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International relations in the context of global challenge of modernity

Globalization processes have a more significant impact on countries' international and national security. These processes are leading to fundamental transformations within the increasingly dynamic and necessary international security environment. The unresolved global issues of modernity also bring a new dimension to the concept of threats to national security.

The conditions of globalization have considerably changed the modern life of society. They are associated with emerging global threats, global challenges, issues, risks, crises and disasters. In these conditions, planetary international relations, formed as world integrity, have become more important. The new distribution and juxtaposition of political forces change the nature, scope and extent of current challenges, threats and risks. Regional and local security events are becoming increasingly globalized and sophisticated.

Globalization forces states not only to modify their approaches to recognize the essence of new threats and challenges, but also to develop new tools to counteract them. The processes of globalization have become the most important factor affecting the defence and security policies of the world's major countries in the short, medium and long term [1].

It is important to emphasize that the role of the information sector, being an essence of information, use of information, and regulation of the resulting public relations, get significantly increased in the current global challenges on the world stage. Thus, the security of information of society and the state is characterized by the level of protection, and the stability of the main spheres of life destabilizing information influences. This is the state of legal norms and relevant institutions that ensures the constant availability of reliable information for making management and political decisions and the protection of information resources of the state.

There are three levels of information security:

- Individual level (formation of rational, critical thinking based on the principles of freedom of choice);
- Public level (formation of high-quality information-analytical space, pluralism, luggage channeling of information acquisition, independent and powerful mass media, which belong to the national owners);
- State level (information and analytical support for the activities of government agencies, information support for domestic and foreign policy at the international level, system of protection of information with limited access, counteraction to infringements in information sphere, computer crimes) [3].

The notion of information security is closely related to the notion of information threat. Information threat is defined as an internal or external

informational influence that creates a real or potential danger of a change in the intensity or pace of progressive development of society, individuals, or the state. Information threats affect knowledge, information, information resources, and other objects of the information infrastructure of the country.

The main information threat to national security is the threat through the influence on people's awareness, information resources, and information infrastructure. This is to impose a system of values and interests on the citizens, the state, and the public, which are beneficial to another country. The information effect is directed, in essence, at strengthening sovereignty, its self-sufficiency, and independent development. Information threats are a precondition for information warfare. Information warfare is a set of actions and operations aimed at ensuring informational advantage over a potential or real enemy [1].

In turn, informational overpowering is a situation that makes it possible to change the enemy's perception of the real situation and deprive him of the ability to predict future events and influence them. The basis for achieving informational advantage is more rapid acquisition and use of operational information than the enemy can do. The peculiarities of the information war are that:

- It is carried out both during actual combat operations and in peacetime, in crisis situations without official announcement;
- It is impossible to unequivocally determine the start of such a war;
- In information warfare, the front line is absent;
- It is practically impossible to identify the enemy's conduct of information warfare operations. If the facts of such operations are revealed, they remain anonymous;
- Any international legal and moral norms for such warfare are absent;
- Whether or not another country can become an object of information warfare without being aware of it;
- Conditional participants in information warfare may be countries, their intelligence organizations, criminal, terrorist and drug trafficking organizations, commercial firms and individuals who act without malicious intentions [2].

International law is considered to be an important agency for coping with challenges and threats. It has always been recognized as an essential component of the overall security mechanism in the organization of the world order. International law evolves into a complex and holistic system, without changing the quality of the security system in general, and implementation across different spheres during its growth.

In addition, for the practical implementation of its attributions by the international community, there is no effective supervisory authority, able to urge individual international entities or states to comply with the norms of this law. The United Nations Organization is the only instrument of a global nature, but it has lost more and more of its practical ability to fulfill its statutory tasks. The main purpose of this institution is to support international peace and security, implement effective collective actions to remove threats to peace, suppress acts of aggression or other violations of peace, and resolve international disputes by peaceful means.

The system of international security formed in the global space during the last years was repeatedly subjected to serious difficulties. The world was shaken by economic and political crises, social and ethical revolutions with the use of information conflicts [3].

Proceeding from real-life factors, such as the full-scale war of Russia against Ukraine, as well as the impossibility of acting in the norms of international law (analytical speeches of politicians and governmental officials, scientific publications) the international community is collectively responsible for renewing respect for international law and finding lasting solutions to the most serious threats to global peace and security.

Namely, the dynamism and unpredictability of new threats and challenges have forced the governments of many countries to reconsider their traditional approaches to solving their security problems. Globalization forces the states to change not only their approaches to identifying and defining the essence of new threats and challenges, but also to develop new tools for their neutralization. The global community defines a new format of rules and principles adequate to meet the threats and challenges of today's global environment. The need for cooperation and a comparative perspective on countries' information security policies, which are important not only for mutual understanding and respect for each country's position, is being undermined. This is also done to develop common technologies and rules facilitating access to innovative technologies, and providing guarantees of safety.

Therefore, the residual responsibility lies in making every effort to achieve this global security. At the same time, it can be noted that considerable attention is paid to the adaptation of international law and international relations regulation to the real current challenges, and the contours of its strengthening (for example, the system of sanctions against Russia) are defined.

Consequently, the problem of guaranteeing the security of each state is important in the context of the global challenges of our time, lying through the worldwide developments in global security. Only in this case, it is possible to have close or even common interests, the need for implementation of which is determined by the need to find adequate responses to new challenges related to the global problems of humanity.

References

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