

Territorial disputes and UN
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Abstract. Territorial disputes, in their essence, are one of the most difficult to resolve, since in their essence they have not only territorial but also other motives. Today, the UN Charter and the decisions of the UN International Court are the central documents for resolving such conflicts. However, we should not confuse similarly, but at the same time, different concepts such as territorial litter, the war for territory, and territorial conflict, these concepts, as well as their meaning and are agreed upon in the UN Charter.

Keywords. Territory, the conflict, the international dispute situation, territorial disputes, war and for the territory, the international court.

Introduction. Territory and war for territory has always been a central concern in human history, and territorial disputes have been and are the main cause of interstate wars. It is difficult to imagine a war, which would not include a certain territorial component. The reason for the colonial wars of the 18th and 19th centuries was exclusively territory, but today we can say that modern armed Conflicts except territorial component, also include in their interests a religious and political and other aspect.

Territorial disputes are a significant factor in increasing chances for escalation or even starting of armed conflict. In addition, the territorial disputes could lead to war or armed conflict, according to at least have this higher probability than other types of international disputes.

However fact that international territorial disputes necessarily lead to armed conflict , are wrong . Many of the conflicts are in active stage for years and none of the parts consider it appropriate to resort to the use of force.

We also must define what, is an international dispute and what is its difference from an armed conflict.

The international dispute - is the specific political and legal relations arising between two or a large number of States, or other aspects of international law and reflecting the contradictions that exist in the framework of this relation.

From the moment an international dispute arises, in accordance with the generally recognized principle of international law peaceful settlement of international disputes, the main and central rule.

According to the UN Charter, the concepts of "dispute" and "situation" are distinguished. According to the doctrine of the international rights and the practice of the Council of Security of the International Court of Justice UN dispute arises then, when states impose reciprocal claims to each other at about the same subject of dispute.

The situation arises when the clash of interests between the states are not accompanied by a mutual presentation of claims, rise disagreements between them. International disputes are classified according to the object of the dispute, according to the degree of danger, according to the geography of distribution (local, regional or global), according to the number of subjects (bilateral or multilateral).

Territorial dispute - it is a dispute between the states of about government supplies a particular territory. Only states can be subjects of a territorial dispute .

War for territory - conflict between political entities - states, tribes, political groups and others, that taking place in the form of armed confrontation, military (combat) actions between their armed forces.

As a rule, war is the aim of imposing an opponent of his will. One subject of the policy is trying to change the behavior of the other, to make it give up on his freedom, the ideology of the rights to property, to give resources: territory, waters and others.

Armed conflict – armed confrontation between states or social communities within individual states, which has the purpose of resolution of the economic, political, national, ethnic and other conflicts over the limited use of military force.

Armed conflict is different from war:

- limited political goals of the opposing sides;
- extension on the first plan in as causal factors are not indigenous, and more private contradictions between the parties;
- quantitative and qualitative limitation of the limits of the use of military force;
- the relatively small territorial scale of the confrontation;
- the relatively shorter duration or pulsating nature of the opposition.

One of the main formal signs of war is the participation of independent states in an armed conflict.

International armed conflicts - subject of international law. Basic rules of law of armed conflict written in the Hague Conventions of 1907 , at the Geneva Conventions "On the Protection of Victims of War" 1949 city of and the Additional Protocols to it 1977 city of

In the 1945 year with the adoption of the Charter of the United Nations it become a principal don't use force in their mutual relations, and also secured a commitment to solve their international disputes only by peaceful way in such a way that does not expose the threat to international peace, security and justice. These principles are fundamental principles of modern international law.

In this way, in the course of the historical development of the international community have been formed quite effective international legal mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of international territorial disputes, including as a diplomatic way and judicial means.

The International Court of the UN is the only permanent international judicial body of universal character, to which is assigned the task to maintain international

peace and security on the basis of international law. Despite the relatively small number of cases that have been decided by the International Court of Justice, by its activities it contributes to the establishment of international legal order and the development of international law.

Today, in essence, there is no single body for resolving territorial disputes, although attempts to create such a one have been made several times, from which it follows that in order to resolve territorial disputes, of which there are a huge number of them, a legal basis and a certain body must be created, based on a large weight in the world of an organization, for example, the UN. However, even in this case, the resolution of territorial disputes will be very problematic, since at the core of territorial disputes are not only the territorial interests of states, but also historical, economic, social factors, which in their essence make territorial disputes the most intractable.