

THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL IN COMBATING THREATS

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Annotation : The role and place of the UN Security Council is of great importance in ensuring international security and applying preventive diplomacy in international relations. The urgent need for changes in the organization has been talked about for a long time, but at the beginning of the new millennium, this topic has become especially relevant. Undoubtedly, the current very difficult international environment will focus on this process. It is the need of the hour to focus on reforming the UN Security Council as the main body responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

Keywords : peace, preventive diplomacy, right of veto, peace missions, normative documents, big four, informal dialogue, resolution.

The issue of reforming the UN Security Council has been at the top of the agenda for more than 15 years. There are three main aspects that are included in the agenda of this issue:

- 1) Expanding the composition of the Security Council;
- 2) working methods used by the Council in its activities;
- 3) Mechanism for implementation of Security Council decisions ¹.

On 3 December 1993, the General Working Group on Security Council Reform was established by the Assembly. From this period, opposing groups, each of them put forward their own approach, were seen to prove the expediency of introducing additional seats for permanent members or, on the contrary, the inadmissibility of an increase. Today, representatives of more than 100 UN member states, including 5 permanent members of the Security Council, participate in the work of the Working Group ². A forum for member states of the United Nations, where they can express their views and be represented on the reform of the Security Council. At the annual sessions of the General Assembly, the working group reports on the progress of its work.

The founding document of the UN is the Charter. It is not the only international legal document on the basis of international security, but it is the main document, regardless of how some international actors react in practice. In general, all those who ignore its importance doubt the legitimacy of its actions in the international arena. The United Nations Charter marks a qualitatively new stage in the legalization of all international rights. The international community should recognize that the international structure of "security for all" already exists in the form of the UN and there is no need to create something new.

¹Soviet Bezopasnosti OON <https://konsulmir.com/sovet-bezopasnosti-oon-3/>

²Soviet bezopasnosti OON as a central organ and system of mejdunarodnoy bezopasnosti <https://www.zakon.kz/4873662-sovet-bezopasnosti-oon-kak-centralnyjj.html?ysclid=I5igqzkoes859471660>

On September 8, 2000, the UN Millennium Declaration was adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution 55/2. In it, in the 8th section "Strengthening the United Nations Organization" in paragraph 30, the decision to carry out a comprehensive reform of the UN Security Council was announced ³. In September 2003, UN Secretary General K. Annan said in his speech at the General Assembly that the Organization is on the verge of weakening due to the deepening of contradictions between countries, especially their unilateral measures. Therefore, he comes up with the idea of creating a high-level panel on threats, challenges and changes to develop ideas for reforming the organization in the twenty-first century ⁴.

The United Nations Security Council is the body responsible for international security, "security for all", i.e. as opposed to regional security structures that cover the entire world. Therefore, some experts also talk about the global role of the Council in security matters. According to the Charter, the Security Council "has primary responsibility for ensuring international peace and security. The Security Council consists of fifteen members of the Organization. Each member of the Security Council has one vote. the members of the organization agree to comply with and implement the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with these Regulations. The Security Council plays a leading role in determining whether there is a threat to peace or an act of aggression. It urges the parties to a dispute to settle amicably and recommends methods of settlement or terms of settlement. The Security Council may also impose sanctions or other measures. In 2005, Germany and Japan joined with India and Brazil to form the "Big Four". The goal of these countries is to become permanent members of the Security Council. Germany and Japan, and then after the Second World War, these countries could not join the Security Council, and over time these countries became economically powerful countries.

The Council consists of 15 member states - 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent, elected annually by the UN General Assembly for 5 two-year terms. On December 17, 1963, UN General Assembly Resolution 1995 (XVIII) amended the UN Charter (before that, only 6 non-permanent members were included in the Council). According to this resolution, 10 non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected on a geographical basis, namely:

- From African and Asian countries;
- From Eastern European countries;
- Two from Latin American states;
- Two from Western European countries and from other countries.

The Security Council has the authority to "investigate any dispute or situation giving rise to an international dispute or situation in order to determine whether the continuation of the international dispute or situation threatens the maintenance of international peace and security." It "determines the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of

³tysyacheletiya Organizatsii Ob'edinennykh Natsiy https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/summitdecl.shtml

⁴Vystuplenie Generalnogo sekretarya OON pered Generalnoy Assambleey https://www.un.org/ru/sg/annan_messages/2003/sgstat_58ga.shtml

The Security Council operates in the following meeting formats[15]:

- In modern international law, the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes has developed as a universally recognized imperative, according to which international disputes should be resolved only by peaceful means. Many experts and politicians emphasize that the reform should be in two directions - to cancel (or at least) the veto principle and to expand the number of constituencies. In March 2005, former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan proposed expanding membership. There is a need to increase the number of permanent members from 5 to 10 to 24 members of the UN Security Council, including Japan , Brazil, India, Germany and one African country. It is necessary to improve the activities of the UN Security Council, increase its effectiveness, and more adequately reflect the position of the world community. It was also reported that the veto principle should be revised. The right of veto is the most controversial and controversial point in the work of the UN Security Council. Let's briefly touch on the history of its adoption and the content of this concept.

⁵Ustav organizatsii ob'edinennyx
<https://normativ.kontur.ru/document?moduleId=1&documentId=27258&ysclid=15iil140fbr583958907>