
"ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EVER-ATLANTIC TREATY", "NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE"

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Abstract

This article is an attempt to answer the question of whether it is possible in the foreseeable future to become an organization of political cooperation on the basis of the North Atlantic Alliance. Despite the increased rhetoric of "politicization" of NATO at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s, neither the United States nor its European allies took it seriously. The "politicization" of the alliance as a possible option for the development of NATO, partly due to the lack of an adequate alternative to this institution in the military sphere. An analysis of current trends points to the increasing importance of military cooperation within NATO for the American leadership and the possibility of strengthening the alliance's position as an institution of transatlantic cooperation that contributes to ensuring security on a global scale.

Keywords: NATO, innovative economy, politics, public administration, tactics, Russian economic policy, strategy.

Introduction

NATO (NATO - short for North Atlantic Treaty Organization). The essence of the North Atlantic Treaty is that a military attack on one or more signatory states means a military attack on all.

The members of the Alliance are: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as Turkey and France. In 1997, negotiations were initiated with the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland on their accession to the North Atlantic Treaty (the issue requires ratification) in 1999, when NATO would endorse the enlargement process and discuss applications to join other emerging European democracies that were able to adhere to the treaty's objectives, special mention was made of Romania and Slovenia.

The contract applies to any part of Europe or North America; the use of force in any part of Europe or on islands under the jurisdiction of NATO countries, in any part of the North Atlantic Zone north of the Tropic of Cancer, or against ships and aircraft in any part of this zone.

NATO's core mission is to maintain defensive capabilities, ensure the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of its members, and maintain security and defence capability at the minimum necessary level. A more constructive role for NATO is to

achieve this or that goal through dialogue, partner dialogue. A new and more peace-resilient order based on the recognition that stability and security in the Euro-Atlantic area will be ensured through the unification and strengthening of mutual institutions.

In 1991, in response to the political and military situation in Europe, NATO member states, together with former members of the Warsaw Pact, created the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC). , compliance - NACC). The initiative was continued in 1994 by the Partnership for Peace (Partnership for Peace). PFP), on which the NACC and OSCE member states were invited to participate in a dialogue on joint confidence-building measures, with a view to introducing "transparency" in national defense planning and spending; democratic control of the armed forces; maintaining the ability and willingness (subject to constitutional limitations) to contribute to operations conducted under the auspices of the United Nations or the OSCE; the development of military cooperation with NATO; such a continuous improvement of the armed forces so that they can better interact with the armies of other NATO members.

The participants of the "Partnership for Peace" are: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

"Partnership for Peace" is a concretized form, a clearly defined element within this flexible framework. The increasing political significance of the consultation and cooperation provided by the EAC allows the partners, if they so wish, to develop direct political relations, individually or in small groups, with the Al Emirates. Jansom. The exclusivity of the Council lies in the fact that, while it offers the possibility of political consultation and practical cooperation, it is equally open to all partners and allies. Partners can independently set the level and direction of cooperation with NATO, for example, in matters of politics and security; crisis management; solutions to regional problems; non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical, biological, as well as bacteriological weapons and defense problems; the fight against international terrorism; defense planning, budgeting and defense policy and strategy, as well as the impact of security on economic development. In addition, the CEAC is a space for consultation and cooperation on issues such as civil strife and disaster management; armament under the auspices of the Leaders' Conference National Armament Industries (Eng. , compliance - CNAD); nuclear safety; defence and environmental issues; civil-military coordination in the management and control of air transport; science and peacekeeping operations.

NATO's involvement in the settlement of the conflict in the territory of the former Yugoslavia was a consequence of the 1995 Dayton Agreement and an example of NATO's new role in resolving crisis situations and strengthening stability and security in Europe. At the same time, these actions have greatly contributed to increasing the responsibility of Canada and the United States of America, on the one hand, and the Western European Union, on the other. The role of the Western European Union is defined in the Maastricht Treaty as "the future defense instrument of the European Union, along with

NATO and the OSCE." The whole of the Western European Union - the formulation of decisions and the implementation of the Union's actions relating to security issues. However, the main constraint on the activities of this organization was the inability to provide the necessary transport, intelligence information, as well as high-tech equipment for independent actions. This issue was raised in Brussels in 1994, and NATO agreed to "the use of the collective resources of the Alliance, in agreement with the NATO Council, for the conduct by the Western European Union of operations undertaken by European NATO member states in the framework of the implementation of foreign and security policy."

Conclusion

The main elements of NATO's organisational structure are the Secretary General and the NATO Council, in which all NATO member states are represented by Permanent Representatives with the rank of Ambassador. NATO's five core units, which largely reflect the nature and objectives of the organisation, are the following: Policy Division; Division of Military Planning and Operations; Security Maintenance Division; Department of Infrastructure, Military Support, Planning and the use of civil services in emergency situations, as well as the Science and Environment Division. The North Atlantic Parliamentary Assembly is also an independent element of NATO's organisational structure, at which NATO's main activities are defined and discussed.

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