

Globalization and Global Security

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Abstract—The concept of "global security" is a fundamental category in the theory of international relations and foreign policy practice. In the face of constantly changing asymmetric risks and threats to the national security of countries, the need to create a collective security system is growing. National security is directly related to international or more precisely global security. Above all, the global security environment is characterized by a rise in non-state and international threats to national security. This article examines the goals, objectives and elements of globalization and global security. The study argues that there cannot be a global security system in which there are no risks and threats to the international community, states and individuals.

Keywords— globalization, global security, global security system, international security, national security.

I. INTRODUCTION

The modern security environment and dynamic changes on a global scale require the use of alternative and modern methods for ensuring national security [8].

National security is a state of the state, the individual and society that changes its essence, in which all important and significant interests for their normal existence, prosperity and development are protected.

It is a set of measures through which the state guarantees the well-being of the individual and society. It includes the prevention of threats, both internal and external, to the protection and well-being of citizens.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study covers scientific research methods, such as:

- indirect observation method – through the study of theoretical sources, publications, regulatory acts and organizational documents, economic and legal analysis for their processing and interpretation;

- a method of retrospection and forecasting to examine the past state and predict future development trends of the problem;
- methods of scientific knowledge, such as theoretical, comparative and factor analysis, as well as generalizations and conclusions based on data from the researched and used sources of information.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The increasing international economic integration, known as "globalization", offers many opportunities. The concept of globalization is increasingly being studied, given its relevance. This so-called process is undoubtedly associated with the word development - borders are open, the Internet allows us to learn everything we need in a second, national markets are open, etc. It offers a number of opportunities. Despite the positive trends outlined by the pace of development of globalization, its existence also triggers negative phenomena, such as international terrorism, cross-border organized crime, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, energy security problems, etc [9]. According to Jean-Marie Guéhenno, one of the most important strategic consequences of globalization is that it changes the nature of threats [6].

Globalization is related to the development of international trade and the global distribution of goods and services, through the reduction of barriers to international trade, such as customs tariffs, export taxes and import quotas, as well as restrictions on the movement of capital and investment. One of the most common views about the consequences of the globalization process is that economic growth and new information technologies will lead, almost automatically, to a new era of global understanding and political stability [7]. The impact of various aspects of globalization (economic, political, cultural, demographic, religious, etc.) on security can be both positive and destructive [6].

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A number of researchers believe that globalization is the process of increasing political, social, economic, technical and cultural interconnections and relationships between individual countries, organizations and people.

This process gives rise to rapid and effective changes in social relations, which in turn predetermine the manifestations of various forms of confrontation or cooperation in international relations. Nowadays, globalization is a major factor determining the directions and pace of national, regional and global development. However, thanks to it, new and new risks and threats appear. On the other hand, it is precisely it that helps to strengthen the security of states. Therefore, global security as a concept is inextricably linked to globalization, and it, in turn, is connected with the goals and objectives of the global security system.

Today, the goals and objectives of the global security system are impossible to resolve outside the global space.

A. Meaning of the category "global security"

The term "global security" or "international security" expresses a basic category widely used both in the study of international relations and in the implementation of international policy.

In implementing a global security policy, it is necessary to achieve a high level of counteraction to asymmetric risks, dangers and threats [5].

The state of security on the global stage can be determined by the presence of several basic elements that drive the global security system.

Maintaining the system of global relations in a state of security and stability depends not only on the effective counteraction to risks and threats of various nature, but also on the creation of conditions for its long-term stability, which is associated with other important elements.

A fundamental element of the global security system is the implementation of a high level of stability and security of international relations and international order, the degree of professionalism in following the norms of international law, the implementation of close ties and interaction between states on a global scale, under conditions of mutual understanding, peace and cooperation [1].

The second important element is the implementation of international policy at the global level under conditions of a high level of caution and predictability regarding the behavior of individual states. This implies clarity, openness and publicity.

It should be noted that a state of complete predictability cannot exist due to the constant change of risks and threats to the security of countries, i.e. some factors disappear on the international scene, others appear. However, the lack of predictability increases the risk factor far beyond reasonable limits, and this in itself leads to uncertainty.

The third element that is necessary to guarantee global security, and hence the security of an individual state, is

the creation of an environment in which there are no intertwined interests, which implies lowering the threshold of possible factors that can provoke conflicts leading to sharp contradictions, threatening world peace and "increasing the force factor" [1].

A fourth important element of the global security system is the creation of an organized structure of international bodies and organizations that can effectively confront existing and growing risks, dangers and threats on the international scene. These bodies and organizations should work in close connection and cooperation with other state organizations at the national level.

If these four main elements are combined, an approximate working definition of the category of "global security" can be given as: A state of relations between states on the global stage, in which a high level of peace, security and cooperation is achieved and effective counteraction to existing risks, dangers and threats is achieved, under conditions of a high degree of predictability, clarity and understanding, and if risks and threats nevertheless appear, there are sufficient grounds that they can be easily reduced, parried or overcome.

Based on the analysis of the constructed definition, it can be concluded that global security contains two aspects of manifestation. On the one hand, it guarantees the security of all states participating in international relations, on the basis of established and existing norms and rules of international law, i.e. of the world as a whole. On the other hand, global security is a guarantor of the stability, independence, sovereignty, prosperity and territorial integrity of each individual state participating in international relations, by guaranteeing the rights, freedoms, protection of vital interests and well-being of the individual and society, i.e. it is a factor for the proper functioning of the lower levels of security - national, group and individual.

It should be noted that in international relations, too, a state of absolute security cannot exist due to the constantly changing asymmetric risks and threats to security. Therefore, global security is called upon to maintain an optimal level of protection of vital interests, in order to guarantee peace, stability and prosperity of states on the world stage, with all available forces and means.

The significance of the category of "global security" is emphasized by the fact that it includes an extremely voluminous content. This applies even to the category of "security" alone.

Security is a basic category and an inherent human value. It is a basic human need and a primary factor for the existence of prosperity and development. Global security is the first, highest level of security. Placing it at the top of the hierarchy also assigns the important importance of guaranteeing the vital interests of the individual state, individual and society. That is why ensuring peace, understanding and cooperation in building foreign policy is "the highest good and the main goal of every state" [3]. In addition to everything else, peace, stability and security

are not only a goal, but also an inherent and inalienable right, guaranteed by the norms of international law.

The pursuit of security and protection is a conscious need, a value and a basic need to which we all strive. Its guarantee is not only an interest, but also an obligation of all those persons, bodies and organizations that are called to protect it. This is where the deepest essence of the concept is rooted. It is a right that no individual can be deprived of.

The strengthening of security protection in all directions and on the territory of all countries around the world is of paramount importance both for international policy and for the national policy of each state. Attempts to destroy peace, unanimity and cooperation, as well as to undermine security on the territory of a given country, region or continent by force are sufficient grounds for decisive countermeasures both at the national and global levels.

Nowadays, the international situation and the way international relations develop create the necessary prerequisites and guidelines for choosing options for action when building a foreign policy strategy of an individual state. International law proclaims security, stability, understanding, cooperation and the resolution of conflicts peacefully, through soft power and means as the highest criteria for making foreign policy decisions. The choice is predetermined by the norms of international law.

Today, every state realizes that the establishment of the principles of peace and security, in relation to constantly changing risks and threats, is impossible in conditions of isolation.

In the modern world, globalization sets the pace of development of the state and society. The changes taking place on a global scale require coordinated interaction and cooperation on the international stage to achieve lasting peace and stability.

The ways to achieve an optimal level of security require the correct determination of the “most likely and preferred scenarios for the development of the global security system in the long term” [4]. Therefore, maintaining the stability and security of states and the world is impossible without the process called globalization.

Globalization invariably accompanies the processes of change and development of states and outlines the necessary ways, methods and means of developing foreign policy. For this reason, the global security system is inextricably linked and cannot exist separately from globalization.

B. Purpose and tasks of globalization and global security

Globalization is a process of deepening and convergence of the processes of interaction in the economy, politics, culture, education, social activities, information development, etc. between individual states in the global space “in the direction of transforming the

purpose of state-territorial borders” [1]. It is associated with a number of turbulent universal changes that impose their positive and negative trends on the development of the individual state. The role played by global security is to manage these changes, modeling them in a way that allows achieving an optimal level of security and stability in relations between states in the international space. On the other hand, the process of managing these changes is possible thanks to the globalization process.

In summary, four main influences of globalization processes on the debate on global security can be identified:

- in terms of the dynamically changing international situation;
- in terms of the domestic policy and foreign policy orientation of the state in the field of security;
- in terms of determining the ways to achieve security.
- in terms of understanding the role of international security [1].

As for the dynamically changing international situation, one of the most discussed concepts is precisely change. The constant change of the security environment, caused by asymmetric dangers, risks and threats, leads to the need for continuous restructuring and conceptualization of strategies for overcoming uncertainties. Thus, the problem of change management becomes a current need today.

Today, the need to build a system of modern ways and methods for protecting both the security of individual states and international security is brought to the fore. This system should be adequate to the continuous restructuring of the challenges, dangers and threats accompanying development.

The need to build effective ways and means through which “to overcome potentially emerging or existing dangers to the vital interests of the countries participating in international relations” [4] comes to the fore.

In terms of the internal policy of states in the field of security, it should be borne in mind that the democratic tradition in itself guarantees the affirmation of the protection of the rights, freedoms and vital interests of the individual and society as supreme values. This corresponds to the understanding of security as a supreme good, which is called upon to ensure their realization.

In terms of the foreign policy orientation of states in the field of security, it should be noted that after the devastating upheavals that humanity experienced in the 20th century, as well as in connection with newly emerging threats to security, states felt the need to maintain lasting peace. In the name of achieving this peace, they partially gave up their sovereignty, in the name of higher goals. Individual countries realized that the spread of new threats and risks to humanity, such as terrorism, international organized crime, trafficking in people, weapons and drugs, the spread of weapons of mass

destruction and wars, have a transnational character. No country is capable of dealing with these factors with its own forces and means.

In recent years, the understanding of the ways to achieve security and stability has also changed significantly. The bitter experience of the two world wars in the twentieth century has forced countries to rethink the forms of action to ensure security. In the current century, the force factor is giving way to the so-called "soft power", characterized by the imposition of sanctions that are not of a military nature - economic, financial, environmental, demographic, informational, cultural and others [3].

In terms of understanding the role of international security, the reasons for the development of the global security system, its essence, as well as the goals and objectives that it sets for itself are important.

In the fight against constantly transforming risks, dangers and threats of a global nature, countries are aware of the need for mutual understanding and cooperation.

C. Purpose and tasks of the global security system

The main goal of the global security system is to counteract the asymmetric risks and threats that are generated, on the one hand, by the processes of globalization, and on the other hand, by the policies of individual states.

One of the main tasks of the global security system is the rejection of aggression as a policy for protecting interests and resolving disputes between states. In our era, for the first time in the history of nations, there is a real opportunity to eliminate war as a means of defense. States are increasingly realizing that war as a means of defending interests always brings more destruction than benefits. Thus, they are reorienting themselves to softer methods, such as negotiations, etc. The modern international situation seeks to establish the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states.

Another main task of the global security system is to build security against an unstable economy and prevent the gap between the rich and the poor from widening. The problem is that world wealth is distributed very unevenly. According to statistics, only 22% of world wealth belongs to developing countries, where, ironically, 80% of the population lives. This uneven distribution leads to a number of problems caused by social discontent. Thus, the tasks of the global security system are added to resolve such as: countering international terrorism, countering international organized crime, reducing illegal migration, countering trafficking in people, weapons and drugs, countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, preventing ethnic and religious enmity, preserving the rights and freedoms of citizens, preserving the rights of peoples to self-determination, etc. Another main task is to prevent threats to environmental security. As a result, various global strategies have been created to limit the harmful effects of human activity, uniting dozens of countries.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The global security system is a dynamic system that characterizes the state of external relations of countries participating in international communication, in which there are no risks and threats to the vital interests of individual countries and the international community, and in the event that such threats nevertheless arise, there are reliable ways and means to overcome them so that the normal functioning of the system and the normal development of each country are not damaged.

On the one hand, it embodies the security of the international community or the world as a whole, and on the other hand, it embodies the security of individual countries - national security. National security is a dynamic state of the state and society, in which the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens and the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the state are protected. Based on these statements, it can be concluded that global security, the security of the world, is the foundation on which the security of the following subjects (levels) is built: security of the region, security of the state, security of society, security of the individual.

A state of complete security cannot exist, nor can a full assessment of the dangers, risks and threats that may arise in this sphere be made. In this sense, there cannot be a global security system in which there are no risks and threats to the international community, states and individuals. Therefore, the purpose of the global system is to promptly detect, assess and neutralize risks and threats to individuals and their communities, to the state, the region and the world.

Protecting security requires not only identifying and countering risks and threats, but also creating conditions for its long-term stability. This process would be impossible without the development of globalization, on the one hand, as well as without the established international security and cooperation organizations that are part of the global security system.

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