THE ROLE OF THE SYRIAN CRISIS IN ENSURING SECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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ABSTRACT: This article focuses on the importance of the ongoing civil war in Syria to ensure security in the Middle East. The Syrian crisis is not only important for regional security, but also for global security.

KEYWORDS: Arab Spring, Syria, Kurds, regional security.

INTRODUCTION

The course of events in the Middle East shows that the current crisis situation is becoming more interdependent. The "traditional" conflicts, "old" crises and conflicts between the countries located here, as well as the "centers of power" outside the region, remain unresolved.

On the contrary, the scale of disagreements, edges, conflicts is expanding. In many ways, this is due to the fact that the "package" of concerns of the parties is expanding. For example, Israel has consistently stated that it is deeply concerned about Iran's plans, including in the area of armaments, in addition to concerns about the current Arab-Israeli conflict.

The problem of extremism and terrorism is becoming a major problem in the region. This problem has a very direct "path" to the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis, and Arab-Israeli relations in general. The situation in the Persian Gulf, including Iraq, may have been severely intertwined with the overall situation in the region.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

All this necessitates the development of a completely new strategy of action on regional security issues, moving away from traditional assessments, approaches and schemes that do not "work" in the sense of creating a predictable and stable system of interaction in the region.

The outcome of this work should be a document summarizing the proposals of possible forms of creating tools to properly take into account the problems of the region, the views of the parties located here and the concerns of states.

The growing level of threats and dangers to security in the Middle East is affecting the system of international relations in the world. Conflicts between the leading players in international relations (the United States, the European Union, China, Russia, and Turkey) are growing in the Syrian conflict.

The current situation in the Middle East is due to a regional confrontation between the conditionally pro-Iranian Shiite bloc and the pro-Saudi Sunni bloc. This can occur in the form of a broad international agreement or set of agreements between participants globally and regionally, as well as strikes on points at a new armed conflict or intersection line.

However, the analysis of recent events does not give grounds to hope that the conflict in the Middle East will be resolved peacefully in the short and medium term. This is due to the fact that in addition to the internal problems of the region, participants from outside the region (USA, Russia, etc.) are forcibly changing the balance of power in their favor. Given that the conflict is steadily expanding, as well as that there is ample opportunity for the confrontation between Israel and Syria to escalate at lightning speed, it will be possible to predict further escalation of the conflict. Here, in spite of the great strategy (grandstrategy) of the major players, the tribes, which act on their own interests, have a very strong position.

CONCLUSION

In order to implement the plan for a peaceful settlement of the Syrian conflict, all parties in the country must lay down their arms and then hold general elections in a peaceful, non-military manner and decide what reforms are needed. That is, in theory, the parties should come to an agreement as to what they would have done if their bullets had run out. As long as one side continues firing at the other, the process will only involve the use of force. To do this, it is necessary to limit the supply of offensive weapons from third parties to the country. This is still going on. In other words, it is illogical to consider the negotiation process from the point of view of internal political conflict between the parties, government agencies and the opposition when Syria is under the influence of an external factor, an influential third force. Today, negotiations between the participants in the Syrian conflict are taking on new forms and aspects, and now they depend on international forces and third parties.

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