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THE MODERN SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: NATO'S ROLE IN THE CONTEXT OF COMBATING THE SPREAD OF NEW SECURITY THREATS

Introduction. From the very beginning of the existence of state formations the security of each subject has been extremely important. If we express this need through the prism of modernity and actualization of the concepts known today, the result will be outlining the essence of the problem, as the protection of sovereignty by depriving other actors of the opportunity to interfere in domestic politics. In this way, according to the epoch, it is possible to clearly outline specific phenomena that will be regarded as a direct or indirect threat to safety in the surrounding. As a result, there is an idea of what actually needs to be feared and counteracted to prevent undesirable consequences.

Review of recent publications. The scientific school of such researchers as B.O. Parakhonsky, G.M. Yavorskaya, O.O. Reznikova, O.E. Pilipenko, P. Trimintzios has developed fundamental theoretical and methodological principles of understanding the principles of emergence and existence of new threats. Concepts formulated in the works of such authors as P. Du Bois, M. Clausson appear decisive in understanding the changes in the modern system of international security.

Objectives of the paper. The aim of the study is to research the impact of the latest threats and challenges on changes in the international security system.

Results of the research. It is necessary to clarify the understanding of risks that currently exist in the macroregion and in the world, because of their ability to influence on the state's development. Such determinant policy-making factors are not permanent.

The changes and threats that are constantly taking place in the international arena are gaining, some of which may even be completely or partially replaced by other, new ones. For example, even during the Cold War, the main danger was the risk of a direct combat, and the leading means of deterring the opposing parties was the potential use of existing nuclear weapons. But now, in the context of globalization, such new threatening phenomena as terrorism and a new kind of war that exists in the field of information space come to the fore [2: 6-7]. This does not mean that the factors dominant in the previous system have completely disappeared, or that new ones have appeared suddenly and did not exist before. But this expresses the far-reaching consequences of changes in the structure of international relations as a result of the transition to a multipolar and unified world.

Today, terrorism becomes first on the list of fears of the world community. This has become especially important since the beginning of the XXI century [3: 19]. The most recognizable and dangerous terrorist groups include the Egyptian «Al-Gamaat al-Islamiya», «Al-Jidah», the Algerian «Islamic Salvation Front», the Pakistani «Jamaat al-Fukra», «Harakat al-Ansar», the Palestinian «HAM», «Islamic Jihad», Lebanese «Hezbollah», international «Al Qaeda», «World Jihad Front» and others that form a global terrorist network created in 2011 [1: 114].

The main significant problem in the activities of these organizations is the spontaneity and a lack of consistency in the blows inflicted by them. Therefore, it is very difficult to predict the exact time and place of the attack, and accordingly to prevent the occurrence of the incident itself. In view of this, no military-political organisation, including NATO, with a US superpower in its ranks, is able to defeat terrorism.

Moreover, the turning point in the approach to understanding the phenomenon of terrorism was the day of September 11, 2001, when a famous tragedy occurred in the United States with two «twin» office buildings. The fact that this has happened has forced the whole world to rethink the problem, describing it as global, given that even a country with powerful armed forces and advanced intelligence such as the United States has failed to prevent a terrorist attack of such big scale.

The next two interrelated threats are hybrid and information wars. The former by its nature does not exist without the latter, while the information war takes place as an independent unit. For a better understanding of these two concepts, we turn to their definitions. American Lt. Col. Daniel Lasika describes a hybrid warfare as a fusion of different methods and theories of war by waging it at different levels and in different areas, combining many actors scattered in time and space to achieve the main military goal [6: 3]. The phenomenon of a hybrid warfare should be fully understood as a set of classic military measures, along with the use of information weapons and manifestations of terrorism.

Both of the above phenomena can have a significant impact on international relations no less than terrorism. In an environment with a high penetration of information tools of the hostile subject, it is extremely difficult for the recipients of information in the face of ordinary citizens to obtain accurately verified information and real facts. In particular, this is almost impossible to do in an environment where the vast majority of media resources in the area are also controlled by another party that is clearly not interested in delivering quality materials.

The last component of the list of new threats is the concept of potential danger in cyberspace, which was formed as such in 2013 at the request of the European Parliament. Therefore, the European Commission officially introduced an approach that extends the existing laws to cyberspace, equating it to air, land, sea and space [9: 36]. The very task of building a system of international protection in cyberspace is a serious challenge for the international community, and therefore, accordingly, this component certainly affects the further development of international relations. Creating a cybersecurity infrastructure is too large a process, as the variability of digital harm is too wide. This can be just a cyber attack without the use of physical force, and the use of hybrid technologies involving drones in combat [9: 11].

In the 21st century, in the post-Cold War era, the concept of international security has been expanded from a purely military interpretation to a broader understanding that includes economic, social, political and economic aspects [4].

In order to strengthen international security in the face of potential threats posed by terrorism and organized crime, the international community has resorted to the

creation of a transnational police [7: 128]. The Interpol International Police exchanges information across borders, and this cooperation has been greatly enhanced by the advent of the Internet and the ability to instantly transmit documents, video and audio materials, as well as photographs around the world.

Since the end of the Cold War, it has seemed that new threats have replaced old ones. In fact, they have simply reached a decisive role in influencing the functioning of international relations as a whole, requiring a certain reaction from the major players. After 1991, the classical strategy in Europe, defined by a threatening opponent, partially lost its significance [5].

The justification for this was the disappearance of the communist bloc, which allowed the progressive integration of Eastern Europe into the European community. This was a direct indication of the rapid decline in the risk of nuclear war due to the total confrontation directly with the Cold War dimension.

The threat itself did not disappear, but at least that dimension of it has exhausted itself. In addition, the collapse of the Soviet Union led to a transformation of the role of the North Atlantic Alliance, otherwise the organization would simply lose the meaning of its existence. NATO retains its importance as a security structure, but is no longer responsible for the need to join forces to protect the capitalist world in the event of communist expansion. Within the European Union, the revival of expansionist or revanchist nationalism is also virtually impossible. Therefore, in the absence of a clearly identified enemy, the alliance had to reconsider its mission.

Considering collective security from the point of view of European integration, which, given the political course, is relevant for Ukraine, security and defense remain very diverse and divergent. There are at least five levels of co-operation in this area: the pan-European level, represented by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the Council of Europe; the level of the European Union embodied in the Common Foreign and Security Policy, as well as the European Security and Defense Policy, and the level of enhanced cooperation [5].

The latter, in particular, includes the Eastern Partnership program, which is extremely important for the West to preserve and expand its diplomatic space. Moreover, in modern conditions, NATO is able to show its importance and effectiveness in the framework of enhanced cooperation between the EU and the US, which is most pronounced in the fight against terrorism.

Conclusion. Examining the current challenges in the field of modern international security, we can identify such important components as terrorism, information and hybrid wars, as well as the risks associated with the possibility of harming a subject remotely, the way of working in cyberspace, which, of course, requires the world community to look for new ways to counter those phenomena and problems that are now, at the request of time, a priority.

With the process of replacing the problems of the previous era with the latest threats, the world community is resorting to various measures aimed at overcoming such factors. The role of competent organizations created in the framework of cooperation of international actors and delegated to address relevant issues is crucial.

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