

## SUMMARY

**Key Words:** International law, Armed conflicts, International humanitarian law

**Subject matter:** «Armed conflicts and international law»

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**The topicality of the research** The main goal of international humanitarian law is to improve the fate of direct participants in armed conflicts and to protect all persons not participating in conflicts, especially civilians, from their consequences. Obviously, in the context of the continuous improvement of military equipment and weapons, the means and methods of warfare are complicated, for which the prohibitive or restrictive provisions of international humanitarian law, a special part called "Hague law," are not kept up. Due to the fact that, as already noted, armed conflicts between states have not disappeared (and have acquired a new quality in connection with the current level of development of science and technology), intra-state conflicts have become more widespread, new types of armed conflicts have appeared, for example, with the participation of international Terrorist organizations, the issue of the means and methods of conducting military operations in international law remains acute.

**The aim of the research** the purpose of the study is a comprehensive study of the means and methods of conducting military operations in modern international law.

**Objectives:**

- describe the development of international humanitarian law and law Armed conflicts;
- to characterize the law of armed conflicts and international humanitarian law in the system of modern international law;
- to characterize the means of warfare in modern international law;

- consider the regulation of methods of warfare in contemporary international law;

- to consider modern tendencies of armed conflicts - conducting "hybrid wars".

**The theoretical and practical value of the research** lies in the comprehensive international legal examination of the means and methods of conducting military operations. The concepts of means and methods of conducting military operations, their classification, proposals for improving international legal acts and Russian law enforcement practice are considered. The results of the work can be used in further scientific research, the educational process and the improvement of legislation. The results of the work can be used in further scientific research, educational process and in the improvement of regulatory legal acts and law enforcement practice.

The results obtained. is proposed to adopt acts of international law that would contain norms requiring the belligerents to conduct demining, include provisions on control and enforcement mechanisms, there would be mandatory regulations on the production and transfer of mines. Proposed in the prohibition, set out in Art. 51, paragraph 5, "a" of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, to interpret the notion of "clearly separated and distinct military facilities" with respect to greater accuracy, for example, what is meant by "clearly separated" military facilities.

Hybrid warfare can be attributed to a variety of modern armed conflicts, which are a multidimensional conflict with a large number of participants and forces pursuing different goals and using a variety of means: military, diplomatic, economic, and so-called soft power tools. At the same time, parties in hybrid wars, based on considerations of humanity, are obliged to observe international norms limiting the methods of warfare and protecting its victims. Speaking about the fundamental principles of international public law concerning issues of internal conflicts and "hybrid war", it is necessary to understand that in addition to the principle of non-interference in matters falling within the internal competence of states, it is also necessary to respect the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

which means that in Time of internal conflict, only the people have the right to decide their own destiny and no external intervention is permissible.