

may lead to the emergence of a new source of conflict. Given this undesirable development of events, the Republic of Azerbaijan attaches great importance to the implementation of the following measures in order to ensure its military security [4]:

1. Improve the country's military potential, its scientific and conceptual basis;
2. Implement a policy of military development that meets modern requirements;
3. Continue the policy of diversifying the defense potential for a more reliable development of the country's military security;
4. Transition of the Azerbaijani army to a small model of the Turkish army;
5. Contribute to regional and global peace;
6. Take an active part in bilateral and multilateral military exercises.

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BASIS OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

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One of the main principles of national security in every modern democratic state is the rule of law. It implies the establishment of standards related to vital state and national values, as well as the existence of security mechanisms and organizations (their establishment, jurisdiction, tasks, powers, responsibility and control). It includes national laws (constitution, laws and regulations) as well as international law (conventions, resolutions, statutes, covenants, recommendations, court decisions, decisions of international courts, commissions and arbitration bodies, etc.). In general, national law in democratic countries is based on international law. In this sense, we can talk about the international legal basis of national security, which defines the framework for the declaration, regulation and protection of state and national values and interests. In this context, the article provides an overview of some of the main sources of international law related to national security [1, 2].

When working on the legal bases of national (international) security, the first question undoubtedly refers to the origin of this concept, which is directly related to its standardization, that is, to the socio-economic transition from the first state with the

corresponding legal regulation, that is, from the first human society in the slave society. Materially, this concept was practiced in the earliest territorially organized communities, which had primitive (but long-lasting) mechanisms of social regulation and some kind of enforcement and defense apparatus. The legal framework of national security includes the system of provisions of international and national law that define, promote, regulate and protect state and national values and interests. With the development of societies and the international community, international law has also developed [3]. As more and more legal topics are related to the field of security, a new field called international security law will be differentiated, and at the national level it will be the field of national security law. In general, international security law is gradually formed. Its "concern" is that it is often misinterpreted and applied selectively or not at all. Due to inadequate control over international organizations, public law is often suppressed by the right of the powerful and tends to be interpreted. The legal system and the rule of law are postulates of national security. This is achieved through free and direct elections, constitutional guarantees of human rights, separation of powers, an independent judiciary and government adherence to the Constitution and the law. In conclusion, it can be noted that to maintain international peace and security and to prevent and eliminate threats to peace, to take effective collective measures to curb acts of aggression and other violations of the peace, as well as, in accordance with the principles of justice and international law, to cause a breach of the peace should use peaceful means to settle and resolve any international disputes or situations that may arise.

Threats or use of force by violating the existing borders of certain countries aimed at solving international disputes (including territorial disputes and issues related to state borders), as well as violation of international demarcation lines (for example, ceasefire lines established by international organizations), self-determination of people, coercion aimed at depriving the right to freedom and independence, organizing or promoting the organization of illegal forces or armed groups, especially mercenary groups, for the purpose of entering the territory of another state, organizing or inciting civil wars or acts of terrorism in the territory of another state making, aiding, tolerating and participating in such actions, occupying the territories of other states or appropriating them as a result of the threat or use of force lead to gross violations of international law [4, 5].

Recommended measures to prevent such threats include general and complete disarmament, taking appropriate measures to reduce international tension between states and negotiations aimed at the honest fulfillment of obligations (in accordance with the principles and generally accepted rules of international law), with the maintenance of international peace and security is connected.

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PROBLEMS OF PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS DURING ARMED CONFLICTS

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As is known, armed conflicts occur mainly due to territorial disputes. All territories on which the armed forces of the warring parties conduct or may conduct military operations are called "battlefields" (fields of military operations). The territory of war includes an independent territory, that is, land, sea and air, as well as areas of the open sea (water). In a broad sense, the "battlefield" includes the land, water and air territories of the warring parties, as well as ships on the open sea [1].

Regardless of the reason, the warring parties and neutral states must act according to the specified rules. The main sources of the law of war are international treaties, customs and traditions on the topic of war [2]. As a rule, war begins on the date (time) when it is officially declared. A clear warning must be given about the beginning of military actions. This custom was confirmed in the special agreement on the beginning of military actions adopted in The Hague in 1907 [3]. A declaration of war deprives the invading party of the advantage of a surprise attack, and the opposing party can take defensive measures, at a minimum, resettle the civilian population, protect property, especially cultural resources, and resolve the dispute peacefully. Thus, according to the principles of international humanitarian law (IHL), occupiers must not touch private property. It is not allowed to force the local population to provide information about their state, to participate in a military operation against it, to participate in military work, to resettle the population and other actions [2]. The set of rules governing the legal status of troops and the local population in enemy territory occupied by armed forces during a war is called a "military occupation regime". In the occupied territories of Ukraine (throughout the Republic of Crimea, in certain parts of the Nikolaev, Kherson, Zaporizhia, Donetsk and Luhansk regions), a "military occupation regime" has been in effect since 2014. According to the IV Geneva Conventions, since the civilian population and individual civilians are protected, it is prohibited to turn them into objects of attack, as well as to use them in the defense of individual stations, areas or military facilities from attack [3].

However, the reality of wars shows that massive violations of international legal norms continue to occur. This can be clearly seen in the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian war and the Israeli-Palestinian armed conflict.

The public danger of these violations is the use of methods and means of warfare prohibited by the norms of the Civil Code. Such cases lead to non-compliance with the norms of IHL, unjustified suffering of participants in armed conflicts and the civilian