SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: The problem of unrecognized states in contemporary international law

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Relevance of the research issue: Institution of recognition is the oldest in international law. Changes in the world in the last decade of XX century: the collapse of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the emergence of new states over twenty-subjects of international law, their recognition by the international community actualized interest in the institution of recognition in international law. Both from the theoretical and practical points of view the problem of recognition was and still is one of the most controversial, causing conflicting judgments and estimates; jurisprudence also characterized by a variety of states. There are several reasons. First, the new state - a relatively rare phenomenon. History knows only a few periods when the formation of new states was of numerous character. Secondly, the formation of the new state and its international recognition associated always with the conflicting interests of individual states and communities States - members of the international community. And thirdly, the institution of recognition is not codified and usually includes mainly - legal norms. Certain aspects of recognition are governed by bilateral treaties and multilateral stakeholders, decisions of international organizations and diplomatic documents of individual states. International custom, the general principles and doctrines - that's the foundation on which rests the institution of recognition.

The purpose of the work is a comprehensive study of the development of the institution of recognition in contemporary international law

Research objectives:

- Coverage of the major theories of recognition in international law;
- Study the criteria for recognition of states and governments;
- Analysis of the practice of States and international organizations (in particular the European Communities) in the recognition of new states;
- Study of modern trends in the recognition of new states.

Scientific novelty is that in this work the international legal recognition is considered in accordance with modern international legal theory and practice. Important features of novelty is the study of the collapse of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and international legal recognition of the newly independent states, identifying features in the recognition of individual states formed on the place of the USSR and Yugoslavia. For the first time in domestic science analyzed the
activities of the European Community for the recognition of the former Soviet and Yugoslav republics.

**Structure:** Graduate work consists of the following parts: an introduction; two chapters, containing paragraph 4; conclusion; bibliography consisting of 38 sources, 8 of which a foreign language.

**Summary:** The present stage of the new states was mainly associated with the collapse of the socialist community and individual states in Central and Eastern Europe in the early 90th century, the city of the past. As a result, ceased to exist three federations: the USSR (1991), Czechoslovakia (1993), Yugoslavia (1991-1992 yy) and one unitary state - GDR (1990).

In that way, insufficient knowledge and relevance of the research problem, its great practical importance for the development of modern international relations determine the need for further research in this area and determine the choice of the theme of the final qualification, in which special attention is paid to practical recognition of new states at the present stage of international relations.