geopolitical and geo-economic balance of power between the world centers of competition for their influence on Ukraine. In turn, national resilience to internal threats to Ukraine's state security should be developed, first of all, by: ensuring human rights and freedoms; forming a unifying national idea and conducting effective ethno-politics; harmonizing interests of national and regional elites; reducing disparities in regional development; overcoming socio-political gaps between the state and civil society, acute interethnic and politico-ideological contradictions; ensuring the highest possible levels of social justice, proper working conditions, human well-being and safety of individuals; fighting corruption and organized crime; ensuring sustainable economic growth and stability in the state and society, etc.

The State Security System of Ukraine (SSSU), as a component of the national security system, must see a creative type of governance, as well as versatility in development and buildup. In particular, on the one hand, the SSSU must fulfill its mission to protect state sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional

order, and other vital national interests against real and potential threats of a non-military nature. On the other hand, the SSSU of Ukraine must be integrated into the system of international (collective) security with potential strategic allies and partners. This will ensure synergy of national and international potential for the benefit of Ukraine's state security.

Therefore, improving existing and developing new methods and forms of detecting and countering external threats to Ukraine's national interests, scientifically and theoretically substantiating effective mechanisms of protection against geostrategic expansion of more important actors should become a priority and the main task of all actors responsible for ensuring Ukraine's state security.

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