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GLOBAL SECURITY AND PROBLEMS OF TRANSITION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The article represents a complex-nature study aimed at revealing linear and non-linear ties and interdependencies between global, regional and national security and sustainability of development. It is shown that despite numerous works, studies, and conferences within the framework of the UN on issues of sustainable development, the scientific theory in this area is still evidently underdeveloped. The concept is more eco-centric with some socio-economic factors interspersed. Other areas of human activity are not covered, especially in the plane of armed conflicts while these conflicts have severe impact on ecological, social, and economic constituents of sustainable development (SD). Research indicates that although the concept of sustainable development has become the theoretical basis for solving the security problem, when it comes to how the Sustainable Development Goals affect inclusivity both within and across nations, words and deeds are not matching up. The lack of a security goal among the SDGs is particularly acute. Using a systematic approach, the relationship between the spheres of security and development was established and proven, and an attempt of classification of problems that impede the successful implementation of the SD concept was made. The interaction of development and security processes confirms the need to implement a security strategy in the context of sustainable development. Risk assessment for sustainable development is said to need to be reviewed, enhanced, and continuously watched. It is strongly advised that models be developed based on the unique characteristics of each nation. The conclusions and proposed measures can be used in the development of unified national strategies for sustainable development, strategies for ensuring security through sustainable development and education for sustainable development.

Keywords: global security; insecurity; sustainable development; SDGs; development; conflicts.

Introduction

Today, it is already obvious that in the name of its own survival, humanity must radically transform the process of its socio-economic development, reconsider the system of traditional values, its goals and guidelines formed within the framework of the model of non-sustainable development NSD. Thus, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, the form of development in which our civilization still continues to develop was determined. At the same time, an unprecedented decision was made to change the model of world development, ensuring a transition from the stage of non-sustainable development to development based on the principle of sustainable development (SD). Sustainable development is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" [9]. The above definition extends the principles of social justice and security not only to current, but also to future generations, to whom those living today must leave acceptable environmental conditions and necessary natural resources.

Ensuring balanced, dual development of the economy and the environment, or more precisely, socio-economic and environmental development, comes to the fore. In general, it is assumed that sustainable development should be

characterized by economic efficiency, biosphere compatibility, social justice and comprehensive security.

Sustainable development also presupposes stability in the development of the political, social, cultural spheres of society, their interconnection and interaction. As the comprehension the problems and prospects of the transition of modern society to sustainable development is ongoing, the concept of sustainable development is generalized. It turns into a theory of the historical process, reflecting social and natural (socio-natural) reality in unity and development [2; 5; 6; 14].

Globalization processes in the 21st century will increasingly focus on the goals of the sustainable development strategy adopted by the UN and most states of the world community. Sustainable development is considered as a new, socio-natural type of development, in which global civilizational processes take a biosphere-compatible and safe form. The stage of "globalization through sustainable development" is coming, opening up opportunities for joint, effective solutions to socio-economic and environmental problems, minimizing their negative consequences, promoting the survival of humanity and the preservation of the biosphere.

Global concern for the safety of existence of a human in unity with the safety of his living environment is a prereq-

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uisite for a new cultural synthesis. The concept of sustainable development is actually synonymous with safe development, where a level of security is achieved that ensures the survival of humanity and its indefinitely long development on our planet. In this sense, the safe development of systems in the NSD model and in the SD model differ precisely in the level and main ways of ensuring the security of the global socio-ecosystem in all possible directions and aspects, which can be combined into various groups according to existing and potential dangers. A qualitatively new level and scale of security provision is emerging planetary, in which all existing and historically previous levels of this provision are focused and combined, but in the SD model. Achieving a global level of security in the NSD model was, in principle, impossible due to the lack of a common mechanism for the entire civilization, which begins to take shape only with the transition to the SD model.

The concept of sustainable development has become the theoretical basis for solving the security problem. However, the transformation of the geopolitical picture of the world and, as a consequence, the formation of a polycentric system of international relations leads to the emergence of a number of contradictions between countries and even the refusal of constructive cooperation and partnership. As a result, human civilization, losing the positive results of globalization, does not appear as a single whole, which contradicts the global idea of SD. Increased spontaneity and further erosion of the existing system of international relations is manifested in a decrease in the level of international and, especially, global security, and widens the gap between security and development. Meanwhile, without ensuring the most diverse forms and types of security, it is impossible to provide further progress towards SD, which, in principle, should become the safest type of development among all that previously existed. Thus, global security today is one of the most important parts of the sustainable development landscape.

Research methods and information base. In addition to the basic general scientific research methods, the study used an evolutionary approach to identify key stages of global development, as well as the relationship between social and natural processes. The contextual approach was used to determine the characteristics of ideas about the phenomenon of security from the perspective of sustainable development. Using a systematic approach, the relationship between the spheres of security and development was established and proven, and a classification of problems that impede the successful implementation of the SD concept was proposed. The functional approach helped to determine the degree of dependence of national security systems on the level of global security. Through the use of the dialectical method, the key characteristics of non-sustainable and sustainable development models were identified. The constructivist research paradigm contributed to the identification of measures necessary to ensure security through development.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The unfolding process of globalization significantly influences the formulation of the security problem. Since the main subjects of security include the individual his rights and freedoms, society its material and spiritual values, and the state its constitutional system, sovereignty and territorial integrity, then it becomes obvious that efforts aimed at ensuring the security of an individual security subject must si-

multaneously contribute to global security, i.e., security of all mankind. This means that the security of any object (subject) cannot be fully ensured without ensuring global security, which is today emphasized by many researchers involved in sustainable development studies [7; 13].

Since research in the field of sustainable development was mainly of an eco-centric nature, of all the challenges and threats, the most acute were those related to socio-natural interactions. The very idea of transition from unsustainable development to more secure development arose in connection with the understanding of global environmental problems that threaten with a man-made planetary catastrophe. Over time, global problems have intensified, affecting not only ecology, but also other areas, while the concept continued to be seen as a way to prevent mainly environmental threats. However, due to the above, it is hardly appropriate to concentrate attention mainly on environmental and natural resource security.

There are many types of security that the modern concept of SD does not adequately consider. The issue of security was not fully understood by a number of countries when agreeing on the SDGs and for this reason was only partially addressed, although today there is increasing evidence of the fact that there is a strong relationship between development and security, which means that SD and the world community as a whole directly depend on level of provision of various types of security. That is why the content of the SD concept should include both the security sphere and a number of other areas of social activity [10].

Attention should also be paid to the contradiction between the processes of globalization and the relatively narrow triad of directions for achieving global sustainability. It seems especially important to direct other globalization processes, which in their essence are objective consequences of world development, towards the transition to SD.

All these shortcomings narrow the possibilities of developing adequate measures to solve existing problems and prevent the emergence of new contradictions and difficulties in implementing a new civilization strategy. For a comprehensive, full transition to a new form of development, it is important to expand the scope of research into a wider range of problems, especially in a global dimension. It is clear that the transition to sustainable development will require an improved understanding of it, that will make it possible to overcome difficulties, some of which still seem insoluble (especially demographic problems).

Through the study of the main factors that negatively affect the implementation of the SD strategy, it becomes possible to identify the necessary conditions and measures to effectively achieve global sustainability. Experts emphasize that the means of ensuring security (and especially global security) should be predominantly proactive. The mechanisms existing today are local and short-term in nature and are used to eliminate emerging threats. Emerging threats and risks are not only local and regional in nature; they also manifest themselves on a global scale. That is why it is necessary to be able to anticipate such problems and try to prevent their development and spread, which means that security mechanisms and tools must be proactive, and not just protective.

The areas in which security through SD should be applied must be taken into account without exception, although due to limited forces and means, priorities will have to be allocated. Of course, environmental safety is acute and req-

quires special attention, but this does not mean that attention to other areas and forms of security should be weakened.

In the modern globalizing world, in which processes and phenomena occurring in different spheres one way or another influence each other, it is not enough to change the national security strategy of one state without making changes to the security system of another. Negative factors that violate the principles of the integrity of the state, its sovereignty and national interests, conflicts and wars taking place on the territory of one state, and any other security threats will sooner or later violate the security system of countries neighboring this state. Unilateral actions will not lead to the achievement of such a goal as the preservation of human civilization and the biosphere of the planet as a whole. Ensuring security (especially on a global scale) is a complex process; its implementation requires taking appropriate measures also in other areas that seem most important [12].

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, states not only that peace and security are prerequisites for achieving sustainable development, but also that sustainable development itself provides the path to peace.

This new Agenda, with peace at its core, is a comprehensive and promising project that can help restore international solidarity. The document's five pillars peace, people, planet, prosperity, and partnership usher in a new era in development. Translating the 17 goals and 169 targets into concrete action on the ground will only be possible with the support and participation of all stakeholders, including governments, civil society, business and academia, parliaments and international organizations. In particular, the OSCE Security Concept, which is a multifaceted and comprehensive concept, includes political-military, economic, and environmental issues, as well as human rights and democratic society order, which is fully consistent with the objectives of the 2030 Development Agenda. OSCE missions also monitor compliance with the terms of conflict resolution and assist countries in achieving truces and in the

process of post-conflict reconstruction. At the same time, no less important for maintaining stability and sustainable development is the work of the OSCE to strengthen confidence and security measures through arms control, transparency in the armed forces and dialogue. One of the main objectives of the OSCE is to maintain lasting peace, stability and prosperity in North America, Europe and Asia, where more than a billion people live. This organization's commitment to strengthening democratic institutions, the rule of law and protecting human rights also contributes to sustainable development. Such vision of the relationship between global security and the transition to the principles of sustainable development can be called a reference one for the current global landscape.

Presentation of the main material of the study with justification of the obtained results

Modern trends in the field of international relations are predominantly negative. On the one hand, the unfolding processes of globalization contribute to the development and deepening of ties between various subjects of international relations: states, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, transnational corporations, etc. On the other hand, globalization processes lead to an increase in the speed and scale of ongoing changes, and therefore create a 'favorable environment' for the aggravation of existing crises and the emergence of qualitatively new global problems. The challenges and threats that humanity currently faces undermine security at all levels and in all spheres of human activity: political, economic, social, environmental, information, and other areas. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for 2022, the world is experiencing a significant increase in the number of people who feel insecure. Thus, before the outbreak of the new coronavirus infection COVID-19, six out of seven people in the world experienced a feeling of insecurity, despite the positive dynamics of the Human Development Index [2].

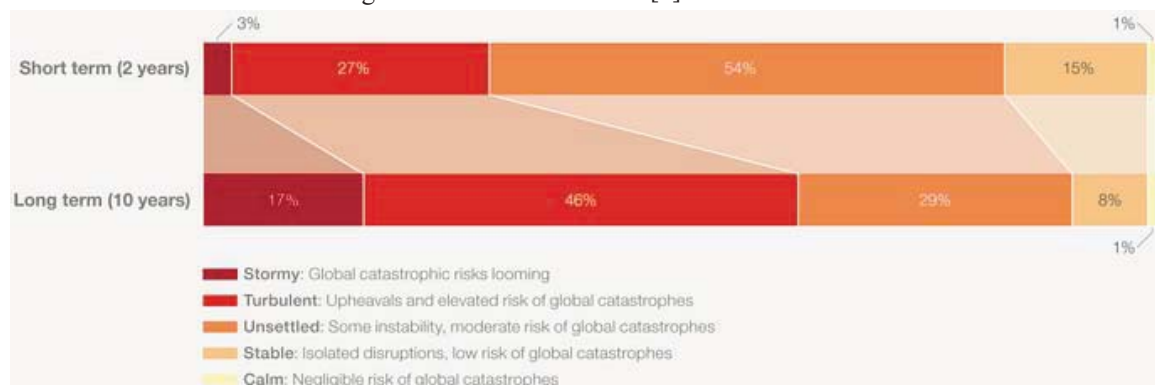


Fig. 1. Short and long-term global outlook [15]

In order to help decision-makers adopt a dual perspective that balances short- and longer-term risks, the World Economic Forum (WEF) publishes the Global Risks Report, which analyzes global hazards over one, two, and 10-year periods. According to the report, the COVID-19 pandemic and the continuing conflict between Russia and Ukraine have revealed social fissures in communities that are already under stress from periodic instability. However, the global system has proven quite robust up to this point. Although financial instability was swiftly contained and the much-anticipated recession did not occur last year, the prognosis is still uncertain. From Gaza and Israel to Niger

and Sudan, political unrest and violent wars have drawn concern and attention from people all around the world in certain instances while receiving less attention in others. Though these changes haven't yet resulted in more extensive regional wars or had globally destabilizing effects like those witnessed during the COVID-19 epidemic or the start of the Ukrainian war, their long-term outlook could bring more shocks. The short-term outlook for the world is primarily bad, and it is predicted to get worse over time, according to the Forum's Global Risks Perception Survey 2023-2024 (GRPS) results (Figure 1). Respondents to a survey conducted in September 2023 predicted a moderate risk

of worldwide catastrophes and some degree of instability (54 %), while 27 % predicted more turbulence and 3 % predicted the realization of global catastrophe threats in the near future. Merely 16 % anticipate a steady or serene situation within the next 24 months. With 63 % of respondents anticipating a stormy or turbulent view and less than 10 % expecting a tranquil or stable condition, the prognosis is noticeably more pessimistic over the next ten years [15].

Respondents were asked to list up to five dangers that they believed had the greatest chance of posing a serious global crisis in 2024 for a one-year period. This year, less than one-fifth of respondents chose "Disrupted supply chains for food (18 %) or "Disrupted supply chains for energy" (14 %) as their top fears for 2024, despite the fact that energy and food crises were among the top dangers in 2023. The Middle East crisis may have changed the picture since the study was conducted in September 2023, especially if hostilities intensify.

Two-thirds of respondents chose "Extreme weather" (66 %) as the biggest risk they would encounter in 2024 following the hottest summer on record for the Northern Hemisphere in 2023. It is anticipated that El Niño, or the warming phase of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle, would continue to intensify until May of this year. Due to the predicted intense heatwaves, drought, wildfires, and flooding, this might continue to set new records for heat.

Less than one-fifth of respondents this year chose "Disrupted supply chains for food" (18 %) or "Disrupted supply chains for energy" (14 %), even though energy and food crises were among the top dangers of 2023. The Middle East crisis may have changed the picture since the study was conducted in September 2023, especially if hostilities intensify. Remarkably, even though the study was carried out prior to the former conflict's commencement, 25 % of respondents list the "Escalation or outbreak of interstate armed conflict (s)" as one of the top five dangers for 2024, suggesting a more widespread set of worries. With over 200,000 fatalities in 2022, conflict-related deaths are at an all-time high, mostly due to state-based armed conflict [15].

Furthermore, armed conflicts have a disastrous effect on ecological security. Specifically, the conflict in Ukraine had detrimental effects on the environment (particularly in relation to the destruction of the Kakhovka dam). As of July 18, 2023, 2,450 reports (2,317 confirmed) of military acts having a direct impact on the environment had been made, according to EcoZagroza. Russia's invasion is estimated to have caused environmental damage worth €52.4 billion (UAH 2,071 billion) based on environmental examinations conducted in Ukraine [8].

The desire of states to take the most advantageous position in the new hierarchy of the world leads to growing contradictions between global players. Global geopolitical tensions are complicating the already difficult socio-economic situation. Volatility in financial markets, trade wars, sanctions policies, and slowdowns in economic growth call into question the well-being and safe development of countries. The emergence of the new coronavirus infection COVID-19 and its spread in a short period of time to almost all regions of the world, as well as the war in Ukraine and the Gaza Strip, have once again confirmed the urgent need to review the existing security system.

Thus, there is a clear contradiction between the theoretical provisions of the concept of sustainable development and the new multifaceted global security and the real world

"landscape". Although there is obvious progress in achieving the SDGs in many countries, the geopolitical and geo-economic picture of the world is becoming increasingly turbulent, difficult to predict, and conflicting.

Of course, the emergence of crisis phenomena is inevitable. Crises can be found in all periods of history. Namely in times of crisis, security mechanisms are tested in practice. How a security system responds and deals with threats is a testament to its effectiveness. At the moment, it is impossible to talk about the presence of an effective security system that meets the realities of the time, since the defensive and security mechanisms and means available in its arsenal do not lead to the desired results. At the same time, the lack of an adequate level of security affects the level and pace of global development, since a well-thought-out and organized security system is an integral condition for the development of any state.

Work C. [16] claims that the worldwide land rush into climate change mitigation and adaptation is fueled by worries of climatic conflict, which are predicted to break out in governments with unstable political and economic systems. However, research indicates that attempts to address the issue of climate change such as the production of biofuel, carbon capture, and 'climate-smart' industrial agriculture are actually making environmental change and conflict worse. Long-standing, unchanging policies regarding societal security contribute to this contradiction by legitimizing the extraction and transformation of resources for economic development as a means of preventing conflict, integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation into development frameworks, and exacerbating the environmental crises caused by over-development. Positively, social and scientific cooperation emerge as a result of these policies' evident failure, upending conflict scenarios and supporting peace through sustained economic growth. Initiating new forms of cooperation can open up new avenues for integrated futures that are genuinely sustainable.

Feredy H. [3] sparks intense discussion because she offers a comprehensive explanation of the systemic evils that are deeply ingrained in modern society and offers theoretical and philosophical explanations of how these harms arise and are maintained. More precisely, her piece offers a global relativity to standard security shortcomings about human security, privatization and policing in austerity, and a localized scale of understanding by critically analyzing notions of the War on Terror and the global armaments trade. In addition, the author looks at the medicinal marijuana trade from the perspectives of neoliberal capitalization, state-corporate criminality, and the ability to get around laws that criminalize certain activities on a societal level through the lenses of transcendental materialism, special liberty, ultra-realism, and pseudo-pacification. The final section examines the structural violence and zemiological harms associated with the cost-of-living dilemma.

The population of the world is predicted to peak at 9 billion people by 2050. We can anticipate growing scarcity of three resources energy, water, and food that are essential to the upkeep of the current economic order as well as the preservation of human life in general in an environment already strained and altered by human activity. The demand for some essential resources is already unsustainable at the current population levels [11]. More competition for resources is likely to arise, impacting people individually, in groups, and across states as the global population grows, as does the

number of people leading "affluent" lives. This is also likely to occur when the consequences of climate change are taken into account. One of the factors contributing to insecurity in the Global South is competition for resources. Eighty percent of the top ten undernourished countries in

the world between 2020 and 2022 (with percentages ranging from 51.0 % to 35.3 %) were in sub-Saharan Africa (see Figure 2). Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for half of the top 10 nations with the highest prevalence of child stunting between 2018 and 2022 (see Figure 3) [11].

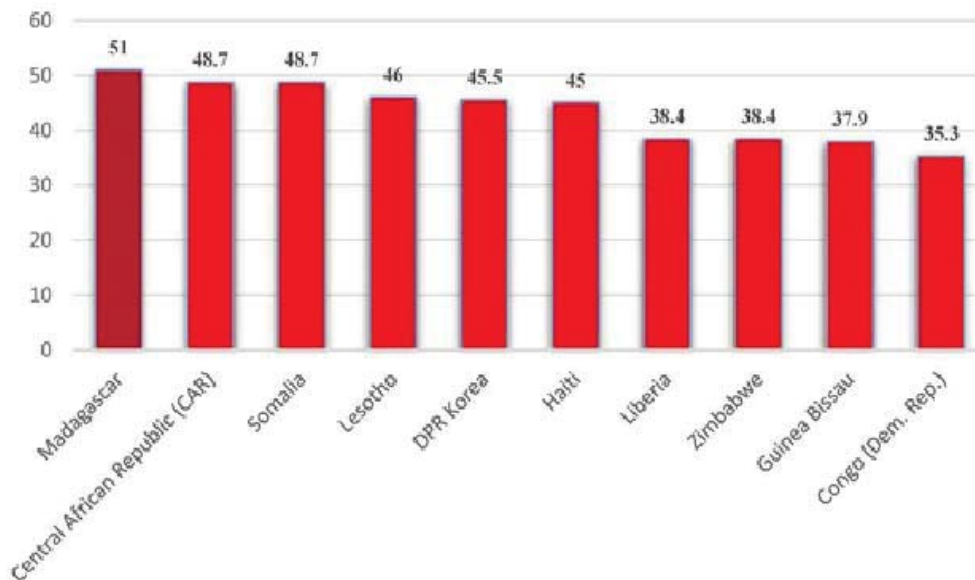


Fig. 2. Undernourishment in African countries, 2020-2022, in % [11]

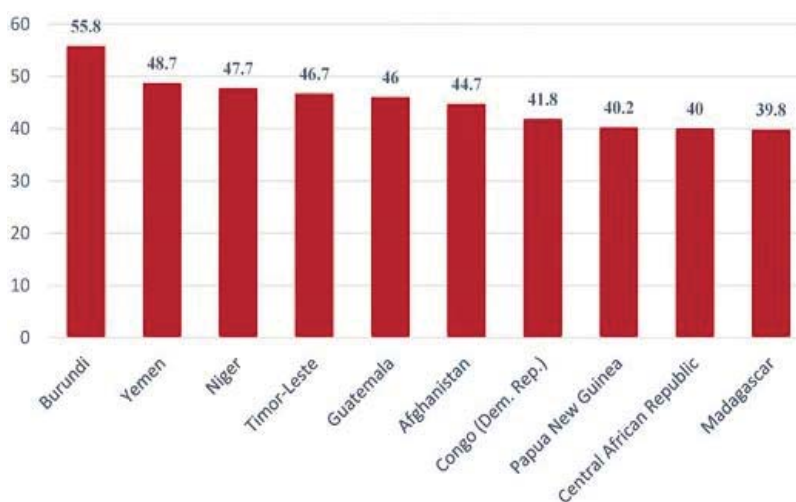


Fig. 3. Child stunting in African countries, 2020-2022, in % [11]

The worldwide environmental change and energy consumption processes are intimately associated with competition for resources. The majority of the world's population is already marginalized by global economic systems, which are the primary cause of "peak oil" and climate change rather than organic processes. The most vulnerable communities to resource scarcity are those in the Global South, where access to resources necessary for survival is already restricted by income poverty. Additional depletion of resources will lessen prospects for empowerment and development on a local and national level. Furthermore, island states like the Maldives and emerging countries like Bangladesh with long coastlines are projected to be ravaged by climate change, which will further cement the multiple-index poverty of the "bottom billion" [10].

The natural question arises – how the declared aim of achieving sustainable development is correlated with aggravated global human security crisis and what is the potential of SD in mitigating this crisis and moving to stable security?

In this context, one should mention the article of Hendrix and Brinkman [4], which addresses two related to-

pics: 1) The symbiotic relationship between food insufficiency and conflict, specifically focusing on the Sahel; and 2) The possible contribution of actions promoting food security to lowering the likelihood of violent conflicts. Furthermore, the authors contend that one of the main causes of acute food insecurity is violent conflict. If a lack of food serves as a catalyst for conflict, then increasing food security can ease tensions and promote environments that are more stable. If these interventions are implemented effectively, the vicious cycle of food insecurity and conflict can be changed into a positive cycle of food security and stability that promotes social cohesion, reduces conflictants, restores social trust, and strengthens government legitimacy and capacity. These outcomes are frequently produced by the interventions themselves, such as when different groups are included in community-driven initiatives.

Even while food aid programs haven't always produced the desired results, by incorporating a peacebuilding strategy, food security policies, programs, and projects can nevertheless help create more peaceful communities. A multi-faceted strategy called "peacebuilding" is used to create en-

during peace during the post-conflict phase. By addressing the underlying causes of conflicts, fostering social cohesiveness and intergroup reconciliation, and developing the institutions and capacities necessary to handle disagreements so that they do not escalate into war or other violent acts, peacebuilding attempts to lower the likelihood of a violent relapse. The goal of peacebuilding is just as important as the method. The engagement and communication between different groups, such as those participating in the planning, carrying out, and assessing of a food security program, can foster social cohesiveness and lower the likelihood of violence. However, simply because food assistance programs are implemented in a nation where there is a protracted crisis or armed conflict does not imply that these programs advance peace. For instance, they may sabotage efforts to build local capability and support food production locally. However, if done properly, food aid can help turn the destructive cycle of conflict and food insecurity into a constructive cycle of food security, lowering the likelihood of violence [4]. Conflict analysis must be the foundation of peacebuilding in order to address underlying issues. A deeper comprehension of the factors that lead to conflict enables actors to lessen the likelihood of violence and work on conflict rather than in it.

The impact of the Sustainable Development Goals on national, municipal, and international governance has been rather small thus far. The goals mostly have discursive impacts, however they also have some institutional and normative effects. However, the global goals haven't (yet) emerged as a force for change on their own. They do not have unidirectional or linear effects. The 2030 Agenda, consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets, provides a robust set of normative standards. However, their national implementation, local translation, and diffusion across society sectors are still political processes [1].

The Sustainable Development Goals must eventually be put into practice in national political contexts through laws and initiatives passed by public bodies and governments with the cooperation and participation of non-state actors. It is imperative for governments to develop and execute rigorous sustainability plans, which may encompass everything from traditional hierarchical leadership to innovative governance structures. To localize the objectives within the constraints of their political frameworks and capabilities, cities and regional authorities must plan and carry out tangible initiatives. The corporate sector is frequently regarded as a significant player as well, financing sustainable development initiatives among other things. A major part of agenda-setting, awareness-building, and progress tracking for the Sustainable Development Goals is played by civil society. In other words, for the goals to be achieved, cooperation among all parties is necessary for an efficient multi-level governance structure. At the national level, policy change varies in intensity, with non-state actors and subnational agencies frequently taking the lead.

Conclusions and prospects for further research

Research indicates that when it comes to how the Sustainable Development Goals affect inclusivity both within and across nations, words and deeds are not matching up. On the one hand, the widespread adoption of the "leaving no one behind" principle in statements made by policy-makers and civil society activists shows that vulnerable populations and vulnerable nations are frequently discursively

prioritized in the achievement of the aims. However, such discursive prioritization still has minimal normative or institutional impacts.

Extensive investigation is required concerning the connections among politics, sustainability, and development. After reviewing the many perspectives on sustainability, it is important to investigate the politics surrounding resources and the impact of scarcity narratives on practice, policy, and research. This draws attention to the politics of transitions and how they unfold when market-, state-, citizen-, and technology-led processes are combined. There are specific references to the politics of coalition building and group efforts for development and sustainability. Transformations require an unruly politics including various actors and diverse knowledges, as they cannot be entirely managed or controlled.

Given the worldwide crisis that is expected to arise after 2022, there is a degree of danger associated with the future of sustainable development. Factors such as shifting geopolitical landscapes, military conflicts, population increase, climate change, and resource reallocation will significantly impact each nation's commitment to pursuing sustainable development. As a result, risk assessment for sustainable development needs to be reviewed, enhanced, and regularly observed. It is strongly advised that models be developed based on the unique characteristics of each nation.

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ГЛОБАЛЬНА БЕЗПЕКА І ПРОБЛЕМИ ПЕРЕХОДУ НА ПРИНЦИПИ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ

Вступ. На сьогодні вже очевидно, що для власного виживання людство повинне докорінно трансформувати процес свого соціально-економічного розвитку, переглянути систему традиційних цінностей, свої цільові установки та орієнтири, що сформувалися в межах моделі несталого розвитку – НСР. На передній план виходить забезпечення збалансованого, двоєдиного розвитку економіки та екології, точніше, соціально-економічного та екологічного розвитку. Загалом передбачено, що сталий розвиток має характеризуватись економічною ефективністю, біосферосумісністю, соціальною справедливістю та всебічною безпекою. Концепція сталого розвитку стала теоретичною основою вирішення проблеми безпеки. Однак трансформація геополітичної картини світу і, як наслідок, формування поліцентричної системи міжнародних відносин призводить до виникнення низки суперечностей між країнами і навіть відмови від конструктивної співпраці та партнерства. Як наслідок, людська цивілізація, втрачаючи позитивні результати глобалізації, постає не як єдине ціле, що суперечить глобальній ідеї УР.

Актуальність дослідження. Без забезпечення різних форм і видів безпеки неможливе подальше просування до СР, яке в принципі має стати найбезпечнішим типом розвитку з усіх, що раніше існували. Отже, глобальна безпека сьогодні є однією із найважливіших частин ландшафту сталого розвитку.

Методи. Окрім основних загальнонаукових методів дослідження, було застосовано еволюційний підхід для виявлення ключових етапів глобального розвитку, а також взаємозв'язку соціальних і природних процесів. Контекстуальний підхід було використано з метою визначення особливостей уявлень про феномен безпеки з позиції сталого розвитку. За допомогою системного підходу встановлено та доведено взаємозв'язок сфер безпеки та розвитку, а також запропоновано окреслення проблем, що перешкоджають успішній реалізації концепції СР. Функціональний підхід сприяв визначенню ступеня залежності національних систем безпеки від рівня забезпечення глобальної безпеки. Завдяки застосуванню діалектичного методу виявлено ключові характеристики несталого та сталої моделей розвитку. Конструктивістська парадигма дослідження сприяла виявленню заходів, необхідних для забезпечення безпеки через розвиток.

Результати. Після огляду поглядів на сталість у різних традиціях доцільно вивчити політику ресурсів і вплив наративів їх дефіциту на дослідження, політику та практику у сфері СР. Це підкреслює політику трансформацій і те, як вони відбуваються в поєднанні процесів, керованих технологіями, ринком, державою та громадянами процесів. Зокрема, важливою є політика створення альянсів і колективних дій для сталого розвитку та розвитку. Трансформаціями не можна повністю керувати або контролювати їх, але потрібно залучати різноманітні знання та багато акторів. Майбутнє сталого розвитку можна розглядати з певним ступенем ризику в світлі глобальної кризи після 2022 року. Зміни в геополітичних процесах, збройні конфлікти, збільшення населення, зміни клімату та перерозподіл фінансових ресурсів є чинниками, які істотно визначатимуть відданість окремих країн реалізації сталого розвитку. Тому оцінювання ризиків сталого розвитку необхідно переглянути, покращити та ретельно відстежувати її ефективність. Настійно рекомендовано розроблення моделей на основі особливостей кожної країни.

Ключові слова: глобальна безпека; незахищеність; сталий розвиток; ЦСР; розвиток; конфлікти.