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Research Article

THE UN FACTOR IN THE COMPLEX INTERDEPENDENCE SYSTEM OF REGIONAL SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the role of the United Nations (UN) within the complex interdependence system of regional security. In an era marked by global interconnectedness and interdependence, regional security challenges necessitate a multilateral approach. The UN, as a global organization, assumes a critical role in addressing these challenges due to its mandate, resources, and convening power.

The article begins by elucidating the concept of complex interdependence, emphasizing the intricate web of relationships and interconnections among states and non-state actors in the realm of regional security. It underscores the significance of comprehending the multifaceted nature of contemporary security concerns and the imperative of collaboration and cooperation among nations.

Subsequently, the article investigates the UN's role in the complex interdependence system. It examines the UN's mandate, which encompasses the promotion of peace, security, and stability at both regional and global levels. The institutional framework of the UN, including the Security Council, General Assembly, and specialized agencies, provides platforms for dialogue, negotiation, and coordination among member states.

Moreover, the article explores the UN's resources and capabilities in addressing regional security issues. It highlights the UN's peacekeeping operations, conflict prevention and mediation efforts, and humanitarian assistance initiatives as crucial tools for fostering regional security. Additionally, it underscores the UN's normative framework, encompassing international law and human rights, as essential components in the pursuit of regional security.

Furthermore, the article analyzes the UN's convening power and its ability to bring together diverse actors to collectively address regional security challenges. It discusses the UN's role as a platform for dialogue, diplomacy, and consensus-building, facilitating regional cooperation and fostering trust among states.

Lastly, the article acknowledges the limitations and challenges faced by the UN within the complex interdependence system of regional security. It recognizes the need for ongoing efforts to enhance the UN's effectiveness, responsiveness, and adaptability to evolving security dynamics.

In conclusion, this article underscores the indispensable role of the UN within the complex interdependence system of regional security. By leveraging its mandate, resources, and convening power, the UN significantly contributes to the cultivation of peaceful and stable regional environments in an era characterized by interconnectedness and interdependence.

KEYWORDS

Violent organizations, Central Asia, international cooperation, security.

INTRODUCTION

The desire of the Central Asian countries for regional cooperation has a specific aspect, which is related to geographical, historical, ethno-cultural, political and socio-economic basis and conditions. Realizing the nature of threats and risks, the countries of the region are drawing up their strategies based on the objective situation; and they are creating the regional security system based on the principles of mutual trust, reasonable approach, and transparency.

Several international organizations operate in the territory of the Central Asian countries. First of all, it is the United Nations Organization and its specialized institutions operating in the countries of Central Asia, and ensuring security in the region is one of the main directions of their activities.

UN factor. The countries of Central Asia support the need to strengthen the central role of the United Nations, which is the only structure capable of unifying multilateral actions against terrorism, and support the implementation of its Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as international counter-terrorism conventions on a large scale.

The United Nations calls for global coordination of the fight against terrorism in order to establish a multi-level security system. Therefore, a total of 18 documents related to each specific type of terrorist act have been developed within the framework of the UN system to combat international terrorism. In September 2006, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by the UN member states[1]. For the first time, the UN member states have agreed on a common strategic and operational approach to combating terrorism. In 2011, the Joint Action Plan for Central Asia was adopted [2]. The plan is the first regional document aimed at taking measures to combat terrorism based on the provisions of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It defines the main common approaches to the fight against terrorism in Central Asia under the auspices of the UN, as well as measures to prevent terrorism.

The activities of the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, located in Ashgabat, are also very important. It is the first UN agency focused on the implementation of early preventive measures based on a thorough analysis of the security situation.

This area also remains an important part of the complex interdependence system for ensuring regional security in Central Asia. Regular events with all countries in the region and readiness to support the initiatives of the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, as well as the efforts of Central Asian countries to strengthen regional security, are in the interests of all countries in this region and are considered one of the main forms of cooperation in the relevant field.

Uzbekistan has been successfully cooperating with the UN and its specialized institutions in areas such as combating regional threats and dangers, including terrorism, extremism, human trafficking, cross-border threats, and stabilizing the situation in Afghanistan.

President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, at the initiative of M. Mirziyoyev, a number of resolutions on international cooperation issues were adopted within the UN. In the near and medium future, it is expected that Uzbekistan will continue the actions in this direction and introduce new initiatives to the UN that will be important for our country and for many other countries.

During 2017-2021, Uzbekistan's cooperation with the UN reached a new level. President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev spoke at the 72nd, 75th and 76th sessions of the UN General Assembly. During the coronavirus pandemic, Uzbekistan's cooperation with UN structures has gone beyond traditional issues of mutual relations to ensure sustainable development, human rights and freedoms, reduce poverty and achieve other goals, and cooperation with the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Program, the International Labor Organization and UNICEF has become closer strengthened.

To date, the number of UN agencies, funds and programs operating in Uzbekistan has reached 24.

United Nations Development Programme, Fund for Population, Fund for Children, World Health Organization, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Office on Drug Abuse and Crime, Joint Program on HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality and Women's Rights and These include the Empowerment Framework, the Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, the International Labor Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

In September 2020, the United Nations, together with the government, parliament and civil society of Uzbekistan, completed the development of the United Nations program of cooperation in the field of sustainable development goals for Uzbekistan in 2021-2025. This program serves as an important tool for planning and implementation of all activities of the UN in the field of development in Uzbekistan until 2030. It is important to note that Uzbekistan has consistently expressed its full support for the proposals of the UN to carry out necessary reforms to ensure international and regional security.

Uzbekistan is interested in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in cooperation with the UN, solving environmental problems, strengthening international economic, cultural and socio-political relations, and supporting human rights and freedoms at the national and regional levels.

One of the achievements in recent years was the recognition by the UN of the efforts to ensure human rights and freedoms in Uzbekistan. As a result, Uzbekistan was first elected to the UN Human Rights Council for a three-year term (2021-2023), President of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev spoke at the 46th session of the UN Human Rights Council for the first time in history (2021).

On the initiative of Uzbekistan, since 2018, the Human Rights Forum has been regularly held twice a year in the city of Samarkand. According to his results, on February 6, 2019, at the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly, the Samarkand Resolution on Human Rights was approved and adopted in 2020.

Uzbekistan is cooperating with organizations such as the UN Counter-Terrorism Office and the Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia in the implementation of the program for the return, rehabilitation and integration of persons suspected of involvement in terrorism from the conflict areas in Syria and Iraq.

Cooperation with the UN and its specialized institutions in the “UN-Uzbekistan” format is an important component of the formation of a complex interdependence system in Central Asia, as the implementation of a number of joint projects is aimed at ensuring regional security.

President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev stated in his speech at the 78th session of the United Nations General Assembly, “In recent years, Central Asia has been on the path of good neighborliness, stability, mutual cooperation and development”. Thanks to our joint efforts, Uzbekistan is able to overcome the problems of state borders, transport corridors and water use with all its neighbors.

Mutual trade between the countries of the region has increased more than two and a half times, and the number of joint ventures has increased five times. Our region has become a center of economic development, a transport and communication bridge connecting East and West, North and South, and interest in it is growing more and more [3].

From the high platform of the UN, the head of Uzbekistan put forward a number of initiatives aimed at solving the most urgent issues on the global and regional agenda. In particular, he called on the world community to unite in solving the problem of Afghanistan and in this regard, under the leadership of the UN, to define a jointly developed, flexible and constructive position on Afghanistan, to provide humanitarian aid to the Afghan people, and to provide suitable mechanisms for directing the frozen international assets of Afghanistan to solve acute social problems in this country called for development. In addition, in order to widely promote the ideas of inter-religious tolerance and solidarity at the world level, it was proposed to organize an international center of inter-religious dialogue and tolerance in Uzbekistan under the auspices of UNESCO. These and a number of other initiatives given by the head of Uzbekistan

Multilateral foreign policy, which is actively used in different regions of the world, plays an important role in the formation of the regional security complex system. The format of multilateral cooperation with international organizations is an important direction of foreign political activity for Central Asian countries. Such cooperation will focus on unifying efforts to combat threats and risks that negatively impact sustainable development and stability in Central Asia.

At the same time, each country in the region ensures its security by relying on the national security system and cooperation with international organizations. On the other hand, on the agenda of Central Asia, there is the question of creating an association or organization in which all countries in the region can become members on security issues.

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