Globalization is a systemic phenomenon in that it entails a highly complex system or collection of systems in ongoing and rapid expansion. Affecting countless aspects of both human life and our whole environment as well, it is a phenomenon that shapes the future of human society and the future of the world. At the same time, globalization is a cybernetic phenomenon because of its numerous interrelations and feedback mechanisms. Consequently, conceptual, epistemological, and methodological tools pertaining to General Systems Theory and Cybernetics may be used to study this old and yet very new phenomenon and, in particular, to study legal globalization and its diverse manifestations.

An overview of the main concepts involved in General Systems Theory and cybernetics precedes the discussion on globalization and, in particular, legal globalization. The systemic approach is a new world view comprised of a conceptual system, a theoretical framework and theory of praxis, and methodologies for research, planning, and system design. General Systems Theory - or its broader approach known as systems philosophy - is the reorientation of thinking and world view resulting from the introduction of the system as the new scientific paradigm.

***The main goals of General Systems Theory are:***

● to investigate *(research)* analogies, parallelisms, similarities, correlations, and isomorphism of the concepts, laws, and models of sciences;

● to further knowledge transfer among sciences;

● to encourage the development and formulation of theoretical models in those

fields that lack or have rudimentary or imperfect models;

● to promote the unity of science and try to obtain uniformity in scientific

language.

A system may be defined as an autonomous entity having a certain degree of permanence and consisting of interrelated elements that constitute structural and functional subsystems. Internal regulations enable the system to adapt to the variations of a specific environment, within certain stability limits (i.e., a person, air conditioning, a car, an amoeba, a business or manufacturing company.) Furthermore, a system is a functioning entity that cannot be divided into independent parts. There are general systems laws that can be applied to any system of a particular type, regardless of its particular properties or components.

General Systems Theory does not study systems based on their components, but rather on their internal organisation, reciprocal interrelations, hierarchical levels, capacity for change and adaptability, preservation of identity, autonomy, relationship among their components, their organisation and growth rules, their disorganisation and destruction, etc.

Cybernetics, on the other hand, focuses on the study of the control and regulation of systems. It constitutes an integral part of General Systems Theory, and its principles are very helpful in understanding the working of complex systems.

The key issue in understanding cybernetic systems is remembering that they are always much more than the sum of their components. They are only intelligible in terms of a working system.

A very important concept in cybernetics is feedback. feedback refers to the process by which a system receives information about its own performance and uses that information to adjust its behavior.

Its importance lies in the fact that all components of a systemic unit must communicate among themselves in order to build coherent interrelationships.