ORIGINAL

The role of state institutions in the formation of security policy during potential military conflicts

El papel de las instituciones estatales en la formación de la política de seguridad durante posibles conflictos militares

Oleksandr Kuchyk[1] , Olena Berezovska-Chmil[2] ✉, Mykola Gnatyshyn[3] , Mykhailo Moskaliuk[4] , Ivo Svoboda[5]

[1]Department of International Relation and Diplomacy, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv. Lviv, Ukraine.
[2]Department of Political Institutions and Processes, Faculty of History, Political Science and International Relations, Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University. Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine.
[3]Political Institutions and Processes, Faculty of History, Politology and International Relations, Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University. Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine.
[4]Department of Politology, Faculty of History, Politology and International Relations, Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University. Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine.
[5]Security Management Studies, AMBIS. Praha, Česka Republika.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: the role of state institutions in the formation of security policy during potential military conflicts is the key to ensuring global stability and a proactive response to world peace threats.
Objective: to analyse the influence of state institutions on international security policy in light of hybrid wars and innovative methods of conflict.
Method: the philosophical approach is aimed at the moral responsibility of the government to its citizens and the justification of the use of force from an ethical point of view. The article demonstrates that adapting state institutions to contemporary challenges, such as cyberthreats and hybrid technologies, contributes to strengthening global security and stability. The analysis is based on using linear regression to forecast the armament of leading countries in the military sphere and potential conflicts in the future.
Results: the results obtained through linear regression predict a 20% increase in military industry and an escalation of potential military conflicts.
Conclusions: the philosophical significance of the article lies in the study of the fundamental role of state institutions as bearers of the moral authority of adaptive security policy. Further research suggests delving into the philosophical foundations of creating a global security architecture.

Keywords: State Institutions; Security Policy; Military Conflicts; Global Security; Hybrid Wars; Cyberthreats; International Cooperation; Defensive Strategies; Moral Principles; Ethical Standards.

RESUMEN

Introducción: el papel de las instituciones estatales en la formación de la política de seguridad durante posibles conflictos militares es clave para garantizar la estabilidad global y una respuesta proactiva a las amenazas a la paz mundial.
Objetivo: analizar la influencia de las instituciones estatales en la política de seguridad internacional a la luz de las guerras híbridas y los métodos innovadores de conflicto.

Método: el enfoque filosófico se dirige a la responsabilidad moral del gobierno ante sus ciudadanos y a la justificación del uso de la fuerza desde un punto de vista ético. El artículo demuestra que la adaptación de las instituciones estatales a los retos contemporáneos, como las ciberamenazas y las tecnologías híbridas, contribuye a reforzar la seguridad y la estabilidad mundiales. El análisis se basa en el uso de la regresión lineal para predecir el armamento de los países líderes en el ámbito militar y los posibles conflictos en el futuro.

Resultados: los resultados obtenidos mediante regresión lineal predicen un aumento del 20% en la industria militar y una escalada de los potenciales conflictos militares.

Conclusiones: la importancia filosófica del artículo radica en el estudio del papel fundamental de las instituciones estatales como portadoras de la autoridad moral de la política de seguridad adaptativa. Investigaciones posteriores sugieren profundizar en los fundamentos filosóficos de la creación de una arquitectura de seguridad global.

Palabras clave: Instituciones Estatales; Política de Seguridad; Conflictos Militares; Seguridad Global; Guerras Híbridas; Ciberamenazas; Cooperación Internacional; Estrategias Defensivas; Principios Morales; Normas Éticas.

INTRODUCTION

The war in Ukraine has become a critical test for global security, demonstrating how rapidly a local conflict in Eastern Europe can intensify other geopolitical issues and impact international relations as a whole. The military conflict has highlighted existing differences between the West, Russia, the United States, and China, prompting a reassessment of security concepts, alliances, and defence strategies at the global level. Furthermore, the strengthening of the military-industrial complex is likely to pose new and complex geopolitical challenges for the world. Competition among leading countries, according to Lowy Institute Asia Power Index,[1] is likely to intensify through hybrid warfare and changes in the political environment. This escalation of tensions has created a need for countries around the world to re-evaluate their military budget strategies, the role of the military-industrial complex, and the limitations of international law and diplomacy as the primary means of conflict resolution.

The escalation of religious tensions and disputed territories in various parts of the world continues to perpetuate conflicts with deep historical roots and complex ethnic and cultural contexts.[2] Theories of security and their application in war conditions consist of variable approaches to ensuring national security.[3] They are based on the principles of justice, law and moral obligations of the state. The active buildup of the military-industrial complex in the Far East countries is intensifying potential conflicts with the United States, indicating a growing militarisation of global politics and economy. The global movement of militarism plunges the world into a dystopian race for technological rearmament, where the development of the latest defence systems becomes an expression of deep fears and existential threats. They lead to increased risks of escalating current conflicts and the emergence of new ones. The competition emphasises the need to rethink traditional approaches to international dialogue and resolving territorial disputes, where radical innovative thinking is required from state institutions. Moral responsibility to humanity comes to the fore as military conflicts bring civilisation closer to self-destruction.

The functioning of state institutions in the modern geopolitical space is focused on countering current challenges, which is ineffective both diplomatically and militarily. The change in the overall paradigm of global security, caused by the increase in proxy wars, digital aggression, and the need to protect critical infrastructure, forces state institutions to review their strategies and methods of work. The current development of new forms of international interaction, strengthening mechanisms of collective security, and integrating the private sector and civil society into decision-making processes are key factors in maintaining peace. Government structures face ethical dilemmas when making decisions relating to the protection of national interests and the further development of geopolitics. Cooperation between state institutions and international organisations becomes evident to effectively address complex challenges based on the use of democratic values, but it requires innovative methods and rapid responses that correspond to reality.

Conducting hybrid forms of warfare and using innovative technologies is becoming the new norm in modern conflicts. In practice, global security institutions do not contribute to developing appropriate strategies and response mechanisms, casting doubt on their authority and potential ability to mitigate military conflicts. The intensification of cyberthreats and the use of information technologies for disinformation campaigns require state institutions to have technical, legal, and militaristic instruments to protect national security. Security policy covers a wide range of measures aimed at protecting the state from threats. When developing it, it is necessary to consider the moral principles and ethical standards governing the use of military force. The

establishment of state institutions focusing on a complex of measures to counter potential military conflicts underscores the urgent need for international cooperation in developing common standards and protocols in the defense sphere. The adaptation of global security institutions to existing realities becomes the main factor in ensuring peace and stability in the face of the increasing intensity of the arms race and the willingness to resolve geopolitical aspects through military means, leading to unpredictability in international relations and undermining their integrity.

The study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of how state institutions can effectively shape and implement security policies to address potential military conflicts and enhance global stability. To achieve this aim, the study will address the following main objectives: 1. To investigate the relationship between the ontological structure and the practical functioning of state institutions and their ability to respond adequately to threats to international security. 2. To assess the military potential of leading countries and forecast possible changes in the global security paradigm that affect the strategies and methods of operation of state institutions. 3. To develop recommendations for optimising the role of state institutions in countering potential military threats and ensuring global security, including proposals for the implementation of innovative approaches, normative and legal reforms, and international cooperation.

Literature review

The role of state institutions in shaping security policy during potential military conflicts is a subject of intense analysis and debate within the scientific community. The study[4] focuses on assessing the effectiveness of existing international security mechanisms, studying the impact of globalisation on state military policy, and developing strategies to reduce the risk of conflict escalation. Darajati[5] argues that the increasing interdependence of countries requires state institutions to develop flexible and innovative approaches to security. According to Alraja et al.[6], state institutions are designed to strengthen international cooperation and diplomacy but are not sufficiently effective in the context of geopolitical conflicts. Leisering[7] emphasises the importance of reforming the United Nations and other international organisations to improve their ability to effectively respond to new security challenges, cyber threats, and hybrid warfare. Braut-Hegghammer[8] analyses the importance of technological progress in shaping military strategy and security policy, taking into consideration the fact that innovations can both enhance and reduce threats to global stability. The expert opinion[9] on using unmanned aerial vehicles and cyber operations in military conflicts urges state institutions to develop new rules and regulations to govern their use.

Bajpai and Laksmana[10] explore the relationship between states' military strength and their ability to influence international politics, pointing to the need to balance developing military capabilities and obligations under international arms control agreements. Oppermann[11] focuses on analysing strategic alliances and their impact on global security, as cooperation between countries helps to prevent conflicts and reduce military tensions. According to Sokolovska,[12] the importance of regional security organisations in shaping collective responses to threats is a key theme in academic work and should be reformed to meet contemporary challenges. Gamlen et al.[13] discuss the role of state institutions in developing international humanitarian law and its application in the legal dimension of armed conflicts, emphasising the need to protect civilian populations and limit the use of weapons of mass destruction. According to Scobell,[14] state security institutions should contribute to developing the military-industrial complex and form effective militarisations.

Guchua[15] focuses on integrating international norms and standards into national security strategies, highlighting the importance of global cooperation and international agreements in preventing military conflicts. The study[16] highlights the opportunities and challenges associated with reforming the United Nations and other international institutions, as increasing their effectiveness in addressing global security issues involves changing the legal paradigm and reducing bureaucracy. The article[17] describes the impact of military-technological progress on international relations and security, which could alter the balance of power on the world stage. Elnaiem et al.[18] argue that developing the defence industry requires adaptation from state institutions, especially the proliferation of autonomous combat systems. The study[19] examines the role of political and economic unions in countering potential military conflicts using monetary instruments of influence. Mola[20] lays the groundwork for developing international initiatives on disarmament and arms control, including creating international inspections and a transparency system in the field of military expenditures and arms development. The practical research[21] will help reduce the risk of military escalation and create conditions for peaceful conflict resolution. Therefore, the literature review emphasises state institutions' complexity in ensuring global security. It demands that they respond to current challenges and anticipate future threats to develop comprehensive strategies for their neutralisation.

METHOD
Type of Study

The study is a mixed-methods analysis that combines qualitative and quantitative approaches to evaluate

the role of state institutions in shaping global security strategies. The philosophical analysis is complemented by statistical tools to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the topic. It includes both theoretical exploration and empirical evaluation, allowing replication of the study for further validation or adaptation.

Universe and Sample
The study's universe encompasses global state institutions and nations with significant military potential. The sample is divided into two categories:
State Institutions: Includes organizations such as the United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), European Union (EU), and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
Countries: Focuses on nations with substantial military resources and global influence, including the United States, China, Russia, India, Japan, South Korea, and North Korea.
This categorization facilitated a nuanced analysis of the interplay between state institutions and national strategies in addressing global security challenges.

Data Collection
Data collection relied on secondary sources, including:
- Official reports and publications from the sampled institutions and countries.
- Historical and current statistical datasets regarding military capabilities and institutional activities.
- Academic journals and credible news sources addressing global security and international relations.

Content analysis of policy documents and treaties was conducted to assess diplomatic initiatives and institutional mechanisms, while statistical data provided quantitative insights into military development.

Instruments Used to Collect Data
Linear Regression Models: Applied to forecast the development of militaristic potential over the next five years (2024-2028).
Statistical Tools: Utilized to analyze arms development potential and its impact on international stability.
Content Analysis Framework: Used for qualitative assessment of the strategies and actions of state institutions.

Statistical Processing
Quantitative data were processed using statistical analysis and linear regression to identify trends in military potential and their implications for global security. Predictive modeling was employed to project changes in military dynamics, helping formulate recommendations to prevent potential conflicts.

Qualitative Methods
Qualitative analysis was conducted through content analysis of policy documents, institutional strategies, and diplomatic initiatives. A deductive approach was used to assess how state institutions function and their alignment with ethical principles and global security goals.

Ethical Considerations
The study adhered to ethical principles, ensuring objectivity, impartiality, and confidentiality in data collection and analysis. All conclusions were derived from reliable sources, emphasizing the promotion of peace and international stability. We are maintained a high standard of professional ethics, focusing on recommendations that strengthen global security.

Practical Significance
The methodology provides a replicable framework for evaluating the role of state institutions in global security, combining statistical precision with philosophical depth. This approach ensures actionable insights into the challenges and opportunities in mitigating potential military conflicts.

RESULTS
After the end of the Second World War, a number of state institutions were created to ensure peace and stability on the international stage, among which the United Nations (UN) and its specialised agencies became key figures in shaping the post-war world order. The security policy philosophy emphasises state institutions' moral and ethical obligations. One of the key concepts is the theory of just war (jus ad bellum), which defines the conditions under which the use of military force can be justified. This includes the principles of legitimate authority, just cause, proportionality and last resort. Over time, the effectiveness of these institutions has

faced significant challenges due to changes in global geopolitics, disagreements between major powers, and the rise of local conflicts.

An urgent issue today is the adaptation of global organisations to new realities, including the powerful development of the global military-industrial complex. The war in Ukraine revealed a crisis in the effectiveness of international law and security systems and called into question the very foundations on which they were built. This forces us to rethink the role of international institutions as moral and political subjects capable of influencing the resolution of global crises. The search for new approaches to ensuring stability and peace in the face of changing geopolitical dynamics should become a new strategic priority for state institutions, given the emergence of several global military leaders, as detailed in table 1.

Table 1. List of top 10 strongest militaries of the world 2023

Rank	Country	Power Index (PwrIndx)
1	United States	0,0712
2	Russia	0,0714
3	China	0,0722
4	India	0,1025
5	United Kingdom	0,1435
6	South Korea	0,1505
7	Pakistan	0,1694
8	Japan	0,1711
9	France	0,1848
10	Italy	0,1973

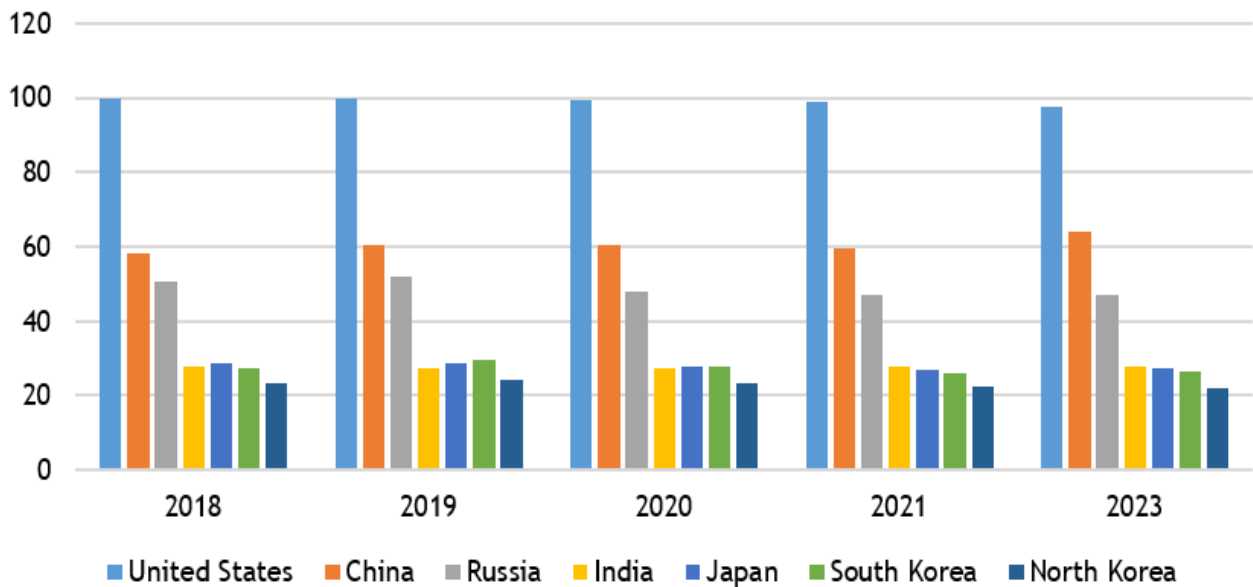**Source:** compiled based on the PW live report[22]

In the modern world, the escalation of geopolitical competition among leading states – the United States, China, and Russia - is becoming increasingly complex and multifaceted, unfolding on financial, political, and military fronts. Numerous ethical dilemmas related to human rights and humanitarian norms arise when forming security policies. Finding a balance between the protection of national security and compliance with the state's moral obligations to citizens and the international community is an important task. Enhanced competition is characterised by the absence of direct military confrontation between major powers, and instead involves a wide range of intermediary countries and indirect methods of conflict. Indirect confrontation between Iran and Britain over the capture of trade routes by the Houthis in Yemen, the war in Ukraine as the new means of confrontation between Russia, China, and Western European countries along with the United States, in addition to military actions in Israel and tension around Taiwan, are key points of geopolitical confrontation. This is where the struggle for influence over commodity markets and reorientation towards global leadership is carried out through proxy wars and other forms of indirect aggression.

Furthermore, the activities of global institutions created to ensure peace and stability demonstrate their absolute inefficiency in the face of new challenges, requiring a radical revision of approaches to global security. Philosophical reflection focuses on humanitarian law and human rights issues in war conditions. There is an ethical dilemma between the need to protect national security and the obligation to respect the rights of the civilian population during hostilities. There is a need to strengthen military power and modernise weapons, which should go hand in hand with intensifying diplomatic efforts. These two directions should complement each other and not exclude, creating the synergy between the military-industrial complex and diplomacy to achieve stability and peaceful conflict resolution. The current state of military development is depicted in figure 1, characterising the most powerful militaristic countries.

Using the data from figure 1, it is possible to create a forecast regarding the development and distribution of land, sea, and air combat vehicles over the next five years in global military architecture using linear regression. The growth of investments in high-tech platforms, unmanned aerial vehicles, and cyber defence systems, as well as the modernisation of traditional types of weapons, reveals a philosophical shift in the understanding of military power. They are returning weight to the country's military strategic capabilities and reorienting the focus of state institutions on providing high-quality, technologically advanced solutions. The shift from a quantitative to a qualitative dimension in defence emphasises the adaptation of state institutions to the new global security paradigm, where technological advantage becomes a determining factor in solving moral, religious and existential aspects of international relations.

The projected data on the prospects of leading countries, which may catalyse future military conflicts, is depicted in figure 2.

Weapons and Platform, score

Figure 1. Weapons and platform. Land, maritime, and air warfare assets and capabilities 2018-2023, score (1-100)
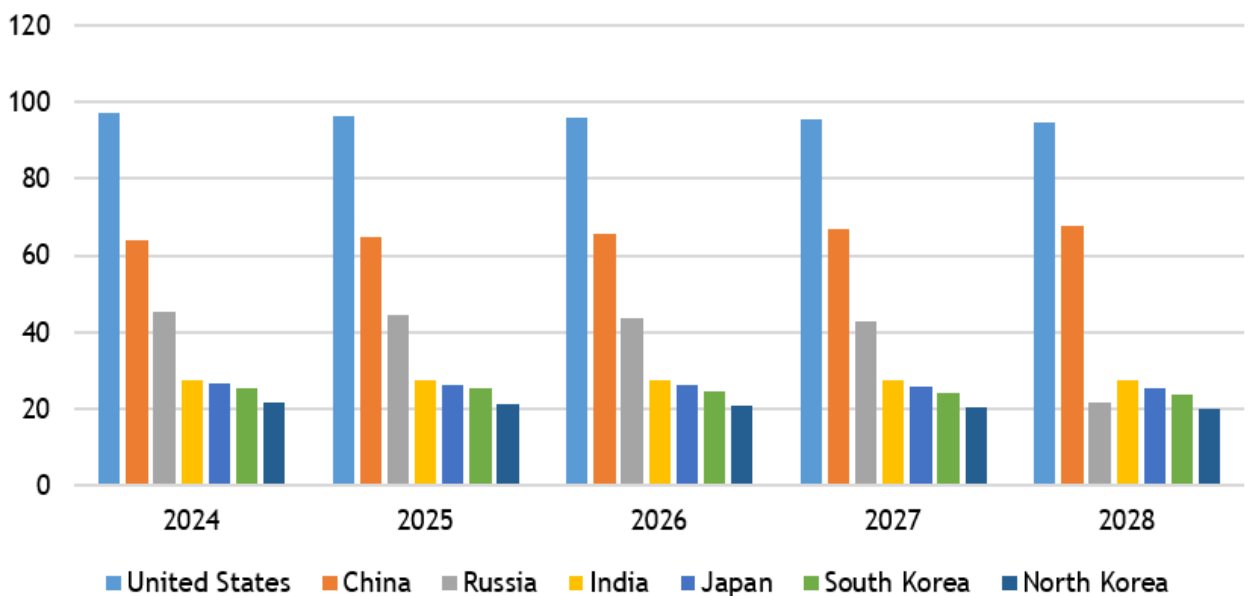
Weapons and Platform, score

Figure 2. Weapons and platform. Land, maritime and air warfare assets and capabilities 2024-2028, score (1-100)

The analysis of trends in the development of global military power and balance using linear regression indicates a significant strengthening of China and the United States, which are becoming even more significant players on the international stage. The prospects have the potential to change global strategy, increasing the risks of potential military conflicts, especially in key points of acute geopolitical tensions such as Taiwan. Therefore, the role of global security is becoming increasingly important, requiring the international community to find new ways to ensure stability based on mutual understanding, cooperation, and effective international dialogue. The concept of cosmopolitan ethics emphasises the importance of international cooperation and solidarity. States should strive to achieve global security, considering the interests and rights of other countries and peoples, which helps prevent the escalation of conflicts and promote lasting peace. The matter of peace and the establishment of fair and effective conditions, taking into account the interests of all parties, poses the task of active transformation to world leaders in changing conditions and cooperation for peaceful coexistence

and development in an environment of growing global tension.

The increasing military confrontation between major powers in the modern world underscores the risk of escalation, potentially leading to nuclear war and threatening humanity. While technological progress has brought significant advances in medicine, communications, and other areas of life, it has also spawned new forms of warfare, including cybernetic technologies and automated weapons systems. Progress opens up a philosophical dilemma because technologies that are designed to improve life become instruments of destruction, creating new threats to global security. Traditional deterrence mechanisms may be powerless in the face of new, destructive challenges facing the world community. Therefore, the involvement and reformation of state institutions and the strengthening of global dialogue through UN platforms have become critically important for maintaining peace in the conditions of a changed reality. A peaceful strategy requires the global community to recognise new realities and develop new approaches to ensuring peace and stability, incorporating both traditional and innovative conflict resolution methods. The main potential pathways for state institutions in developing security policy are depicted in table 2.

Table 2. Potential pathways for resolving military conflicts by global state institutions			
Global institution	Role in security policy development	Main functions	Possible pathways for resolving current conflicts
United Nations (UN)	The central body of global governance aimed at maintaining peace and security.	Peacekeeping missions, mediation in conflict resolution, sanctions against aggressors.	Strengthening peacekeeping missions, intensifying diplomatic efforts to mediate between conflict parties, imposing sanctions to stop aggression.
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	Military alliance ensuring collective security of its members.	Defense planning, joint military exercises, response to security threats.	Increasing aid to countries under aggression, supporting defense efforts, and providing a platform for peace talks.
European Union (EU)	Political and economic union working on security and defense issues through a common foreign policy.	Defense and security cooperation, diplomatic initiatives, economic sanctions.	Providing economic and humanitarian aid to affected regions, increasing diplomatic pressure on aggressors, facilitating peaceful negotiations.
Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	Intergovernmental organisation aimed at strengthening peace, democracy, and stability in Europe.	Conflict monitoring, promotion of democracy and human rights, mediation and negotiations.	Activation of monitoring missions, providing a platform for dialogue between parties, using mediation tools to achieve peace.
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Regional organisation promoting political and economic stability in Southeast Asia.	Promoting peaceful resolution of regional conflicts, security cooperation.	Strengthening regional integration and cooperation, mediation and peaceful dispute resolution through regional forums and negotiations.

The creation of new systems of collective security that could effectively respond to global challenges and conflicts is an urgent task for the international community. Moral and ethical principles play a key role in making decisions aimed at ensuring peace and stability. Such a strategy involves strengthening existing institutions and creating new mechanisms capable of resolving conflicts peacefully and ensuring long-term stability. Special attention should be paid to developing international agreements regulating the use of advanced military technologies and autonomous weapon systems to prevent their abuse. It is important to expand dialogue between countries at various levels, including state and non-state institutions, to develop comprehensive strategies that take into account various aspects of security and development. The success of the security sphere depends on the international community's ability to compromise and cooperate, as well as its readiness to adopt innovative solutions to counteract contemporary threats.

The influence of democratic and liberal countries on the international stage, which is based on the pursuit of high-quality policies at the level of state institutions through economic approaches, proves to be insufficient due to its lack of transparency, which casts doubt on its effectiveness. Internal political disagreements, bureaucratic obstacles, and the lack of clear strategic guidelines create the conditions for a chaotic state of governance. In such a situation, a profound philosophical dilemma arises as to whether humanity is capable of moving from reactive passivity to active creation of order. Strengthening global security and stability requires new ethical leadership that will take responsibility for shaping adaptive international politics. Implementation

is possible as a result of the transformation of the very approach to diplomacy and military affairs, where intensive investments in new technologies, development of the military-industrial complex, and strengthening of real diplomacy become tools not for fighting, but for creating a more harmonious and just world order.

The activation of democratic countries should be accompanied by the consolidation of international law, and support for global dialogue and cooperation, which corresponds to the commitment to the ideals of democracy and human rights and makes the establishment of a just and secure world possible.

DISCUSSION

Modern academic discussions regarding the role of state institutions in shaping security policies during potential military conflicts have a dual perspective on the integration of international norms into national security strategies. According to Smal and Wieprow[23] research indicates the necessity for broad cooperation among various international institutions for a more effective response to military threats. The hypothesis of Hlazova et al.[24] is confirmed that technological progress is changing the landscape of international security, as noted in the results obtained, since technological potential stimulates the search for new legal, diplomatic, and militaristic solutions. According to Hunter et al.[25] the role of regional security alliances is key in shaping collective responses to threats, but the conducted research outlined that contemporary alliances are ineffective and require qualitative modernisation. The findings align with the assertions of Reynolds[26] emphasising the strategic importance of developing the military-industrial complex and strengthening diplomacy, as the lack of effective international legal frameworks should be compensated for by defence infrastructure, including diplomatic efforts. Similarly, in line with Pavlenko et al.[27] the research has identified the need for a clear definition of moral and legal standards in military operations and strengthening the role of diplomatic efforts to mitigate potential conflicts.

The results of Paudel et al.[28] and Zarubei et al.[29] indicate the need for a global security context to develop common principles that could guide the use of advanced technologies for military purposes. In contrast to Jing et al.[30] the findings indicate a transformation and strengthening of geopolitical leaders in the military sphere and the proliferation of proxy wars for the interests of leading powers.

Our findings support the article by Aguilar[31] as they indicate the critical role of state institutions in shaping and implementing security policy as a collective global security strategy, taking into account the interests of all parties. According to Johnson[32] state institutions reflect the growing need for flexible and dynamic economic and environmental security approaches, which form the basis for modern military conflicts. Comparing the obtained results with the data from the study of Jmaii et al.[33] confirms a general trend toward increasing dependence on international coordination and cooperation in security matters and the proliferation of geopolitical confrontation through proxy wars. Bachiieva[34] highlight the importance of developing structured pedagogical content and research methods training. Which provides a foundation for understanding how state institutions can systematically approach the formulation. Thus, the research confirms the importance of existing state institutions but points to their inefficiency and the further strengthening of geopolitical military leaders, which requires strengthening diplomatic relations and developing their military-industrial complex to prevent humanitarian and civilisational catastrophes through intense military conflicts.

CONCLUSION

Thus, state institutions play a critically important role in shaping security policy during potential military conflicts, ensuring stability and peace on the international stage. Moral and ethical principles play a key role in making decisions aimed at ensuring peace and stability.

The intensification of military confrontation and the growing threat of nuclear war requires state institutions to respond to current challenges, forecast future threats, and develop effective strategies to neutralise them.

The problems and global challenges faced by state institutions in potential military conflicts are complex due to the trend of proxy wars. Current trends cover many philosophical and practical issues, ranging from ensuring collective security to developing the latest conflict resolution systems. The problem of adapting to rapid technological progress and cyber threats, which undermine traditional security principles, is intensifying.

Considering current challenges, necessary measures should strengthen international cooperation and reform state institutions to improve their effectiveness. The primary task is developing and implementing new mechanisms of collective security that can effectively respond to global challenges and threats.

Key to this is supporting dialogue and diplomacy as the primary instruments for conflict resolution, which requires state institutions to be flexible, open to cooperation, and ready for compromises. It remains important to activate democratic and liberal countries in shaping a multilateral security policy based on the principles of human rights, democracy, and international law.

REFERENCES
1. Lowy Institute Asia Power Index. Weapons and platform. Land, maritime and air warfare assets and

capabilities, score. [Internet]. 2023. Available from: https://power.lowyinstitute.org/data/military-capability/weapons-and-platforms/

2. Chernets V, Stadnyk M, Marukhovska-Kartunova O, Kolybabiuk S, Svorak S. The impact of Russian military aggression on the establishment of a new Ukrainian political nation. Cuestiones Políticas. 2023;41(78):357-373. https://doi.org/10.46398/cuestpol.4178.25

3. Serohin V, Serohina S, Harashchuk I, Lialiuk O, Kopotun I. The role of state control in the implementation of legislation on local self-government. Pakistan J Criminol. 2024;16(1): 145-159. https://doi.org/10.62271/pjc.16.1.145.159

4. Byelikova M, Bezkhlibna A, Polyezhayev Y, Zaytseva V, Pukhalska H. Informational and digital business security in tourism as a component of the coastal region competitiveness, in Semenov A, Yepifanova I, Kajanová J, Eds, Data-Centric Business and Applications. Cham: Springer, 2024, pp. 117–145. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-54012-7_6

5. Darajati MR. Strengthening the maritime security system in realising Indonesia as the global maritime fulcrum. Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum Dan Keadilan. 2022;10(2):420-435. https://doi.org/10.29303/ius.v10i2.1026

6. Alraja MN, Butt UJ, Abbod M. Information security policies compliance in a global setting: An employee's perspective. Comput Secur. 2023;129. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cose.2023.103208

7. Leisering L. Global social security policy. In: Understanding Global Social Policy. Bristol: Policy Press, 2023:319–344. https://doi.org/10.56687/9781447358060-020

8. Braut-Hegghammer M. Proliferating bias? American political science, Nuclear weapons, and global security. J Global Secur Stud. 2019;4(3):384–392. https://doi.org/10.1093/jogss/ogz025

9. Abay KA, Breisinger C, Glauber J, Kurdi S, Laborde D, Khalid S. The Russia-Ukraine war: Implications for global and regional food security and potential policy responses. Global Food Secur. 2023;36:2023. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2023.100675

10. Bajpai K, Laksmana EA. Asian conceptions of international order: What Asia wants. Int Affairs. 2023;99(4):1371–1381. https://doi.org/10.1093/ia/iiad165

11. Oppermann B. Enhancing US global competitiveness through women, peace, and security. Parameters. 2023;53(1):29–45. https://doi.org/10.55540/0031-1723.3202

12. Sokolovska O. Global nuclear security: Current policy emphasis. National Technical University of Ukraine J. Polit Sci. Sociol. Law. 2023;1(57):128–134. https://doi.org/10.20535/2308-5053.2023.1(57).280813

13. Gamlen A, Cummings ME, Vaaler PM. Explaining the rise of diaspora institutions. J Ethn Migr Stud. 2019;45(4):492–516. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1409163

14. Scobell A. China's minimalist global military posture: Great power lite? Asian Secur. 2023;19(1):1–25. https://doi.org/10.1080/14799855.2023.2178084

15. Guchua A. Nato's role in the policy of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and global security: A short overview. J Liberty Int Affairs. 2023;9(2):495-506. https://doi.org/10.47305/JLIA2392652g

16. Shumilova O, Tockner K, Sukhodolov A, Khilchevskyi V, Meester L, Stepanenko S, Trokhymenko G, Hernández-Agüero JA, Gleick P. Impact of the Russia–Ukraine armed conflict on water resources and water infrastructure. Nature Sustainabil. 2023;6(5):578–586. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-023-01068-x

17. Márquez-Díaz JE. Technological developments and implications of autonomous military drones: Prospects in global geopolitics. Revista Tecnológica – ESPOL. 202;35(1):137–151. https://doi.org/10.37815/rte.v35n1.1018

18. Elnaiem, A, Mohamed-Ahmed, O, Zumla, A, Mecaskey, J, Charron, N., Abakar, M F., Raji T, Bahalim A, Manikam L, Risk O, Okereke E, Squires N, Nkengasong J, Rüegg SR, Abdel Hamid MM, Osman AY, Kapata N, Alders

R, Heymann DL, … & Dar O. Global and regional governance of one health and implications for global health security. The Lancet. 2023;25:688-704. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(22)01597-5

19. Zhurba O. Role of financial instruments in ensuring liquidity and stability of the currency market of ukraine in the conditions of military conflict. Fin Cred Activity Probl Theory Pract. 2024; 5(58): 38–48. https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.5.58.2024.4471

20. Mola L. The securitisation of international economic law and 'global security': An analysis of the EU law approach through the prism of the common commercial policy. Cambridge Int Law J. 2023;12(1):105–128. https://doi.org/10.4337/cilj.2023.01.07

21. Wegren SK. Challenges to global food security: A policy approach to the 2021–2022 food crisis. World Food Policy. 2023;9(1): 127–148. https://doi.org/10.1002/wfp2.12057

22. PW Live. Top 10 powerful countries in the world by military strength. [internet]. 2024. Available from: https://www.pw.live/exams/defence/top-10-powerful-countries-in-the-world-by-military-strength/

23. Smal T, Wieprow J. Energy security in the context of global energy crisis: Economic and financial conditions. Energies. 2023;16(4). https://doi.org/10.3390/en16041605

24. Hlazova S, Vusyk H, Lipycn V, Pavlyk N, Kovalenko N. Status of the Ukrainian language in the context of Global challenges and military aggression (Based on the material of the Modern English-Language Press). World J Eng Languag. 2023;13(2):242–247. https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v13n2p242

25. Hunter LY, Albert CD, Henningan C, Rutland J. The military application of artificial intelligence technology in the United States, China, and Russia and the implications for global security. Defense Secur Anal. 2023;39(2):207–232. https://doi.org/10.1080/14751798.2023.2210367

26. Reynolds C. Global health security and weapons of mass destruction chapter. In: Advanced Sciences and Technologies for Security Applications. Cham: Springer, 2020, pp. 187–207. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-23491-1_9

27. Pavlenko T, Korabel M. The national security field under conditions of armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine in 2022. J Geography, Polit Soc. 2022;12;3:51–58. https://doi.org/10.26881/jpgs.2022.3.05

28. Paudel D, Neupane RC, Sigdel S, Poudel P, Khanal AR. COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and conflicts on agriculture: A trio of challenges to global food security. Sustainability (Switzerland). 2023;15(10):8280. https://doi.org/10.3390/su15108280

29. Zarubei V, Kuibida A, Kozhna A, Vdovichena L, Varenia N. Modeling and technology of public administration of socio-economic security for digitalization. Int J Managem. 2020;11(3):143-154. https://doi.org/10.34218/IJM.11.3.2020.016

30. Jing L, Ma Y, Zhong Y. The core content and practical approach of China's global security initiative. Pac I J. 2023;6(1):07–11. https://doi.org/10.55014/pij.v6i1.324

31. Aguilar SLC. European Union military operations and global security: Ambitions and reality. Revista Brasileira de Estudos de Defesa. 2023;9(2):167-195. https://doi.org/10.26792/rbed.v9n2.2022.75266

32. Johnson MF. Strong (green) institutions in weak states: Environmental governance and human (in)security in the global South. World Dev. 2019;122:433–445. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.06.010

33. Jmaii A, Zaafouri N. New insights into the impact of global security on economic growth: The case of Tunisia. Int J Soc Econ. 2023;51(1):18-30. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-02-2023-0082

34. Bachiieva L, Babichev A, Kovalenko O, Yelnykova H, Lazariev M. Developing pedagogical content tasks in research methods training of future vocational teachers, in Auer ME, Cukierman UR, Vendrell Vidal E, Tovar Caro E. Eds, Towards a Hybrid, Flexible and Socially Engaged Higher Education. Cham: Springer, 2024, pp 34–42.

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-53022-7_4

CONFLICT OF INTEREST
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTION
Conceptualization: Oleksandr Kuchyk, Olena Berezovska-Chmil
Data curation: Mykola Gnatyshyn, Mykhailo Moskaliuk
Formal analysis: Ivo Svoboda, Oleksandr Kuchyk
Research: Olena Berezovska-Chmil, Mykola Gnatyshyn
Methodology: Mykhailo Moskaliuk, Ivo Svoboda
Project management: Oleksandr Kuchyk, Mykola Gnatyshyn
Resources: Olena Berezovska-Chmil, Mykhailo Moskaliuk
Software: Ivo Svoboda, Mykola Gnatyshyn
Supervision: Oleksandr Kuchyk, Olena Berezovska-Chmil
Validation: Olena Berezovska-Chmil, Ivo Svoboda,
Display: Ivo Svoboda, Mykola Gnatyshyn
Drafting - original draft: Oleksandr Kuchyk, Mykhailo Moskaliuk
Writing - proofreading and editing: Olena Berezovska-Chmil, Mykola Gnatyshyn