

New challenges and opportunities in international cooperation.

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One of the main goals for all international community is to provide sustainable development, prosperity and equal chances for all states and regions in realization their potential. But now all of us face a large number of threats and challenges, including both traditional and new security, economic, and transnational challenges: from terrorism to the tsunami relief efforts, from HIV/AIDS to clean industrial development and climate issues. All of them are global and just in one country and region by one state or nation. So, one thing we should realize is necessity of international cooperation, integration and coordination of all international community efforts.

Closer to North—East Asia region we could see such an examples of coordinated and well cooperated activities: Kyoto Protocol of December 11, 1997ⁱ (entered in force in February 16, 2005); Tsunami, earthquakes and typhoons relief and rebuilding efforts; Counterterrorism issues etc. Mutual cooperation, as the perspective of future international security development, was underlined in documents which were adopted as the result of work done at the G8 summit, Strelna, St Petersburg, July 16, 2006ⁱⁱ.

In G8 Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction the following measures were mentioned: conflict prevention, coordination, strengthening regional organizations, interoperability etc. Also was mentioned that “Regular discussion of capabilities of organizations and governments to help us identify gaps that need to be addressed and identified in advance, of capabilities available to particular governments or organizations and prioritizations for use; putting in place mechanisms to ensure that all relevant actors are engaged in dialogue about a crisis as it evolves and are effectively cooperating in contingency planning” and “Commitment to support development of conflict prevention and conflict response capabilities by regional actors in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. G8 members stress the importance of cooperation in this between regional organizations, and with the UN” .

In recent years, the task of non—proliferation has become increasingly pressing, affecting regional and international security. In April 2004, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1540ⁱⁱⁱ, which calls on all states to take measures to strengthen export control and conduct international co-

operation to prevent the acquisition of WMD and related materials and technologies by non—state actors. As the first resolution specifically on non—proliferation adopted by the Security Council, it plays a significant role in enhancing the international consensus and cooperation on non—proliferation.

For years, through unremitting efforts, the international community has established an international non—proliferation system guided by the UN Charter, legally based on the Treaty on the Non—Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention and complemented by various non—proliferation regimes and initiatives. All these efforts have forcefully contained proliferation activities.

The international community should step up efforts in the following aspects to ensure fair, rational, comprehensive and healthy progress of the non—proliferation cause. Since it was adopted 2 years ago, Resolution 1540 has been implemented well, thanks to the attention and efforts of various countries. Last April, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1673 unanimously, which extended the term of the 1540 committee by 2 years and urged the committee to strengthen the efforts of promoting the universal implementation of Resolution 1540.

So, we could talk about three main components of successful non—proliferation process: member states should, as required by the Resolution, set up and improve their export control legislations, strengthen domestic administration and control, export control and law enforcement; member states should engage in international cooperation, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, share useful experience and measures and improve the capability and level of implementing the Resolution; the committee should, in accordance with its mandate, draw up an effective work plan, encourage more countries to submit national reports, review the national reports carefully, and put forward constructive advice and suggestions on the implementation of the Resolution.

Since the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, the international community has accelerated its cooperation in the fight against terrorism, and a lot of progress has been achieved.

However, the threat posed by international terrorism remains serious, which is evident from the fact that many terrorist incidents are continuing to take place all over the world, and in South East Asia as well. In order to eradicate international terrorist networks, such as Al—Qaeda, it is impossible for one country alone to achieve this goal. It is inevitable for international community to unite in the fight against terrorism

Among the most significant steps in fight on terrorism Declaration on Terrorism by the 8th ASEAN Summit^v and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1624^{vi}.

Faced with the new challenges, all the countries should go along with the tide of the times, enhance exchanges and cooperation and strengthen their mutual coordination. They should actively boost world multipolarization and democratization of international relations and strive to establish a new international economic order adapted to the development levels and demands of various countries. They should safeguard the right to equal development of all the countries, particularly the developing countries. The diversity of the development of civilizations of various countries should be respected. The various civilizations and diverse roads to development should coexist harmoniously, draw on others' strong points to make up one's own weak ones in competition and comparison and make common progress through seeking common ground and shelving differences.

Future sustainable development and prosperity could be based only on mutually beneficial cooperation and common development. Countries particularly developed and developing ones should cooperate with one another on the basis of equality and mutual benefit to realize common development. Safeguarding world peace and promoting common development remain the overriding task for the international community.

- [i] Kyoto Protocol to the United Nation framework convention of climate change — <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/conv-kp/kpeng.html>
- [ii] Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation — http://www.in.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/4D755526FFA735E1C32571AE002A265B?OpenDocument
- [iii] Adopted by the Security Council at its 4956th meeting, on April 28, 2004— <http://www.state.gov/t/np/rls/other/31990.htm>
- [iv] Adopted by the Security Council at its 5429th meeting, on April 17, 2006— <http://www.acronym.org.uk/docs/0604/doc11.htm>
- [v] Phnom Penh, Cambodia March 11, 2002— <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/65901.htm>
- [vi] Adopted by the Security Council at its 5261st meeting, on September 14, 2005— <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/65761.htm>