

SECTION 2. ENTREPRENEURSHIP, TRADE AND SERVICE SECTOR

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MAIN ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

As we know international relations refer to the study of the interactions and relationships between states, non-state actors, and other international actors in the global system. Over the years, scholars have identified several key characteristics that define the nature of international relations.

The purpose of the work is to study some of the main aspects of international relations.

Anarchy. One of the defining characteristics of international relations is the absence of a centralized global authority that can enforce rules and regulations. Unlike the domestic sphere, where a government has a monopoly on the use of force, there is no equivalent entity in the international system. As a result, states are left to rely on their own power and resources to pursue their interests and achieve their goals.

Sovereignty. It is the principle that each state has the right to govern itself without interference from other states. This means that states are free to make their own laws, set their own policies, and pursue their own interests without fear of outside intervention. Sovereignty is a critical aspect of international relations because it ensures that states are treated as equals and are free to conduct their affairs as they see fit.

Interdependence. Despite the absence of a global authority, states are still interconnected and dependent on each other in many ways. Trade, investment, and the flow of information are just a few examples of how states rely on each other for their economic, social, and political well-being. Interdependence can lead to cooperation and collaboration between states, but it can also create tensions and conflicts when interests diverge.

Power. It is a fundamental feature of international relations, and it can take many forms, including military, economic, and cultural. States use their power to protect their interests, project their influence, and advance their goals. Power can also be a source of conflict between states, as they compete for resources, territory, and influence.

Conflict. Conflict is an inevitable part of international relations, as states pursue their interests and compete for power and resources. It can take many forms, including war, terrorism, and diplomatic disputes. Conflict can also be managed and resolved through various means, including negotiation, mediation, and international law.

International law. It is a system of rules and principles that govern the behaviour of states and other international actors. International law provides a framework for resolving disputes, promoting cooperation, and ensuring stability in the international system. Although international law is not always enforced, it serves as a guide for states and helps to establish norms of behaviour.

Multilateralism. This is the practice of cooperation and coordination between multiple states or international organizations. Multilateralism can take many forms, including alliances, treaties,

and international institutions. Multilateralism is often seen as a way to promote stability and cooperation in the international system, as it allows states to work together to address common challenges.

Globalization. This aspect refers to the increasing interconnectedness of the world, as economic, social, and cultural interactions transcend national borders. Globalization has had a profound impact on international relations, creating new opportunities for cooperation and competition between states. However, globalization has also created new challenges, including the spread of infectious diseases, the rise of transnational terrorism, and the proliferation of mass destruction weapons.

Non-state actors. These are entities that operate outside the traditional framework of the state, including NGOs, multinational corporations, and terrorist groups. Non-state actors have become increasingly influential in international relations, as they have the ability to influence state behaviour and challenge traditional power structures.

We can conclude that international relations are complex and multifaceted, and the peculiarities that define them are constantly evolving. An understanding of these peculiarities is essential for politicians, scholars, and anyone interested in understanding the global system dynamics. By studying international relations and its aspects, we can gain a better understanding of the challenges and opportunities that exist in the international arena, and work to develop strategies that promote peace, cooperation, and prosperity for all. It is also important to note that the international relations' aspects are not mutually exclusive, and they often interact with each other in complex and dynamic ways. For example, interdependence can promote cooperation between states, but it can also create tensions and conflicts when interests diverge. Similarly, international law can provide a framework for resolving disputes, but it is often only effective when supported by the power of the states that agree to abide by it. In recent years, the international system has been marked by significant changes and challenges, including the rise of new powers, the emergence of new security threats, and the erosion of global norms and institutions. These developments have led some to question whether the traditional aspects of international relations still apply, or whether we are witnessing a fundamentally different type of global system. However, many scholars argue that despite these changes, the basic aspects of international relations remain the same, and that an understanding of these aspects is still critical for navigating the complexities of the international system.

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