

## **Konzeptionelle Grundlagen der Gestaltung überregionaler Sicherheit. Galimow R.**

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**Abstrakt.** Der Artikel diskutiert die konzeptionellen Grundlagen der Entwicklung des Überregionalen in den modernen internationalen Beziehungen. Betrachtet wird das Wesen von Globalisierungs- und Integrationsprozessen, in denen das Überregionale als kritischer Faktor im Zusammenwirken der Staaten wirkt. Besondere Bedeutung kommt der Untersuchung der Begriffe „Region“, „Regionalismus“ und „Regionalisierung“ im Integrationsprozess von Staaten zu. Die Einschätzung der Entwicklung der überregionalen Sicherheit in zentral- und südasiatischen Regionen gibt auch Aufschluss über die Funktionsweise interregionaler Organisationen.

**Schlüsselwörter:** Region, regionale Integration, Regionalismus, Regionalisierung, überregional, Sicherheit, SCO.

## **Conceptual foundations of the formation of transregional security. Galimov R.**

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**Abstract.** The article discusses the conceptual foundations of the development of transregional in modern international relations. The essence of globalization and integration processes in which transregional acts as a critical factor in the interaction of states is considered. Particular importance is attached to the study of the concepts of “region,” “regionalism,” and “regionalization” in the process of integration of states. The assessment of the development of transregional security in Central and South Asia regions also gives information on the functioning of interregional organizations.

**Keywords:** region, regional integration, regionalism, regionalization, transregional, security, SCO.

In the conditions of the development of the modern world, the processes of dynamically developing global changes that every state face are widely observed. Geopolitical transformations that affect almost all areas of regional development are pushing regions towards integration. In political science, issues of regional integration, regionalism and regionalization have received active study, and are considered by experts through the prism of various schools of international relations. A special place in these studies deserves the issue of security, which affects the interests of each individual state. The ongoing global processes have contributed to the emergence of risks of globalization of security, which is not limited only to national borders, but includes a number of participants interacting on a multilevel

scale. In this regard, the traditional security paradigm is rapidly giving way to new ones. These include paradigms of global, regional and transregional security.

The purpose of this article is to highlight in the scientific literature expert views on the nature of the phenomenon under consideration, to assess the development of the phenomenon of transregional security in the regions of Central and South Asia in the context of modern integration of the Central Asian states.

In modern science, the phenomena of integration and transregionalism are reflected in various works of researchers, often belonging to different areas and schools. Despite the existing contradictions, there is a consensus in science regarding the issue of integration, which attaches particular importance to the fact that integration is an inseparable part of the modern development of the world, which determines the trajectory of the processes of regionalization, modernization and internationalization. It is noteworthy that in the study of regional processes, the phenomenon of transregionalism has not received a unified approach and definition, and is also the result of globalization<sup>1</sup>.

Considering the contradictory approaches of the schools of international relations, it is noteworthy that the issues of transregionalism are most widely reflected in the framework of realism, liberalism and constructivism. In particular, for realists, states are the main subject of interstate relations, since international organizations or associations are short-lived and unstable, the main purpose of which is to secure their own benefits and establish hegemony. Liberalists, on the contrary, consider international associations, along with states, as separate actors in international relations, and their development contributes to the further integration of regions in the context of global interdependence. The constructivist school, as well as the realists, defines the state as the main actor in international relations, but at the same time they do not connect the buildup of the power of states and the balance of power with the natural development of the world system. A special place in this school is occupied by alternative relations between states and regions<sup>2</sup>.

One way or another, the fundamental factor of transregional cooperation is the phenomenon of "regional" and implies the formation of the region as an independent actor in international relations. In her work, F. Doronina gives a broad definition of the concept of "region", which is advisable to use as a working one: "A region is a relatively independent, self-development integral socio-economic system that has a certain set of natural resources, economic potential and human capital, which, in order to maintain the stability of the single economic space, increase the efficiency of its development and the quality of life of the population, it is integrated with other regions<sup>3</sup>. The main phenomenon here is the process of "integration", defined by the founder of neo-functionalism E. Haas, as a political phenomenon in which political actors belonging to different national systems realize the need to transfer part of the political functions to a new supranational center. The understanding of integration in this context lies in the ability to unite regions not only by geographical component, but also by functional type. At the same time, integration implies not only economic unification, but also requires the adoption of important political decisions, the search for a consensus of all participants on any issue.

Unlike regional integration, transregional cooperation, in addition to regions, also includes regional associations. Examples of this integration can be the European Union (EU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and others. This cooperation belongs to the classical approach of transregionalism, which provides for institutionalization and relations between two regional organizations. In particular, in the works of B. Hettne and A. Inotai, the linking role of institutionalization in the interaction of regions is emphasized <sup>4</sup>.

According to the classical approach, cooperation can be carried out through links between secretariats or be informal, backed up by relevant agreements. The supporters of this approach include F. Soderbaum and L. Langenhov, who put "interregionalism" (interregionalism) into the meaning of transregionalism <sup>5</sup>.

Along with the classical one, a "broad" approach has been formed in science that determines the interaction of two or more regional associations. This point of view is shared by R. Roloff and H. Henngi, who emphasizes the process of expanding ties between international regions. In particular, H. Henngi emphasized that transregionalism equally includes the interaction of regional groups with regional organizations and their cooperation with a third state.

The issues of classification of transregionalism include many concepts that have identical or opposite meanings in various sources. Special attention to identifying the definition of "transregionalism" deserves the approach of D. Kuznetsov, who highlights transregionalism as the interaction of many regions without focusing on the type of actors with the possibility of their going beyond the usual territorial boundaries <sup>6</sup>. At the same time, the specificity of the policy pursued by the states is based on the historical experience of cross-border interaction and regional security strategies.

In the organization of transregional relations, the creation of the following components is significant:

- 1) "systems of people" interacting with each other in the range of a specific dialogue field;
- 2) "knowledge systems" delimiting and regulating the cross-border movement of people, information, finances and objects;
- 3) "cultural systems", the creation of common norms within the framework of a dialogue partnership <sup>7</sup>.

Being a new and promising direction in international relations, transregional interaction forms effective global governance and expands the space for cooperation. This type of interaction contributes to the formation of new regional complexes, in which the polycentric structure of the world is being actively established. The participation of countries in transregional associations opens up new opportunities for them, since cooperation will not be limited to just one particular region, but, on the contrary, includes the interaction of states that go beyond geographical boundaries. At the same time, states are guaranteed the opportunity to ensure security and mutually beneficial economic development through the implementation of joint transregional projects. As A. Voskresensky notes, integrating states into transregional complexes receive such opportunities as: 1) participation in globalization in a sparing

variant; 2) develop less developed countries by attracting investments; 3) strengthen the economic positions of developed countries; 4) strengthen the geopolitical positions of countries and the region<sup>8</sup>.

Modern features of the formation of international security determine the trend of changing the regional provision of national security to the global one. For this reason, the features of various regional systems are manifested, in which intrastate and interstate interactions act as degrees of structure. It should be noted that regional associations, which include underdeveloped states, are based primarily on ensuring their security from threats emanating from within and nearby borders of the region. Transregional associations of such regions may be characterized by the greatest conflict and instability. For this reason, when studying transregional security, it is necessary to single out the level of organization of the modern Western European and North American regional system, in which the interests of states in neutralizing threats are considered collectively. At the present stage of development of the international system, two fundamental factors in the formation and development of trans regionalization in the security sphere are distinguished:

1. Joint structural organization of regional and transregional interaction, including the achievement of consensus in ensuring regional interests and the possible creation of institutions of interstate relations, conditions for further participation of states in various areas of cooperation, including security. Along with this, there arises the possibility of a stable and balanced development of the main spheres of states, that is, the economy, politics, the military sphere and others;

2. Expansion and actualization of security threats of a transregional and transnational nature. Rapidly developing international conflicts, transnational problems such as international terrorism, transnational crime and uncontrolled migration flows contribute to the formation of joint approaches of states in their resolution<sup>9</sup>.

It should be noted that the phenomenon of trans regionalization is manifested not only in influential states, but also in less developed ones. First of all, this is due to regional affiliation and interaction of specific states. The interrelation of trans regionalization with the political regime of countries is of secondary importance. From the practice of international relations, there are many examples that show that many states with democratic regimes perceive the regional level as a higher priority than their national security. The security policy pursued by these states is based on the prevention of threats emanating from nearby territories.

Considering the ongoing processes of regionalization and development of interactions between the states of Central and South Asia, the issue of ensuring security attracts special attention. The main focus of rallying and defining joint activities in ensuring the stability of the regions is Afghanistan, bordering on four densely populated regions with a large reserve of natural resources: South Asia, Central and North Asia, and the Middle and Far East. In this regard, in the course of the implementation of economic projects under the auspices of the People's Republic of China (PRC), regional and transregional interaction of states to ensure security becomes relevant. The realization of their national interests by each of the countries

of the regions causes the fragmentation of their actions, in particular, the approaches of Pakistan differ from India, including the Central Asian states are pursuing a policy that contributes to raising the economic potential of the region. Both those and others are connected by the economic factor, which certainly remains one of the main, if not the leading factor in the creation of transregional associations. However, security issues are manifested in the signing of bilateral agreements between states and through regional organizations. In this regard, there is a need to create a transregional association that helps to unite the efforts of states in ensuring security. At the same time, the interaction of states, which follows beyond the geographical boundaries of the region, will serve to solve the majority of transregional and transnational threats.

Today, the creation of new effective configuration mechanisms in ensuring security for further stable economic development is becoming relevant. In the territories of the Central Asian region, mechanisms have been created to counter transnational threats, which consist in the cooperation of states on a bilateral basis. Multifaceted cooperation is carried out in the focus of international organizations - the CIS, the CSTO and the SCO. However, not all Central Asian states are full members of these organizations, which is a stumbling block in matters of ensuring both regional security and the creation of a transregional structure. The presence of transnational problems, such as the fight against international terrorism, drug trafficking and trafficking, and extremism are pushing the countries of Central and South Asia to develop joint plans to eliminate them. In this regard, there is a need to transform the SCO, since this organization is more focused on resolving border problems and, despite the diversity and power of its member states, has not been able to go beyond the framework of a regional organization. However, the SCO has a number of opportunities to become one of the largest transregional organizations, which consist in the presence in the membership of states that are large in demographic and territorial terms, possess nuclear weapons and have a total GDP<sup>10</sup>.

Thus, the stability of Afghanistan is a key factor in the further development of cross-border economic projects. One such project is the Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB). Despite the fact that this project is an economic and infrastructure project, its implementation directly depends on the solution of a whole range of problems in the field of security. In particular, in the construction of inter-regional and trans-border corridors, a single and effective mechanism is needed to ensure not only national and regional, but also transregional security of states. In this vein, it is noteworthy to note the potential of the SCO, which can transform into a competent transregional organization by reforming its institutions and setting new agendas in a globalizing world. Thus, the SCO will actively participate in the formation of a new world order and will determine the development of cooperating regions.

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