

SUMMARY

Key Words: International law, people, nations, legal personality

Subject matter: «International legal personality of people and nations»

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The topicality of the research The problem of the international legal personality of the people (nation) continues to be one of the most urgent for modern international law. This is due to the need to correctly determine the question of the content and ownership of not the only, but one of the fundamental rights of peoples (nations) - the right to self-determination. Resolution of this issue is possible only by considering international rights and obligations of the people (nation) in the context of norms and principles of international law and, above all, the principle of preserving the territorial integrity of states.

The aim of the research the purpose of the study is a comprehensive study of nations and peoples, as subjects of international law.

Objectives:

- to consider the concept of international personality;
- to analyze the legal foundations of the international legal personality of peoples and nations;
- consider the right of nations to self-determination and the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as the foundation of the international legal personality of peoples and nations;
- to study the correlation of the international personality of nations and nations with the principle of territorial integrity of states;
- to reveal modern problems of realization of the international personality of peoples and nations
- bring the classification of subjects of modern international law/

The theoretical and practical value of the research results lies in the comprehensive legal study of the legal personality of nations and peoples as subjects

of international law. The results of the work can be used in further scientific research, the educational process and the improvement of legislation.

The results obtained. The principle of self-determination of peoples and nations is precisely the right of nations and nations, and not an obligation, and is closely related to the freedom of political choice. Self-determined peoples freely choose not only their status as an independent participant in international relations, but also their internal structure and the course of foreign policy. In an indispensable way with the principle of the realization by the peoples of the right to self-determination, the principle of cooperation of states is linked, which is expressed, regardless of differences in their political, economic and social system, in various spheres of international relations in order to maintain international peace and security and other purposes enshrined in the UN Charter.

The right of nations to self-determination, being the collective right of peoples, finds its reinforcement also in the principle of universal respect for human rights. The existence of this principle is a characteristic feature of modern international law. As you know, in the past for classical international law, the only reality was the state. History set the task to turn the world order and international law face to people and people, to put on the first place the protection of their rights and interests. International law, like the internal one, is called to become human oriented. The priority of basic human rights becomes the general principle of the international and constitutional law of democratic states.