



## **SIGNIFICANCE OF COORDINATING THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM IN THE CIRCLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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### **ANNOTATION**

*This article talks about terrorism and its essence. They also discussed measures to combat it, the role and importance of international organizations. It talks about international cooperation within international organizations in the fight against international terrorism.*

**KEYWORDS:** *terrorism, international organizations, international cooperation, international antiterrorist actions, operational functions, United Nations General Assembly.*

### **DISCUSSION**

Today international terrorism is a serious threat to world peace and stability. There is no denying that terrorist attacks in various parts of the world were carried out on a systematic basis rather than for common purposes. It is well known that terrorist acts in many countries are organized by representatives of terrorist organizations, and these actions have been manifested in the attempt to brutally violate human values. It is important to coordinate international counterterrorism efforts within international organizations, as terrorist criminal groups seek to execute their activities around the world.

It is worth noting that the process of coordinating the efforts of states within international organizations has several advantages in carrying out international anti-terrorist activities. These advantages are reflected in the functions of international organizations. A. Saidov and IA Lukashuk write that "international organizations are created by states to achieve certain interests and serve as a joint body of the State party to realize these common interests. Therefore, the task of the international organization is to identify the interconnected aspects of the interests of each Member, and to develop a common will, a common

will in determining the respective tasks, as well as the ways and means to address them" [3].

Scientists are distinguished by the regulatory, control and operational functions of international organizations [1]. At present, the rational use of the functions of international organizations in combating international terrorism and coordinating the efforts of states through the mechanism of international organizations is one of the most important factors determining the effectiveness of international terrorism. Indeed, as Vostroukhov acknowledged: "Given the increasing danger of international terrorism and its globalization, we believe it is advisable to establish global anti-terrorist forces under the auspices of the United Nations. Not only does this prevent international terrorists from achieving a military victory, it also prevents countries involved in antiterrorist operations from falling victim to geopolitical games" [5].

The Declaration on Measures to End International Terrorism, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, states: "International law, the Charter of the United Nations and other international conventions in the field of the prevention and suppression of all forms of international terrorism" There is a need for further strengthening of international cooperation between



states and international organizations and institutions, regional organizations and mechanisms as well as the United Nations" [4].

An important area of coordination of states' cooperation in the fight against international terrorism within international organizations is effective implementation of regulatory functions. Sources have acknowledged that the regulatory function of international organizations is of great importance. It involves the adoption of decisions that determine the goals, principles, and rules of conduct of those Member States. Decisions are made in accordance with the internal law of international organizations. Indeed, the regulatory function of international organizations is reflected in the adoption of international legal instruments by the international organization within its mandate. The oversight function of some experts also includes the adoption of regulatory documents by international organizations that constitute their internal rights. The regulatory function also includes consultation by international organizations to make recommendations to their Member States [6].

Influencing the content of international relations through the adoption of international instruments is an important mandate of international organizations. This authority is granted to international organizations as a subject of international law. The decision-making authority of international organizations is at the heart of the coordination process of states in the fight against international terrorism. The role of international organizations in the development of global anti-terrorist policies is clearly reflected in the decisions of the Security Council. The importance of the fight against terrorism within the UN is determined by the fact that, along with the convention mechanism, decisions of the Security Council are becoming more and more important. In the face of the extremely dynamic, ever-evolving and rapidly evolving international terrorism landscape, the Security Council's decisions to respond quickly to threats to peace and security are an important factor in addressing global challenges such as terrorism. The Security Council's capacity to maintain international peace is demonstrated by the fact that the special body for the fight against international terrorism, which is already in demand, was established immediately after the tragic events of September 11, 2001, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1373 [8]. According to the resolution, states, organizations and individuals should refrain from financially supporting international terrorism and legally enforce these obligations by states to criminalize terrorist acts and to impose strict sanctions on them. A special body - the international anti-terrorism committee was established. The Committee exercises its oversight by receiving and

analyzing reports from the States and submits its final conclusions to the Security Council. The Committee has become a focal point for the fight against terrorism within the UN. Indeed, M. Tillyabaev noted: "The adoption of Security Council Resolution 1373 requires every country to take specific measures in the field of combating international terrorism" [9].

It should be noted that the content of the documents adopted by international organizations in the process of coordination of international cooperation by international organizations through the regulatory function is not the same. Some decisions of international organizations are not binding. However, non-binding decisions are also important in strengthening peace and order. They are more politically important and provide the basis for the adoption of legally binding documents. On December 9, 1994, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Prevention of International Terrorism. As AR Rakhmanov acknowledged: "Despite the existing difficulties, new normative and legal acts are being adopted to improve the legislation on the fight against terrorism and to assist in this struggle. The Declaration on Measures for the Suppression of International Terrorism of December 9, 1994 contains international conventions on various aspects of the fight against international terrorism, including the obligations of states and appropriate measures [7].

Another important function of international organizations is the control function. As part of the oversight function of international organizations, it is reflected in a set of actions to identify and evaluate the relevant situation to ensure compliance with a particular norm. I. Lukashuk and A. Saidov write: "The function of the international organization is to control the conduct of the member in accordance with the decisions of the State. To this end, international organizations have the right to collect and analyze relevant information, to discuss it, and to comment on relevant resolutions. In most cases, countries are required to submit regular reports on how their international legal norms and organizations comply with their respective legal documents.

The next function of international organizations is the operational function. The function of international organizations is divided into external and internal functions. The internal function is reflected in a set of organizational measures aimed at maintaining the internal activity of international organizations. Such measures include finance, housing, and salary. External operational functions are reflected in the implementation of external obligations of international organizations in relation to other subjects of international law as established by the regulations. Implementation of these functions is an important factor in determining the effectiveness of international organizations in the fight against



international terrorism. In our view, the external function may be seen by the international organization in imposing sanctions against countries that do not fulfill their international legal obligations. Given the fact that the mechanisms of international law enforcement are mainly embedded by international organizations, the performance of operational functions is inextricably linked to the regulatory function.

The importance of the operational function of international organizations is determined by the fact that this function provides an opportunity to strike international terrorism sources. Today, the urgent task of addressing not only the international terrorism itself, but also its sources, is urgent. The United Nations report on enhancing the role of international peace and security in the fight against terrorism enforces social and political rights, democratic reforms and the rule of law, as well as social unrest, elimination of political factors, combating organized crime, poverty reduction and unemployment. International organizations, including the United Nations, have the potential to implement programs that cover all of these objectives.

It is becoming one of the most important functions of international organizations within the information function. The information function of international organizations is of particular importance in ending the nihilistic approach to international law. The information function of international organizations is included in forums on international relations, seminars, training, implementation of great information programs, and publishing. The importance of the international functions of international organizations in the fight against international terrorism also stems from the fact that terrorism is the most prominent manifestation of terrorism - the deception of young people and the joining of terrorists. As First President IA Karimov pointed out: "The fanatics have come up with 'pretty' invitations and have managed to entice some young people. Their parents, at the very least, did not understand the terrible purpose behind this act of our society at large. It was only after the bloody events in Namangan and Tashkent that these forces' intentions were a struggle for power and it became clear that they were part of an international terrorist movement under the guise of religion. But until the public realizes this, black forces have plunged some of the youth into a state of ignorance and crime that has yet to be shaped [2].

In our view, it is aimed at the elimination of international terrorism, the elimination of bilateral approaches in anti-terrorist cooperation, the intensification of information functions by international organizations, and the promotion of international organizations in the fight against

international terrorism. It is necessary to accelerate the implementation of information programs.

In conclusion, the intensification of the work of international organizations in the fight against international terrorism is urgent. It should be noted that international organizations coordinate the cooperation of various countries with their functions. Utilizing the capabilities of international organizations in the fight against international terrorism will provide countries with financial support to tackle international terrorism. Coordination of the international anti-terrorist cooperation within the international organizations means the use of all the functions of international organizations in the fight against international terrorism. These functions include regulatory, oversight, operational and information functions, and each function includes the creation of political, socio-economic and legal conditions necessary for the implementation of key international counterterrorism policies. The main and most important condition of the effectiveness of international counter-terrorism coordination is the harmonious implementation of all above-mentioned functions by international organizations.

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