

обрахунку полягала у пропорційному розподілі співвідношення суми отриманих голосів партії з середньою результативністю партії по країні [1, с. 72–73]. Розподіл здійснюється за методикою Д'Хондта; обраховуються тільки залишки голосів партій, що подолали відсотковий бар'єр і яких не вистачило для отримання депутатського мандату за територіальними партійними списками.

Таким чином, у ході системної трансформації в Угорщині було встановлено конкурентну виборчу систему, що сприяє поглибленню розвитку інституту парламентаризму в країні. Виборча модель обрання складу Державних Зборів засвідчує комплексність у представництві інтересів різних соціальних груп, оскільки застосовуються правила мажоритарної, пропорційної та змішаної систем. Показово, що протягом декількох десятиріч трансформації в Угорщині парламентська виборча система суттєво видозмінювалась лише два рази – у 1989 р. та 2011 р. Такий підхід свідчить про загальну стабільність демократичних процедур та парламентських інституцій у постсоціалістичній Угорщині.

#### Список використаних джерел

1. Моделі політичної комунікації: політичні партії та громадянське суспільство / [П'єтр Байор, Світлана Горобчишина, Михайло Товт]; за ред. Юлії Тищенко. – К.: Агентство «Україна», 2010. – 148 с.
2. Основной Закон Венгрии (25 апреля 2011 года) [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: [http://nemzetikonyvtar.kormany.hu/download/3/00/50000/orosznyomda\\_jav%C3%ADtott.pdf](http://nemzetikonyvtar.kormany.hu/download/3/00/50000/orosznyomda_jav%C3%ADtott.pdf).
3. 2011. évi CCIII. törvény az országgyűlési képviselők választásáról [Електронний ресурс] // Nemzeti Választási Iroda. – Режим доступу: [http://www.valasztas.hu/hu/ovi/23/23\\_1\\_20.html](http://www.valasztas.hu/hu/ovi/23/23_1_20.html).
4. The Constitution of the Republic of Hungary (Act XX of 1949) [Електронний ресурс] // WIPO – World intellectual property organization. – Режим доступу: <http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/hu/hu047en.pdf>.
5. Törvény a gyűlekezési jogról [Електронний ресурс] // CompLex Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye. – 1989. évi III. – Режим доступу: [http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy\\_doc.cgi?docid=98900003.TV](http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=98900003.TV).
6. Törvény a pártok működéséről és gazdálkodásáról [Електронний ресурс] / 1989. évi XXXIII. – Режим доступу: [http://www.valasztasrendszer.hu/wp-content/uploads/torvenyek\\_2010\\_ogy\\_1989\\_XXXIII.pdf](http://www.valasztasrendszer.hu/wp-content/uploads/torvenyek_2010_ogy_1989_XXXIII.pdf).
7. Törvény az országgyűlési képviselők választásáról szóló [Електронний ресурс] / 1989. évi XXXIV. – Режим доступу: [http://www-archiv.parlament.hu/fotitkar/archiv/az\\_orszaggyulesi\\_kepviselek\\_valasztasarol.pdf](http://www-archiv.parlament.hu/fotitkar/archiv/az_orszaggyulesi_kepviselek_valasztasarol.pdf).

#### References

1. Modeli politychnoi' komunikacii': politychni partii' ta gromadjans'ke suspil'stvo / [P'otr Bajor, Svitlana Gorobchshyna, Myhajlo Tovt]; za red. Julii' Tyshhenko. – K.: Agentstvo «Ukrai'na», 2010. – 148 s.
2. Osnovnoj Zakon Vengrii (25 aprelya 2011 goda) [Elektronnyj resurs]. – Rezhym dostupu [http://nemzetikonyvtar.kormany.hu/download/3/00/50000/orosznyomda\\_jav%C3%ADtott.pdf](http://nemzetikonyvtar.kormany.hu/download/3/00/50000/orosznyomda_jav%C3%ADtott.pdf).
3. 2011. évi CCIII. törvény az országgyűlési képviselők választásáról [Elektronnyj resurs] // Nemzeti Választási Iroda. – Rezhym dostupu: [http://www.valasztas.hu/hu/ovi/23/23\\_1\\_20.html](http://www.valasztas.hu/hu/ovi/23/23_1_20.html).
4. The Constitution of the Republic of Hungary (Act XX of 1949) [Elektronnyj resurs] // WIPO – World intellectual property organization. – Rezhym dostupu: <http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/hu/hu047en.pdf>.
5. Törvény a gyűlekezési jogról [Elektronnyj resurs] // CompLex Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye. – 1989. évi III. – Rezhym dostupu: [http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy\\_doc.cgi?docid=98900003.TV](http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=98900003.TV).
6. Törvény a pártok működéséről és gazdálkodásáról [Elektronnyj resurs] / 1989. évi XXXIII. – Rezhym dostupu: [http://www.valasztasrendszer.hu/wp-content/uploads/torvenyek\\_2010\\_ogy\\_1989\\_XXXIII.pdf](http://www.valasztasrendszer.hu/wp-content/uploads/torvenyek_2010_ogy_1989_XXXIII.pdf).
7. Törvény az országgyűlési képviselők választásáról szóló [Elektronnyj resurs] / 1989. évi XXXIV. – Rezhym dostupu: [http://www-archiv.parlament.hu/fotitkar/archiv/az\\_orszaggyulesi\\_kepviselek\\_valasztasarol.pdf](http://www-archiv.parlament.hu/fotitkar/archiv/az_orszaggyulesi_kepviselek_valasztasarol.pdf).

*Ladani V. O., the adjunct of the Political Science and State Administration Department, Uzhhorod National University (Ukraine, Uzhhorod), vladislavlalani@gmail.com*

#### Modernisation of the parliamentary electoral system in Hungary during democratic transit

*The article elucidates urgent issues of the structure of parliamentary elective system in Hungary. The objective is to research the peculiarities of the parliamentary electoral system in the light of democratic transit specifics.*

*Systemic transformations in Hungary have led to establishment of the efficient and competitive electoral system. Electoral pluralism made parliamentarism in the political system even stronger.*

*On the basis of the legislative documents we have attempted to find out the peculiarities of the Hungarian parliamentary system in the period of gradual democratisation (1989) and establishing of democratic elections principles (2011). Electory system to the National Assembly is a complicated complex, incorporating majority and proportional representation models. Composition of parliament is made according to the quota principle, including voting on single member and multimember constituencies.*

**Keywords:** electoral system, parliamentarism, Hungary, post-socialism, transformation, democratic transit.

*Ladani V. A., соискатель кафедры политологии и государственного управления, ГВУЗ «Ужгородский национальный университет» (Украина, Ужгород), vladislavlalani@gmail.com*

#### Модернизация парламентской избирательной системы Венгрии в условиях демократического транзита

*Рассматриваются актуальные вопросы организации парламентской избирательной системы Венгрии. Цель работы включает изучение особенностей избирательной системы в парламент Венгрии в контексте специфики перехода к демократии.*

*Системные трансформационные процессы в Венгрии способствовали установлению эффективной и конкурентной избирательной системы. Избирательный плюрализм привел к закреплению институтов парламентаризма в политической системе.*

*На основе анализа массива нормативно-законодательной базы выяснены особенности венгерской парламентской избирательной системы в период постепенной демократизации (1989 г.) и закрепления демократических принципов управления (2011 г.). Избирательная система в Государственное Собрание включает сложную избирательную формулу с сочетанием основ мажоритарной и пропорциональной моделей. Состав парламента формируется по квотному принципу с включением голосованием избирателей в многомандатном и одномандатных избирательных округах.*

**Ключевые слова:** избирательная система, парламентаризм, Венгрия, постсоциализм, трансформация, демократический транзит.

\*\*\*

УДК 327.7

**Mahmudova O. A.,**  
PhD in law, Head of the Department of National Security and Armenian Studies of the Scientific-Research Institute on Human Rights ANAS (Azerbaijan, Baku), afeliya-57@mail.ru

#### THE ROLE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION IN ENSURING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

*In the article, it is tried to justify the global role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in contemporary international relations, as well as in ensuring international peace and security. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization established during the Cold War has been developed as a multifunctional institution of international cooperation in the security sphere. In the Alliance's New Strategic Concept (1991) it was mentioned that the diversity of challenges now facing the Alliance thus requires a broad approach to security and this may include a highly integrated, multinational approach to specific tasks and functions. It is acknowledged that the security of the modern world is not based on only military but also political, economic, social, and environmental factors. The facts show that in these days NATO is on the way to being transformed from a regional structure to a global player on ensuring security in the contemporary international relations.*

**Keywords:** UN, Security Council, international security, international law, human rights, Republic of Azerbaijan, USA.

*(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)*

One of the most urgent and priority matters of the 21st century – the globalized world which we are currently living in, is to ensure international peace and security. At the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century,

the outbreaks of fundamental changes in the international relations system, the transformation of geopolitical situation and the developments in interstate relations, the globalization and the deepening integration processes raised international peace and security issue throughout the world. Under such circumstances, taking a glimpse into the future, longing for explaining how it would be is particularly important to be noticed. Indeed, the 21st century is differing from the historical processes with its unexpected events. It is reaffirmed by the international incidents that occur casually. So that, industrial age has been replaced the century of information, it seems as if the new millennium has entered into the stage of globalization. But it has not been released from the everlasting problems inherited from the last centuries. Along with «old threats» to the international security, 21st century has presented a package of «new threats» in terms of quality. The collapse of the Soviet Union laid the groundwork for weakening of bipolar system on the stage of political struggle in the world and ending of the ideological struggle between East and West, as well as, coming of a number of problems frozen to the fore. Even today, the «new threats» include the fear of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the growing number of national and ethnic conflict areas based on separatist inclinations, international terrorism, the struggle for control over certain geographical regions with extremely rich in natural resources (especially with regard to oil and gas-rich areas), environmental crisis, the deepening of problems in the financial and economic sphere and so on [2, s. 7].

Indeed, this is an undeniable fact that total control of two powerful countries (the US and USSR) over the world fulfilled the significant regulatory and dissuasive role during the Cold War. Today, however, the emergence of different actors in the modern system of international relations, the coming of new threats to peace and security into view, led to serious problems in the world order. Now, nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction have lost its earlier intimidating and dissuasive importance, in the twenty-first century in addition to old threats to international peace and security, new threats such as terrorism, extremism, separatism, transnational organized crime, the creation of new weapons, the military and religious and ethnic conflicts, etc. have become sources of danger. If the main objective of the international law until the end of the twentieth century was to protect the national and corporate interests of sovereign states, to ensure their safety and territorial integrity, to regulate interstate relations in general, however, in the new situation international law is trying to reach a solution to the controversial problems and conflicts such as the protection of human rights and freedoms, prevention of global environmental and social shocks, the establishment of the rule of law. In this kind of conflicts, it is aimed to fight against «new warriors» whose motive is unknown or difficult to understand. Last events taking place in the Middle East have proved it once again.

Such a question appears: Is there a need to establish a super special law (supranational law) or set up an organization in order to prevent the above-mentioned threats and dangers or any other international organization or a military-political organization can prevent these threats? In fact, it is impossible to answer and justify these questions unequivocally. There has been a long time that some conceptual approaches can be found about the importance of establishing new world order or international law with a supranational character. Taking into account that, today international law, in addition to playing a key role as a manifestation of states' coordinated

will in the regulation of international relations, it also acts as an instrument of the organization and improvement of the international rule of law [7, s. 21].

However, the primary dangerous trend in this direction is the turning of international law into an instrument by superpowers for achieving the hegemony over the world through its transformation into supranational law. We believe that it should not be allowed to use international law by turning it into an extraordinary right for their imperial interests, otherwise the sovereignty and will of other states may be under threat. Accordingly, we would like to note such a consideration that against the backdrop of all the threats and challenges of the modern era, states do not try to create a new organization that would be capable of preventing and dealing with them effectively for the time being.

Which affordable and flexible method of regulation should be addressed in this case? In fact, today, the United Nations (UN) does not clarify so effective position on the matter of the prevention of negative cases emerging in the light of the fundamental changes in the international system, the transformation of geopolitical situation and the developments in interstate relations, the globalization and the deepening integration processes. For this reason, a number of researchers compare the activities of the United Nations and its Charter to «**The body in the coffin**» [4, s. 48].

Although the United Nations Charter is the first international legal instrument that in addition to identifying of the main purpose of the rules and principles of international law, it empowered them a compelling obligation (yus cogens). In 2010, at the 65th session of the UN General Assembly, in his speech the Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev noted that Azerbaijan recognizes the central role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security, promoting sustainable development and advocating fundamental freedoms for the people of the world. Azerbaijan believes that the United Nations has to be stronger and capable in engaging in a range of global issues in every part of the world, as well as in addressing aspirations and concerns of each Member State. As a country suffering from the devastation of war and occupation, Azerbaijan strongly believes that faithful observance of the worldwide accepted norms and principles of international law concerning good neighborhood, friendly relations and cooperation among States and fulfillment in good faith of the obligations assumed by States are of the greatest importance for the maintenance of international peace and security. The ongoing armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan still represents a major threat to international and regional peace and security. The United Nations Security Council has adopted four resolutions and expressed its full support to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of the territories. It has also recognized that Nagorno-Karabakh is part of Azerbaijan and called for immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces from all occupied territories of Azerbaijan [1].

However, in light of today's realities we are witnessing that the UN does not have authority in the settlement of international processes. In this regard, the fact should be noted that the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was not able to reach agreement on the substantive part of the draft Final Document as the United States stated its will of the superior. The US officials emphasized that the state, which

of its policy «does not meet the national interests of the US» or where «democracy» does not coincide with the concept of «American democracy», the United States has the right to military intervention in that country [6, s. 324–325]. This means that the United States does not intend to equate its national interests with the common interests of the member-states of the United Nations. And of course, the main reason in this issue is due to the loss of the previous reputation of the United Nations. To note another fact is worth, in recent years NATO and its activities for ensuring peace and security are more on the agenda. Therefore, the last and alleged option in this direction is to hope for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), its help and support. The USA by using current situation (Undoubtedly, the United Nations and its authorized bodies not being of enough viable also provides an incentive in this process) has declared war on international terrorism under the guise of NATO, however, engaged in its geo-strategic interests. In fact, it is engaged in the realization of its geostrategic interests like strengthening its reputation on land, which is rich in natural resources [5, s. 12]. NATO is a military and political and sub-regional organization (extracting is mine-OM) founded on April 4, 1949, to secure a lasting and just peace in Europe, to achieve the collective defence of member states on the basis of the blessings of democracy and human rights in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. Some of the supporters of the concepts dedicated to security issue, especially supporters of Kant's concept of mutual security consider that NATO is the main guarantor of security. The main reasons addressing to that idea are globalization and transnationalization of the world, and universalization of norms of social behavior; more and more widely inspiring of capitalist ideas, public and civil societies, the concepts of democracy and human rights as universal values in the international arena; the establishment of a new architecture of international security as a result of the increasingly global struggle against terrorism started since September 11, 2001 and the gradually expansion of NATO.

We would like to highlight an issue that historical events, such as the collapse of the former Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union; the German reunification after 45 years; the withdrawal of the United States from the now-defunct Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty signed on May 26, 1972; the reduction of R-36m / SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missile equipped with multiple independently targeted nuclear warhead reentry vehicles under the terms of the START-1 (1991) and START-2 (1993) nuclear arms reduction treaties between Russia and the US etc., took place on the political scene in the late twentieth century did not lead to refusal of Western countries from the organization provided their security during the Cold War. On the contrary, these states more closely united around NATO in order to ward off the dangers and threats of a new era. However, NATO member states are well aware that in a sense, this organization is oriented to the change in the geopolitical structure of the configuration of international system concerning the provision of national interests of the states, in other words to the violation of the multipolarity system and the rise of a US-centered unipolar system.

The first successful step the North Atlantic Treaty Organization towards the acquisition of universal function dates back to the 90s of the last century. So that, the elements of the Alliance's compliance to new conditions and challenges were carefully prepared in NATO's new strategic concept adopted in Rome, in 1991. And the organization began to

fulfill not only military policy, but also a political function such as «dissemination» of democratic values and institutions, which have a great role in stabilizing of the domestic situation in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. By logical extension, in 1994, «Partnership for Peace» (PfP) program individually addressed to the OSCE member states including the Republic of Azerbaijan was adopted by the NATO Council. Z. Brzezinski well-known expert on geopolitics and resolute supporter of Alliance's Eastward expansion policy notes that if NATO does not enlarge it will collapse and be deprived of historical necessity on «being able to experience», and thus the «American leadership» will be discredited.

One of the criteria which bodes the NATO's transformation to the main power, perhaps the first one is the concept of human security developed in the second half of the 90s. This concept conditioned the necessity of the formation of a qualitatively new security strategy serving to the prevention of threats such a massive violation of human rights, increase in violent crimes, terrorism, drugs, illegal migration, human trafficking, etc. According to this concept, for the sake of the protection of human security interference in the internal affairs of states, intervention and even the use of force may be possible. It is the concept that created the conditions of determination of the legal basis for NATO's future activities. Thus, in April 1999, in Washington DC, during the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of NATO, the new Strategic Concept on the main activity directions of the Alliance in the XXI century were adopted. The concept has created a good opportunity for intervention the processes taking place in the world like NATO's penetration aside from its boundaries of the traditional zone of liability, in particular, peace-building activities, taking counter-measures against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, fighting against terrorism, protection of human rights etc. The concept gave the NATO the right to use military force even without the consent of the UN Security Council. In other words, the NATO has achieved the freedom of action at universal level going beyond its traditional control zone. Since 2003, the fight against global and local terrorism under the auspices of NATO has raised to the level of international policy and an anti-terrorist coalition was created under the direction of the US. The anti-terrorist operations carried out in Iraq, Yugoslavia and Afghanistan are good examples of this coalition.

Recently, however, the deepening of the Syrian issue, especially after the violation of Turkey's airspace by the Russia's military aircraft and after the incident, against the background of Turkey's fight in three fronts – with terrorist organizations like ISIS, PKK and the Assad Regime, we are witnessing the policy of «Prudent and caring» showcased by NATO including the US. However, according to the North Atlantic Treaty (Article 5) the Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area. If we look at the issue from another angle, it will be seen that NATO turns a blind eye to the mortality of civilians in large-scale and systematic manner in those areas by sacrificing human security criteria to geopolitical interests. And thus, it generates reasonable

suspicion to its role of international reputation. But it is an undeniable reality that putting of the main burden on Turkey while fighting against terrorism will create serious problems in the future and this threat cannot be excluded. The movement of people from conflict zones to the Western states, the cases of illegal migration, the ethno-psychological differences, etc. may cause the occurrence of the threat. Russia's and Iran's being of an important actor in the Syrian conflict is one of the factors damaging NATO's reputation.

In fact, unilaterally giving special authorities to the NATO in maintaining peace and international security outside the framework of the United Nations, we believe that it cannot be considered a positive solution of existing problem. The reason should be ensuring peace and international security in a number of conflict zones in the world and commitment of numerous war and other crime facts against humanity under the guise of protection by NATO forces. A matter of fact, the NATO is not interested in maintaining peace and international security, but more concern in ensuring the geopolitical interests of the US and its allies. In the words of Admiral Alfred Mexenin, who is considered intellectual father of NATO geopolitical strategy, the main purpose of the armed forces is the providing means of commercial interests [3, s. 52]. A number of researchers who deal with security problems conceive that as the most acceptable guarantor of peace and security through NATO is the creation of «World Law» which has a sign of supranationality and acts as the legal system of the «World State». Proponents of this concept (Myres S. McDougal, Harold D. Lasswell, M. Berkan, J. Moore, S. Hoffmann, etc.) are convinced that making reference to «Rule of Force», which forms the core of the «World law» is more appropriate in achieving the objective of a specific foreign policy by denying legal obligation of the UN Charter which is considered a universal source of international law [8, p. 144; 9, p. 353]. The «Power is law» maxima is standing on the basis of this concept.

Nevertheless, NATO has a voice in ensuring international peace and security. Of course, international security is not a purely political-military security, it is essentially a broad concept and within this concept, it also covers security factors such as legal, humanitarian, economic and financial, food, environmental, etc. The Alliance is not only a military context, but also fulfill political functions like «dissemination» of democratic values and institutions stabilizing the internal situation in the Central and Eastern European Countries. In 1994, as a logical continuation the cooperation was founded between NATO and Azerbaijan within the framework of «Partnership for Peace» program. We consider that Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine should develop permanently relations with NATO and raise the membership issue the priority level. Joining of the countries including Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will guarantee two directions for those states: First, they will be released from Russia's military and political opposition; Secondly, and most importantly, it will protect those states from a dangerous problem as the self-determination.

#### References

1. Speech by İlham Aliyev at the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly <http://en.president.az/articles/764>
2. Məmmədov R. K. Şimali Atlantika Müqaviləsi Təşkilatının (NATO) əsas məqsəd və istiqamətlərinin daxili transformasiyası XXI əsrin yeni təhlükələri kontekstində. *Diplomatiya və hüquq*. – 2007. – №8 (014).
3. Александр Дугин. Основы геополитики. Геополитическое будущее России. Мыслить пространством. – М.: Арктогея центр, 1999.

4. Действующее международное право. Том 2. – М., 1999.
5. Котляр В. С. Международное право и современные стратегические концепции США и НАТО. Автореф. дисс. ... д.ю.н. – М., 2007.
6. Международное право. Учебник / Отв. ред. Г. М. Мелков. – М.: РIOR, 2009.
7. Международное право. Учебник / Под ред. проф. С. А. Егоров. – М.: Статут, 2014.
8. Цимбривский Т. С. Реформирование Совета Безопасности ООН в реалиях XXI века. – РЕМП, 2006.
9. Peters R. The culture of future conflict // *Parametres*. – Winter 1995/1996.
10. O Connell M. E. Symposium issue: The UN at sixty: Celebration or WAKE. Contributor constraining and enabling the use of force // *Journal of International law and international relations*. – Winter 2005.

#### References

1. Speech by İlham Aliyev at the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly <http://en.president.az/articles/764>
2. Məmmədov R. K. Şimali Atlantika Müqaviləsi Təşkilatının (NATO) əsas məqsəd və istiqamətlərinin daxili transformasiyası XXI əsrin yeni təhlükələri kontekstində. *Diplomatiya və hüquq*. – 2007. – №8 (014).
3. Александр Дугин. Основы геополитики. Геополитическое будущее России. Мыслить пространством. – М.: Арктогея центр, 1999.
4. Дејствуюшее междунaродное право. Том 2. – М., 1999.
5. Котляр В. С. Междунaродное право и современныe стратегические концепции США и НАТО. Автореф. дисс. ... д.ю.н. – М., 2007.
6. Междунaродное право. Учебник / Отв. ред. Г. М. Мелков. – М.: РIOR, 2009.
7. Междунaродное право. Учебник / Под ред. проф. С. А. Егоров. – М.: Статут, 2014.
8. Цимбривский Т. С. Реформирование Совета Безопасности ООН в реалиях XXI века. – РЕМП, 2006.
9. Peters R. The culture of future conflict // *Parametres*. – Winter 1995/1996.
10. O Connell M. E. Symposium issue: The UN at sixty: Celebration or WAKE. Contributor constraining and enabling the use of force // *Journal of International law and international relations*. – Winter 2005.

**Махмудова О. А.**, доктор філософії по праву, Інститут з Прав Людини Національної академії наук Азербайджану (Азербайджан, Баку), [afeliya-57@mail.ru](mailto:afeliya-57@mail.ru)

#### Роль Організації Північноатлантичного договору в забезпеченні міжнародного миру і безпеки

Робиться спроба обґрунтувати глобальну роль Організації Північноатлантичного договору (НАТО) в сучасних міжнародних відносинах, в тому числі в забезпеченні міжнародного миру і безпеки. Створена в роки «холодної війни» Організація Північноатлантичного договору сформувалась як багатофункціональний інститут міжнародного співробітництва в сфері безпеки. У стратегічній концепції 1991 року була особливо підкреслена необхідність глобального підходу Північноатлантичного союзу до проблем безпеки. У ній визнавалось, що безпека в сучасному світі ґрунтується не тільки на військових факторах, а й на політичних, економічних, соціальних і екологічних. Факти показують, що сьогодні НАТО знаходиться на шляху очевидної трансформації з регіональної структури із забезпечення безпеки в глобального гравця сучасних міжнародних відносин.

**Ключові слова:** ООН, Рада Безпеки, міжнародна безпека, міжнародне право, права людини, Азербайджанська Республіка, США.

**Махмудова О. А.**, доктор философии по праву, Институт по Правам Человека Национальной академии наук Азербайджана (Азербайджан, Баку), [afeliya-57@mail.ru](mailto:afeliya-57@mail.ru)

#### Роль Организации Североатлантического договора в обеспечении международного мира и безопасности

Делается попытка обосновать глобальную роль Организации Североатлантического договора (НАТО) в современных международных отношениях, в том числе в обеспечении международного мира и безопасности. Созданная в годы «холодной войны» Организация Североатлантического договора сформировалась как многофункциональный институт международного сотрудничества в сфере безопасности. В стратегической концепции 1991 года была особо подчеркнута необходимость глобального подхода Североатлантического союза к проблемам безопасности. В ней признавалось, что безопасность в современном мире основывается не только на военных факторах, но и на политических, экономических, социальных и экологических. Факты показывают, что сегодня НАТО находится на пути очевидной трансформации из региональной структуры по обеспечению безопасности в глобального игрока современных международных отношений.

**Ключевые слова:** ООН, Совет Безопасности, международная безопасность, международное право, права человека, Азербайджанская Республика, США.

\* \* \*