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ISSUES OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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The concept of international security is interpreted differently for everyone. Residents of one country are currently safe, while others are under constant fire from the aggressor's country. International security is based on a strong legal framework of an individual country. Ensuring all treaties and fulfilling their conditions may not lead to international conflicts due to developed diplomacy. Because the dangers for individuals and specific countries disappear, and instead there are dangers for individual regions and the global world system as a whole. Even internal state conflicts, which attract the attention of neighboring states in particular, can be a simple proof of this.

Neighbors of the country in which the conflict must, first of all, think of how to protect themselves, not only territorially and the infrastructure of the city but also economically. International security is the identification of many areas of activities.

Find and systematize some provisions of international treaties, how it can be regulated and generalize the principles that violate international security.

The problems of ensuring the necessary level and maintaining the security of certain countries that may be under attack for centuries have been relevant throughout human existence. At the present stage of world development, due to a number of aggregate factors, such problems for each country have become one of the central domestic and global.

The main factors that may contribute to the violation of international security:

- Threaten other countries with nuclear weapons.
- Disagreeing or complying other side with the terms of international peace treaties.
- Countries with sufficient resources should participate in the signing of international treaties to enhance security and guarantees of world peace.
- Insufficient security guarantees from international treaties as one of the gaps in international law.
- Terrorism in the form of non-state armed groups.
- Non-compliance with the terms of international peace treaties.
- Conflict between at least two countries could disrupt international peace, which could cause agitation in other countries.

An important means of deterring challenges and threats is international law, which in the organization of the world order were recognized as an important component of the overall security mechanism. Time conditions come to the fore in the international security system as an effective means of establishing law and order in the complex configuration of international relations.

There are two points that states can do to maintain international security, such as negotiations and international peace treaties are to maintain the terms of treaties and diplomatic relations with other countries

Firstly, forms of negotiation and consultation are the normal way in which international disagreements are resolved, or at least managed. Often agreements provide for prior consultation or notification e.g. in the field of antitrust regulation. From a legal point of view, there is not much to be said about these processes. If the parties to a negotiation are the only relevant parties, they can compromise their rights or achieve a settlement on whatever terms they may choose, enter into trade-offs for advantages in other areas [4].

Secondly, it also have their guarantees in international peace treaties. The factor that makes it possible to qualify particular international agreement as a peace treaty is the aim of final and lasting conclusion of the armed conflict, establishment of peace and the restoration of normal relations between the parties. This includes establishment of normal relationships between them (economic, tourist, cultural, etc.). Peace treaties might be concluded by states, as well as by other entities of international law [3].

The issue of adaptation of international law and international settlement of relations to the real challenges is given considerable attention and outlined the contours of strengthening its action. For example, sanctions are aimed at deterring aggression it is the result of the country's foreign ministry negotiation skills.

The main problem is that each country should be free to choose the ways to create security for its citizens; however, this should be very carefully worked out so that it does not interfere with the security of other countries. This issue was considered at the summit in Astana in 2010, and is enshrined in Article 3: «Each participating State has an equal right to security. We reaffirm the inherent right of each and every participating State to be free to choose or change its security arrangements, including treaties of alliance, as they evolve» [1].

However, it is necessary to pay attention not only to the writing of contracts and approval of conditions but also to negotiations. In the Charter of the UN, it is declared: «The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice» [2]. Thus, everyone should have a chance to solve problems through negotiations.

It has become clear that the misuse and manipulation of scarce resources for political or economic purposes is accidental, the disruption in supplies due to accidents poses real threats to the normal functioning of states and can provoke the use of force.

Every country must have their guarantees that their neighbor will not come with bad intentions and will not annex territories, will not intimidate civilians, will not neglect the rights of its own people and will adhere to at least the human rights convention. Each treaty should be ratified by all member states. If a country does not have nuclear weapon, any other country who has it can take part in security by signing a settlement.

In order to provide for country as much as possible, it is necessary to comply with all the conditions of the existing security treaties, to cultivate specialists in international law from universities, so that in the near future they will stand up for the state. Exactly international security is a result of international relations and the ability to use them. If we constantly maintain friendly diplomatic relations with other countries, in case of aggression, they can significantly help, ranging from humanitarian aid to speeding up the resolution of the conflict.

Nevertheless, if international security is violated, it will take much longer to recover than to try at the beginning of the conflict. Because when there is a state of war, you have to negotiate, in some countries the negotiations go at different speeds, depending on the government. Negotiations can take several rounds until the parties reach a joint decision.

Of course, there can be no 100% guarantee, but we can do at least something to secure our country and help others, even by example of concrete country.

References:

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