

## The new price of regional security today

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**Abstract:** *The article deals with the process of forming territorial and regional security today, including in Central Asia. At the same time, an analysis is made of the role of international organizations and international relations in ensuring all levels of security in general.*

**Keywords:** *region, object and subject of security, international documents, set of forces and means, efficiency of security systems, national legislation*

### Introduction:

The regional security system is a structural and organizational method of ensuring peace and stability in international relations on the basis of international and legal as well as institutional documents. The regional security system is interconnected and consists of interrelated elements: objects and subjects of security, international documents, the totality of forces and means providing security.

The existence of a regional security system testifies to the stability of international security and the continuity of the security policies of the states of the region. Mutual trust, a single point of view on the solution of existing problems creates the condition for long-term perspective relationships and the creation of an effective security system.

The implementation of the functions of the regional security system is aimed at implementing the necessary measures to ensure peace and security, based on the statutory tasks of the UN. Specific situations that pose a threat to peace and security in the region are: a regional conflict, armed aggression

and regional confrontation can be the basis for decision-making.

The main goal of the regional security system is the objects of regional security, sovereignty, territorial integrity and constitutional order, that is, a fundamental basis for the recognition of the state, the need to form mechanisms for effective protection of national interests. The implementation of these interests is indicated in the constituent documents of the universal and regional organizations, as well as in the activities of international treaties and agreements signed between the states of the region.

The goals, the direction to increase the impact of the regional security system, include some tasks. They include the following:

First, the coordination of national strategies for defense and security of the states of the region;

Secondly, ensuring the harmonization of national legislation with the sphere of national security;

Third, the creation of the foundations of international legal norms for regional security, the definition of forces and means for their implementation, and more.

The subjects of regional security are mainly the states of the region (primary subjects), as well as regional and international organizations are also among them. In addition, parties and movements functioning regionally (the Green Party) and public and state figures can to a certain extent influence the maintenance and preservation of peace, overcoming interstate contradictions through direct participation in the development of good-neighborly relations.

The level of interstate relations in the sphere of regional security is systematized through

international and legal documents. The international legal documents are based on the UN Charter, constituent documents of international and regional organizations, international treaties, international rules and international practice.

It is important to know the current security problems of the states of the region and the priority areas of their efforts in this area. The country's position in the sphere of national security can be understood on the basis of the strategies and concepts adopted in the country, as well as the reports and initiatives of the head of state in the region on international and legal issues.

Considering the above, we can draw the following conclusions:

First, due to the erosion of external and internal threats, interconnection, national, regional and international security, this has given rise to transnational threats and to an increase in the importance of ensuring state security in the regional context, which has made research in the field of security a priority.

Secondly, regionalism is not a "panacea" for all problems and threats. But it has the potential for stability and security. It is through regional cooperation and integration of the state of the region that they can develop their effective response to the economic and political processes taking place in the world.

Thirdly, the post-Cold War period allowed the states of the region to become relatively independent and be able to pursue their independent policies. The states of the region and their interests at the level of the region have transformed interstate relations in the sphere of security into a truly functioning mechanism of power.

Thus, the organization and ensuring of regional security is permanent and is an urgent problem for all countries of the world in the context of the rapid globalization of all challenges and threats.

Regionalization of security has become a special feature of modern international relations, which demonstrates the quality of regional security at the space level, ensures the reliability of "borders",

international security, peace and tranquility in general. This situation gives an impetus to the traditional interpretation of regional security and new views, in the provision of methods and means and the stability of the existence of sovereign states at a certain stage.

New independent states, which was accompanied by territorial and ethnic conflicts. These circumstances, in turn, necessitated the development of regional mechanisms to eliminate these contradictions between states. Uzbekistan had the same problems until 2016 with its neighbors. Unfortunately, the states of the region in solving problems adhered to the principle "African problems - African problem solving", or "local problems - local methods of problem solving". The same approach was in Yugoslavia, Karabakh, South Ossetia and Transnistria et the beginning of 90s.

The elimination of the bipolar world led to a relative decline in the "interest" of world powers to regional processes. In the context of the confrontation of two different ideological systems, entire regions of the world became for them a platform / arena for the realization of their national interests. At the same time, with a decrease in the state interests of world powers, the potential of regional states increases and they have the opportunity to pursue an independent policy. The interests of the states of the region and regional ideas of integration (the example of Central Asia) play a guiding role and importance in determining the regional policy agenda.

The post-cold war period proves that political life is moving towards institutionalization and regionalism. The authors of the article "About our global neighborhood" note that the desire for regional cooperation is becoming one of the world's largest trends in the movement. Currently, simultaneously with the growth of regional cooperation, the scope and areas of cooperation are expanding and developing in a symmetric way. In particular, the priority areas of cooperation are the distribution and rational use of water resources, the development of transport communications, territorial and border

disputes and the solution of interethnic and interfaith cooperation.

The result of global changes in the bipolar world was the humanization of the internal policies of the states of the region, which certainly affected regional security and the rejection of attempts to use military force in the event of possible conflicts and, most importantly, it strengthens the individual's security measure. This trend, in turn, led to the strengthening of the idea of regionalism and the understanding that what is needed is not an individual "sovereign response" to modern threats, but an effective "collective response" from all countries of the region. It can be argued that this issue is already on the regional cooperation agenda today.

The regional security system is a structural-organizational method for ensuring peace and stability in international relations on the basis of international and legal as well as institutional documents. The regional security system is interconnected and consists of interrelated elements: objects and subjects of security, international documents, a set of forces and means ensuring security.

The existence of a regional security system demonstrates the stability of international security and the continuity of the security policy of the states of the region. Mutual trust, a single point of view on solving existing problems creates the condition for long-term prospective relationships and the creation of an effective security system.

The implementation of the functions of the regional security system is aimed at implementing the necessary measures to ensure peace and security, based on the statutory tasks of the UN. Specific situations that pose a threat to peace and security in the region are regional conflict, armed aggression and regional confrontation can serve as a basis for decision-making.

The main goal of the regional security system is the objects of regional security, sovereignty, territorial integrity and constitutional order, that is, the fundamental basis for the recognition of the state, the need to create mechanisms for the effective

protection of national interests. The realization of these interests is indicated in the constituent documents of universal and regional organizations, as well as in the events of international treaties and agreements signed between the states of the region.

The objectives, the direction to increase the impact of the regional security system include some tasks. These include the following:

First, the coordination of national strategies for the defense and security of the states of the region;

Secondly, ensuring the harmonization of national legislation in the field of national security;

Thirdly, the creation of the foundations of international legal norms of regional security, the definition of forces and means for their implementation, and more.

The subjects of regional security are mainly the states of the region (primary actors), as well as regional and international organizations are also among them. In addition, parties and movements operating on a regional scale (the Green Party) and public, government officials can do some extent influence the maintenance and preservation of peace, overcoming interstate contradictions through direct participation in the development of good neighborly relations.

The level of interstate relations in the field of regional security is systematized using international and legal instruments. The basis of international legal documents is the UN Charter, the constituent documents of international and regional organizations, international treaties, international rules and international practice.

It is important to know the current security problems of the states of the region and the priorities of their efforts in this area. The country's position in the field of national security can be understood on the basis of the strategies and concepts adopted in the country, as well as reports and initiatives of the head of state of the region on international and legal issues. Given the above, we can draw the following conclusions:

First, due to the erosion of external and internal threats, interconnection, national, regional

and international security, this led to the emergence of transnational threats and to the increasing importance of state security in the regional context, which has made security research a priority area.

Secondly, regionalism is not a “panacea” for all problems and threats. But it has the potential for stability and security. It is through regional cooperation and integration that the states of the region can work out their effective response to the economic and political processes taking place in the world.

Thirdly, the post-cold war period allowed the states of the region to become relatively independent and be able to pursue their independent policies. The states of the region and their interests at the level of the region have turned interstate relations in the field of security into a really effective mechanism of force.

Thus, the organization and maintenance of regional security is permanent in nature and is an urgent problem for all countries of the world in the context of rapid globalization of all challenges and threats.

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