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KSZTAŁTOWANIE BEZPIECZEŃSTWA MILITARNEGO AZJI CENTRALNEJ



Abstrakt (w j. ang.)

Development of Central Asia Military Security

In the new geopolitical state of affairs the situation in Ukraine is obviously the focus of international politics in Europe, along with recovering Russia and its interest in reestablishing influences in so called “near border”. Russia’s policy in this area is a real cause for concern for the USA and EU. Currently, Russia is building her power in many dimensions; one of which is connected with enhancing military capabilities as her armed forces are presently undergoing a robust process of modernization in all aspects. However, it is still a long term project to achieve the desired effects. This modernization is causing some concerns for other regional powers as it is recognized by other nations as a possible risk. Also the USA is looking again at enhancing capabilities in Europe and in relation to former Soviet republics by allocation of forces and resources and also strengthening alliances within cooperation projects.

The future directions of Russian territorial requests could be a threat for the newly created states in Central Asia. Those nations are still developing their statehood in all the dimensions of modern countries and as for now they are too weak to face any major aggression coming from regional powers. This is why the security situation of Central Asia, both internal and external, is an interesting topic to recognize possible risks for the region along with possible external influences to change the current status. Alone, each single nation there is not ready to face such the threat and they need help even to face possible challenges coming in the nearest future from Afghanistan. The separatist/terrorist movements and criminal organizations could destabilize the area causing long term regional and global consequences. Moreover, Central Asia is very attractive because of national natural resources being an important factor for neighbors and external actors. Such complex circumstances are making that part of Asia an important subject of research to understand better the complexity there.

The publication focuses on military security of Central Asia specifically the countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The first chapter discusses the theoretical approach to military security. Next, a general description of the regional countries is presented along with their efforts to build common security structures. It also includes attempts to enhance military cooperation both regionally and as part of international security organizations. Next, existing and potential internal and external threats

that could destabilize the region's current political system are identified. As each country has developed unique concepts of national security, which have evolved over time, that aspect of their military security is covered in chapter three. The same chapter examines national security doctrines and compares the capability of the region's armed forces and their abilities to meet likely threats in the near future. Finally, the perception of Central Asia by selected countries is presented to recognize opportunities and dangers related to possible international support but also potential challenges for regional independence based on pragmatic interests of some nations. Especially the importance for the Russian Federation is elaborated there. The conclusions provide major findings about how Central Asia nations can face the future and preserve their independence. Tables and maps are provided to support the research and aid in visualizing the topics covered in the book.



Notka o autorze

Plk (rez.) dr inż. Zdzisław Śliwa jest profesorem Bałtyckiej Akademii Obrony w Tartu w Estonii. Ukończył m.in. Akademię Obrony Narodowej w Warszawie, Akademię Dowódczo-Sztabową Wojsk Lądowych Armii Stanów Zjednoczonych w Fort Leavenworth oraz Centrum Studiów Strategicznych Uniwersytetu Obrony Narodowej Chińskiej Armii Ludowo-Wyzwoleńczej w Pekinie. W trakcie służby wojskowej pełnił obowiązki szefa Oddziału Operacyjnego J-3 w Kwaterze Głównej KFOR w Pristinie oraz szefa Oddziału Planowania Operacyjnego J-5 w Dowództwie Operacyjnym SZ RP. Posiada również doświadczenie dydaktyczne nabyte w Wyższej Szkole Oficerskiej Wojsk Lądowych i Akademii Obrony Narodowej. Jest autorem publikacji w prasie krajowej i zagranicznej, dotyczących zagadnień bezpieczeństwa.