

INTRODUCTION

Admitting Russian Federation to Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Organization (APEC, Vancouver, 1997), gaining a partner status of ASEAN (ASEAN, 1996) and inspector status of Organization of the USA (OAS, 1992) became a recognition of Russia like a state of Asia-Pacific Region (APR), region, which, in the current millennium, according to forecasts of many experts in many ways will determine world politics.

APR has no analogues for many parameters: area, manpower, economical strength. It has 30 states inside, which belong to 5 civilizations with ancient history, culture and traditions, where lives more than half of the universe. Four of region's states - Russia, China, USA, India- have nuclear weapon, the first three states are permanent members of United Nations Security Council, and have official standing of space states.

About 2/3 of world gross domestic product are produced in the region, that accounts for over 55% of worldwide volume of business, over 60% volume of overseas transportation and 25% volume of air conveyance. Largest financial reserves and most knowledge-intensive technology are concentrated in APR. The region is described by political, demographic, ethnocultural inhomogeneity, variety of real laws, different states views of national security protection.

Against this background, a transformation of interstate relations is presented in APR. New alignment of political forces is forming; correlation of military potential in the sphere of regional balance is changing. Threat questions of peace and stability come topside, and interest in this questions essentially raises political activity of regional states in search of mutually profitable answers.

Although military-political situation in APR looks comparatively stable, there is no see a variety of factors which seriously threaten to geopolitical stability and security in this region. Rise of separative tendency, interethnic tension, presence of territorial disputes between some of the regions states, formation of new fireplaces of international organized crime, narcotic business, terrorism and piracy belong to them. In the region ripen social cataclysms and in view of serious degeneration of environment, excrescence of population, deepen material fractionation, impoverishment of millions of people, increase socioeconomic break between city and village, serious problems concerned with preservation of national and cultural identity in some countries. Continuing arms race in this region seriously complicate the situation in this region, tendency of variety of countries anyway enter into nuclear club, and growing competition between great powers.

East Asia – one of the subregions and most important part of APR. It is impossible to artificially divide from APR. Therefore a project to draw sharp line between whole region and its subregions is impolitic in our research. Further general-region actions and tendency are named above in full touch on interest such large countries of East Asia like China, Russia, USA, North Korea and South Korea, Japan. Formation and development of fireplaces of

tensity in the region, which upon concrete conditions may become in flash point of confrontation of lead states of the region thus break not only region stability but call global shock are stipulated by this actions and tendency. Therefore during solution of the region problems and contradictions must become strategic goals, interests and possibilities of this countries, its attitude to creation of regional security system, its vision of structure and objects of such system, its interrelation with other regional and global security systems.

Now, Russia – the unique Eurasian state - is in front of serious challenge of 21 century. Fast development of Asia, first of all development of whole APR, demands Russian reevaluation of its national interests and “harmful consequences of inequality of development of its regions, desolateness of giant territories.” It is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Indices.	Units	Russia, total.	Including	
			In Europe	In Asia
Territory.	Thousand square meter	17 201,7	4.551,2	12 650,5
		100%	26,5%	73,5%
Population.	Thousand people	142 600	127 500	15 100
		100%	83,1%	16,9%

In the system of Russian national interest, peace and stability have estimate value for its progressive development and security in the XXI century. Active participation of Russia in solution of the regional problems and effective use regional assets can add positive dynamics for economics of Russian Far East.

These factors stipulate conditions of this research project.

The main objective of the project is to appraise current and potential threats for national and regional security in APR and develop sequel of providing regional stability.

To attain this object, solution of the following objects must be realized:

1. To analyze the military-political and strategic situation in the region and educe tendency of its development in the first half of XXI century.
2. To appraise current and potential challenges and threats for national and regional security.
3. To analyze a role and an effect of region and subregion organizations, develop offers of perfection of mechanism of providing regional stability and security in APR.

It is well-known that any methodology of research intends formation of fundamental concepts. It concerns the research of security problems. On the other hand, multicomponent nature of security, presence of complex of connections between elements predetermine needs of system conception during realization of such researches. In this context it is supposed to examine conceptual device in the sphere of security, which we will use in this research

project.

The necessity of renewal conceptual device is stipulated by variety of facts. In the new conditions created after the end of The Cold war, process of changing of bipolar structure to unipolar and its gradual development in the direction of multipolar structure reduce capability of the sole remaining superpower – the USA to designate a course of world development. The role of Europe and APR countries is grown up. According to forecasts of specialists it make allied relationship of the USA with partners in Europe and Asia more difficult and unstable, foreign relations - more unsteady and less foreseeable. Besides, in the world take place deep changes in character of relations between states, connected with resource geo-economics. Therefore, conflicts because of economic competition can become dangerous for the world stability. Problem of peace and war became the global problem in consequence of high risen weapon power. Now, problem of proliferation of nuclear weapons which can destroy mice and men is not solved. Today's arm race, which has annually budget over trillion dollars, interferes with solution of problems of economic and cultural development of humanity. As the result of inveterate and insufficient active solve of social problems, contradiction between civilizations is heightened, quantity of interethnic and interdenominational conflicts raise, which according to the tenor are used by separatists and extremists, which use terrorist methods of fight to deal with political missions.

According to growing up space-geographic scale of different threats and negative consequence of its effects, it is offered to consider security at several levels: global, regional, subregional, national and local.

Global security is protection of foreign relations system against threats which can destabilize situation in the world, can bring a crisis of general planetary scale.

One of basic component of global security is the international security-protection of system of foreign relations against its destabilization, military conflicts and wars. Providing of international security is based on observance by all states allowed principles and norms of international law, which exclude solving of disputable questions between them through power and threat. Unlike national security, international security assumes that security of one state is closely connected with security of other states. Therefore, national security is directly connected with international security.

In its turn, the most important component of the international security is the common security - immunity of the group of states against external threats, which is based on mutual assistance and cooperation in military sphere and assumes group actions for prevention and repulse of aggression. Common security can be realized within the frame of international organizations at global or regional level.

Regional security (subregional security) - is protection of system of mutual relations of regional (subregional) states which can destabilize situation in this regions, to cause crises and conflicts of regional (subregional) scale.

Large-scale and destabilizing factors and processes, as well as clashing interests of states

in different spheres of foreign relations are beginning of different crises and conflicts. Therefore, for providing of global, regional, subregional security it is necessary to form suitable systems of security.

Forms and roles of support of global, regional, subregional systems are various, it is determined by different breadth of its geopolitical scope, a level of development of participating country, orientation (economical, political, etc.) and other factors. Now, United Nations (UN) is the most influential system for providing global security, includes 196 states. For systems of providing regional and subregional security is possible to range international organizations, which foresee close coordination of political, economical, military and other activity inside of any geostrategical or geopolitical region, including: European Union (EU), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Common security Treaty Organization (CSTO), Shanghai Organization of cooperation (SCO), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Organization of American States (OAS), Organization of African Unity (OAU), etc. Each country-participant in international organization aims through this participating to providing primarily inherent national security.

Current deep connection between national, subregion, region and global security is not always possible to see, not at once appeared, but its questionless effecting to the situation. The character of such effecting while increment of integration of trade-economic and politico-military trends become more severe. It is proved by today's political reality.

National security is situation inside the individual country, protection of vital interests of citizens, society, state, as well as national values and lifestyle against different external and internal (political, economical etc.) threats. Herewith, national values are nonmaterial gains, belong to the nation and compose the basis of its moral development.

National security as the multilevel system has internal and external aspects which express influence on the status of state in correspondent with the external and internal threats. If the state sovereignty, its territorial integrity, the economic, social and political development, the observance of rights of citizens, stable functioning of state and social institutes are provided by the authority it is possible to consider the status of this state stable, in case of changing internal and external conditions. Process of cooperation of several states is stable if it is possible to provide of the national security of each state.

In current system of cooperating of states at a global level all the states have "different weight." There are states-leaders, which have determined effect on course of world process, and states, which poor influence on processes of the world community. Primarily, states-leaders are economically powerful countries and up to the present time countries which have powerful military potential, especially nuclear. The Third World countries belong to the second group. Aside from that, there is an "embedment" with states between these two groups, which in special conditions can operate on the questions of international relations. According to these factors the world stability is assigned by the mutual cooperation of states-leaders and also by the character of cooperation of its vital interests. The relations of

other countries with each other to the world leaders are not determinative and usually don't influence on the world stability. In relation to the regions the states-leaders must be mentioned which are most active in global processes.

Since the invention of atomic weapon, danger of its usage the threat of nuclear war got a character of dominant threat to vital interests almost all states of the world community, dominant over any other threats. In these conditions the world stability naturally connects with such a condition of relations between the leading states when the beginning of the world war, especially the nuclear war, is almost excluded. Such condition of relations at the world scale is usually considered as the strategic stability.

The strategic stability is such a condition of relations between the states or its coalitions, when neither of sides can not first decide to use strategic nuclear power and can not see necessity of development and realization of new programs of creation of main types of strategic weapon to avoid the unprofitable status (stability of arms race).

From the viewpoint of security objects, the national security has three interdependent horizontal levels: personal security, social security and state security. The interrelation of these levels, roles and positions are dynamic and are determined by the character of social relations, political and social order, grade of development of constitutional state and civil society, system of internal and external threats. State security and social security can dominate at the critical periods for nation. As a rule, totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, which are constantly creating such critical conditions, highlight state security for the account of personality security. The security and social security are not the aim for the democratic society state, it is function of providing of security and freedom of personality.

National security is formed in the tideway of objective processes, and, as a complicated structure, is considered in a correspondence with the following functional elements: national interests; threats for national security; protection.

Each of these elements is also a corresponding independent, self-developing complicated structure.

Generally, "national interests" are the system of realized, officially expressed objective needs of citizens, society and state, resulted from the features of socioeconomic and political establishment of country, level of its economic development, historically place in international division of labor, specificity geographical location, national and cultural traditions. "National interests" are the origin of political actions and performances, presented in the form of foreign economic, foreign-policy and military doctrines, different conceptions, programs etc. The realization of national interests is the term for providing national security. The principle of national security is the interests of individual citizens with flown out interests of society.

In this case, state is considered as an instrument, providing prime conditions for citizen, social, state development, stipulated by the full range of active factors.

National interests have complicated structure and can be classified by different

characteristics. In order of social importance these interests can be divided into vital, important and peripheral. In duration of action they are divisible into constant, temporary and renewal.

By the variety of many-sidedness of social activity, interests are appeared at all its ranges - economical, political, military, technologic, informative, ecological etc. Vital national interests are emphasized as the system of needs, its satisfaction provides existence and possibility of progressive development of citizens, society, state.

There are special characteristics for each state, after the breaking of which the state loses independence and it won't be a state anymore. These critical characteristics come over the spheres of foreign relations, domestic political and social relations, economics, ecology, public health service, culture, etc.

Inasmuch, without realization of important national interests it is impossible to provide stable condition of state and society, as well as normal development of country as the independent free subject-member of the international community, for its protection state uses all means, either unmilitary or military.

Realization and protection of national interests are the main function of state. Suitable institutes and bodies of government produce and form objects of state policy on the basis of national interests. The objects are reached by the solving suitable problems. For providing of solving of such problems, the authority of state takes and realizes the special measures.

National interests are submitted to the world arena, where there are forming policy and appearing conflicts of interstate relations.

The conflicts of relations are appeared at the internal level in case when the condition of state is characterized by unstability of political, economical, social, and national-ethnic basis, variety and inconsistency of interests of different social groups and social layers.

As a result of the aggravation of antagonisms, in both cases the internal and external threats to national security appear.

“National security threats” is the complex of factors, interfering with the realization of national interests and creating danger for national interests and national lifestyle.

Besides the division of threats internal and external, they, as the spheres of interests, aim at all aspects of social activity. On the scale, threats develop all global, regional, national and local levels.

According to the probability of realization threats are divided into existing and real threats, and into potential, which may be realized in special conditions.

Except the notion of threat, it is possible to use such notions like danger, challenge, and risk.

Danger is the situation, when the harm capability can be perceived, but not fatal. It can be material harm, physical harm, moral damage for person, society and state.

Challenge is the activity of one state or group of states, contains the potential danger for other members of the world community. Challenge is the first and initial stage of threat

formation.

Risk is the capability of appearance of negative and undesirable consequences of activity of subject of activity or its inactivity in the conditions of appearance of a challenge or threat.

For elimination and prevention of appearance of threat the national security has to fall back to one or another protection (complex of political, diplomatic, informative, military and other measures for prevention or counteraction of invasions, warpath, challenges). Methods of protection may be different. Its main feature is the equivalence for threats and reduction of level of its danger. The term “method” includes active resource and method of its usage. State has all types of resources for protection of its interests and interests of social organizations and citizens. These resources are the following: economic, military, political, informative, intellectual and spiritual. Depending on the grade of aggression, types of protection are divided into agreement, control, counteraction and duress. Society and citizens have smaller spectrum of resources and methods for its use, and in a greater or lesser degree trust in protection of state.

According to principle of comprehensive security depending on type of threats the national security can be political, economic, military, technogenic, informative, ecology, genetic, and other types of state security.

Today regard must be paid to: although absolute guarantees of security are provided by the power threat, the scientific-and-technical, economic, political, moral-ethnic, human and other nonbearing methods of providing national security are becoming more popular.

Military security is the protection of citizens of society and state against threats associated with military threats. In this situation when the probability of war comes to minimum in the consequence of absence of incentive of use military power.

Military security has the internal and external aspects. The external aspect is a capability to prevent outside military power or counteract against it successfully. This capability assumes the presence of adequate armed forces, national and collective system of security, political-military alliances and security organizations. The most efficient method for protection and strengthening of military security is the forming of common and universal system of security on the basis of equality, same security for all, and mutual cooperation of all participants. Comprehensive security system may rest on the similar security systems. The internal aspect of military security means the complex of measures for the creation and support of readiness of society and state to prevent war threats via providing of stable functioning of state, its institutes, primarily- military organization, realization of mobilization preparation of economics and population.

Suggested terms are not “truth at least,” but the common interpretation by all the participants of our research project will promote to better mutual understanding and more effective work.