Georgia, modern European security, evolution, and genesis

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Abstract: The last time, security issues appear to be one of the most discussed topics, not only for the narrow expert community, but also in wider discussion spaces. Security has become the number one topic for the world's mass media, and the Russia-Ukraine war and its scale have given rise to talk of World War III. Today, the topic of security is directly connected with the new world order and arrangement, and at the same time, we are talking about new threats and challenges before whom the mentioned world turned out. In order to answer the question of what can be considered as problematic issues related to security in relation to today's situations, We should observe, on the one hand, the process of evolution of security as a concept, on the other hand, several modern approaches in the study of security.

Keywords: safety; Europe; Georgia; evolution; OSCE,

Introduction: Despite many obstacles and occasional interruptions, Georgia's desire to pursue cultural, religious, military, diplomatic, political and economic ties with the European world never faded, which ultimately led to Georgia's vital attitude to European values and played a decisive role in determining the country's orientation towards Europe. That is why the study of the historical relationship with the Western world and a new understanding is given the importance of a certain guide for the future of the Georgian state. A multi-faceted (geographic, cultural, identical, etc.) study of the genesis process of Georgia's orientation to Europe will at the same time allow us to reveal the influence and relationship of European (Western) culture with Georgian culture, the role of Europe in the development of Georgian culture, to determine what Georgian-European coexistence was like. and the tradition of compatibility, acceptance of Western values over the centuries, what relations existed between them and how it reflected on the country's identity, domestic and foreign political orientation. Historically, for Georgia, the issue of foreign-political orientation was the cornerstone of its existence. As for the topic of the country's orientation towards Europe, from ancient times to the present, it occupies a special place in Georgian historiography. Thus, Georgia's orientation towards Europe is not a modern fact. It has deep historical roots. It was Georgia's permanent cultural, political and economic connections with the European world (if we do not count the intermittent period that set a great foundation for the country's further development)

that defined Georgia's attitude to European values and played a decisive role in Georgia's European orientation.

security studies (Security studies/strategic studies), As a separate subfield of international relations, it[9] em

Main text: The European Defense Agency was established on July 12, 2004, by a joint decision of the Council of Ministers and to improve the European defense capabilities of the member states in the field of crisis management. EDA includes the following main directions: development of defense capabilities and promotion of military cooperation between EU member states, EDA manages joint projects to enable the development of technologies and research of EU member states. Through it, it becomes known what the armed forces need, where there are gaps and how to fill them. EDA in cooperation with PESCO helps countries to develop new projects together. EDA provides joint military training and exercises; it also includes cyber security direction. In 2018, the civil union security and defense policy was established by the member states within the European Union. The agreement includes strategic commitments and several political commitments that emphasize the strengthening and effectiveness of CSDP missions. The agreement clearly defines the increase of human resources to at least 70 percent in the missions carried out in the direction of civil security and defense.[10]

In 2022, based on the global strategy, the EU Strategic Compass initiative was approved, which aims to ensure the security and defense of the EU with additional political-military involvement. The strategic compass includes threat analysis and defines clear directions for the organization: crisis management, resilience, capacity building and partnership strengthening. The goal of the Strategic Compass is to make the European Union a stronger and more effective security policy maker, protect its citizens and contribute to international peace and security. It covers all aspects of defense policy and is structured around 4 pillars: Action, Security, Investment and Cooperation. Since Russia launched a full-scale war in Ukraine on February 24, 2022, the current security situation poses new challenges for everyone, including the OSCE, which has certain advantages, which is reflected in the number of members, ranging from North America to Europe and parts of Asia. Added to this is the OSCE's comprehensive security concept, which aims at cooperation.[2]

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was established in accordance with Chapter 8 of the United Nations Charter for the purpose of conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation in Europe. In such areas as: arms control, UN preventive diplomacy, confidence and security building measures, human rights, election monitoring, economic and environmental security, it is the largest regional organization in the world.

It must be said that after the signing of the Declaration of Helsinki in 1975, the OSCE has come a long way from a forum for meetings and negotiations to becoming a regional organization. Moreover, it has developed a number of tools to ensure security in Europe.[3]

It should be noted here that we are talking about the Vienna document of 1994, which was amended in 1999, obliging the OSCE member states to show more transparency in their military activities. The organization has developed a military code of conduct, in which much attention is paid to the defined conditions of the role of the armed forces in a democratic society. The OSCE has also created a number of mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes.[6]

When we focus on the security mechanisms of the OSCE, it should be said that its missions are the main ones, which are the subject of ad hoc selection in each specific case. The success of the mission largely depends on the willingness of the host country to cooperate and the interests of the observers. The organization sends missions to regions where the probability of conflict and its escalation is high. i.e. We are talking about crisis regions, although it is possible to send missions to control stability in regions where the situation has somewhat eased, although the conflict is still expected to escalate.

As for strategic conflicts, its essence lies in the subject's desire to gain autonomy or annex the territory to another sovereign state. The number of such conflicts on the European continent has increased even more since 1990. This was due to the collapse of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. The fact that two sovereign states Czech Republic and Slovakia were created in the process of the Velvet Revolution, whose disintegration process is the only example of rapid and bloodless disintegration, is very significant.[7]

In order to fully understand the kind of conflict that took place in the Republic of Moldova, it is necessary to assess the Dnieper conflict that followed the declaration of independence by the Republic of Moldova in 1990. As for the escalation of the conflict, everything was caused by the hostilities in the territory of Dnieper. In 1993, the OSCE mission was involved to settle the said conflict peacefully and through negotiations. The mandate of the mentioned mission was extended until December 31, 2018 (Pts. Dec/1274).

Everything points to the duration of the OSCE mission and the lack of necessary tools for conflict settlement. This was mainly related to the unwillingness of the parties to find a consensus, which hinders the settlement of the conflict. Whatever should be understood as if the OSCE does not have the ability to regulate the conflict, its ability to act in relation to this issue is evidenced by the agreement reached by the OSCE and Russia (we are talking about a treaty) on conventional armaments in Europe, which provided for Russia's withdrawal of troops from the territory of Moldova.

The first crack in the theory of the non-existence of a conventional military threat on the European continent was introduced by Russia's military aggression against Georgia in 2008. However, unfortunately, due to some subjective or objective reasons, the actions taken against Georgia did not prove to be a strong

enough impetus to change the approaches established for two decades. In 2014, the violation of Ukraine's territorial integrity, the illegal annexation of the Crimean Peninsula and the start of military conflict in eastern Ukraine have already made European countries seriously think that military confrontation was not so incredible on the European continent. It should be noted here that the above-mentioned "concern" was much clearer and more visible for the Eastern European countries than for the Western ones, which ultimately affected the content and scale of the retaliatory steps.[8]

In this regard, the separatist conflict in Bosnia, which began in 1992, is interesting. The parties to the mentioned conflict are Serbs, Bosniaks and Croats living in the territory of one state. As for the different signs of the conflict, it all had to do with the fact that different types of disagreements among the population began, which subsequently led to hostilities. The necessity of intervention of external forces became necessary. In fact, the OSCE mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina was established in 1995 on the basis of the Dayton Agreement. It should be noted that the mentioned agreement ended the civil war and made the OSCE responsible for stability. It can be said that the mandate of the mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, unlike the mission in Moldova, was primarily aimed at maintaining stability.

When talking about the participation of the OSCE in humanitarian crises, we need to focus on the European migration crisis that started in 2015. The problem was caused by a large flow of refugees from North Africa, the Middle East and West Asia to the countries of the European Union. In fact, it got to the point where EU member states failed to properly control migration, which led to the EU crisis. Based on this, the OSCE established the Security Advisor Institute for Migrants and IDPs within the framework of the Skopje Mission in order to settle the crisis. When it comes to the evolution of the European security project, it must be said that the European security and defense policy is becoming effective and gradually developing its potential. However, it should be emphasized that every crisis that the European Union tries to resolve still shows its weakness in resolving military conflicts, more specifically the dependence on the United States of America, which is mainly due to the lack of a unified position on security issues of the European Union, as well as insufficient financing of the military sector, when the US Funding by is increasing every year.[5]

More than 70 years have passed since the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty and the establishment of Article 5 as a security instrument in its current form. Despite its age, collective defense remains unequivocally the most effective means of ensuring security in the Euro-Atlantic space. The fact that the alliance, founded by 12 countries, has 31 members today and the process of expansion continues is a proof of this.

Conclusion: It can be said that the cooperation of transatlantic structures in the field of collective security contributes to the prompt response to threats. However, the maintenance of Euro-Atlantic security is presented without the participation of the North Atlantic Alliance, namely the USA. This is what the current processes in Ukraine indicate. Based on the reality that has been created in the world, while the current security issues are of a transnational nature, it is impossible to independently regulate the existing

challenges at the national level by sovereign states. The current geopolitical situation requires collective efforts, it is the result of joint efforts that Russia failed to pursue its policy in Ukraine, which is mainly the result of the principled position of the USA, NATO countries and the West. Creating a platform for negotiations and consultations is the main means of resolving crises for the OSCE. Promoting the development of democracy, protecting human rights and freedoms, as well as monitoring situations, in accordance with the mandate of individual missions.

The EU strengthens its internal security policy through special cooperation with member states, organizations and agencies. Through the common foreign and security policy and the common security and defense policy, the role of the European Union as not only an economic and political organization, but also as one of the important contributors in the field of security has been further developed and strengthened. The use of tools within the framework of the organization gives the EU the opportunity to contribute to the protection of its citizens, cyber security, to ensure the strengthening and support of democracy, legal regulations, human rights and international law principles, to maintain peace, to ensure the prevention of conflicts and the strengthening of international security. Regardless of the fact that the European Union acts through various instruments, coordinates through various agencies and structures of the European Union, there is a common vision, goal, interest and opportunity, which is the main and basic principle of the united and effective functioning of these mechanisms.

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