

Medzhidov S.T.

**CRIMES OF AGGRESSION IN CONTEXT
GLOBALIZATION AND INTEGRATION PROCESSES**

The article provides a comparative analysis of one of the most dangerous crimes in international law - aggression and diplomatic methods in the modern process of globalization and integration. Globalization is viewed not only in economic, but also in legal, political aspects, as well as under the prism of security. The positive and negative sides of aggression are revealed from the position of proglobalism and antiglobalism. Aggression as a crime is not only a problem of international law, but also of globalization. At the behest of the government, globalization is being portrayed as "aggression." Under aggression, the state loses its territory and sovereignty by force, and under globalization, the state "loses" its territory and sovereignty voluntarily. The work also reveals aggression and terrorism from the point of view of globalization and integration.

The article is dedicated to the comparative analyzes of the international crime of aggression and globalization and integration. Globalization is examined not only from economic but also juridical, political and international security aspects. In the article positive and negative characteristic of the crime of aggression are noted. As a serious crime aggression is not only the problem of international law but also of globalization processes. The article also emphasizes that during the aggression the state loses its territory and sovereignty by means of force but during the globalization processes the state "loses" its territory and sovereignty on a voluntary basis. Also in the article aggression and terrorism are expanded from the standpoint of globalization and integration.

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Globalization and integration can be viewed as a scientific paradigm that can have a significant impact on the effectiveness of modern interstate relations, international law and the fight against transnational crime. The geopolitical picture of the modern world has now become a necessary factor in the formation of new views, both on globalization and on the integration processes in general, as well as crimes against peace and humanity, and in particular, the crime of aggression against territorial and political independence and sovereignty. On the other hand, the issues of global and regional threats directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of a number of world states, including the armed aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan,

In the modern world, the international legal struggle against aggression should acquire special significance for the effective protection of human rights and freedoms. Since, during aggression, along with other important principles of international law, the principle of respect for human rights is grossly violated, and the prevention of this crime and its consequences are mandatory requirements of modern international law. Thus, in the conditions of the existence of the crime of aggression, it is not possible for sustainable development, effective protection of human rights, the processes of democracy, globalization and integration. In the era of globalization, one of the basic needs of the world is development based on interaction and interdependence, therefore, aggressor states will not be able to act as beneficiaries of such development. In the same time, [1.] can be viewed as an important issue in the aspect of the processes of modern globalization and integration for the prevention of crimes of aggression that pose a serious threat to human rights and freedoms.

In relation to the formation of new rules in the modern international system, Professor A.V. Nazarchuk believes that globalization sufficiently strengthens the foundations of international law and is gradually losing its significance the legal sovereignty of states on their territory. The territorial factor, which is the basis of world sovereignty, is losing its traditional significance as a result of globalization during the interaction of humanity [5.s.299]. And this

need, in turn, is the reason for the formation of new rules and models of security, taking into account the aspects of pro-globalism and anti-globalism, as well as integration processes in relation to crimes of aggression, considered crimes against peace and humanity, encroaching on territorial and political independence and sovereignty.

Currently, fundamental changes are taking place in the security system and the crime situation on the planet. For the modern world, information wars between countries in the zone of "nuclear diplomacy" and military-political confrontation are especially characteristic. Now the world community is more distant from the idea of managing legal and political technologies and diplomatic methods than half a century ago. Today, all peoples have joined the struggle to join the new and secure world system. Threats and problems in the form of hurricanes Katrina and Rita, Avian flu, Swine flu, etc., indicate the need for a new legal and political vision of the world. The civilization came face to face with the threat of an all-out nuclear war.

The crime of aggression, war crimes, terrorism, separatism, national, confessional and other forms of discrimination, drug trafficking, organized crime, regional conflicts, the threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, financial and economic crises, natural disasters and epidemics are identified as the main causes of globalization in the world system. Currently, in the era of globalization, the world is more inclined towards interaction and interconnection. "The concepts - war, aggression, aggressor, beginning and end of war, victory, defeat, losses, arena of war, arena of military operations, strategic partnership, compensation - will appear in a new light in an already globalized world." [2.c.15] Thus, taking into account the above, let us pay attention to the variety of concepts affecting the essence of globalization, and the constituent value of the interrelationships of this new scientific category and the factor of aggression, which has a significant influence on the system of modern international relations and is considered in modern international law by an action that directly forms the *corpus delicti*.

First of all, we note that aggression is a transnational criminal act consisting of specific actions or omissions carried out in the international sphere, consisting of actors of the subjects of the international system. In modern international law, this act is recognized as a crime incompatible with the UN Charter, reflected in the UN General Assembly resolution of December 14, 1974 "Definition of aggression", as well as the Status of the International Criminal Court. [10.] However, despite the fact that the use of real force against territorial integrity, political independence and sovereignty was reflected, the facts of numerous crimes of aggression, direct armed attacks and other crimes against peace and humanity have not yet received a specific legal assessment by the Security Council UN.

The positions of scientists regarding the problem of aggression in modern international criminal law are also not unambiguous. Also, the diversity of positions was not reflected in the proposals of the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court on the issue of defining aggression by the majority of states.

With regard to the crime of aggression in the aspect of globalization, the application of the principle of universal criminal jurisdiction to this crime can be noted as an important fact. Since, in accordance with the principle of universal jurisdiction, the accused in all cases can be prosecuted on the territory of any state. Based on modern international law, the doctrine of universal jurisdiction reflects one of the aspects of the application of extraterritorial jurisdiction provided for in the national legal system. In accordance with this jurisdiction, each country has the right to prosecute persons who have infringed on its interests and committed criminal acts of significance to all states. Despite the controversy of the statement, I believe

From the point of view of economic and political unification, there are a number of scientific approaches and views on globalization. The most common of these areas are the following: the defense of the movement of revolutionary thought, the preference for the evolutionary path (mainly the defense of pro-globalist positions) and anti-globalism.

Supporters of revolutionary changes believe that with globalization, all processes are subject to the global market space, a single rule for all is determined, and an increase in living

standards, the elimination of political interests and subordination to neighboring states are becoming commonplace. Instant globalization advocates unite rich countries with the poorest parts of the world. I believe that, taking into account the will of the state, this very fact can be regarded as the implementation of a peaceful and civilized "aggression" against it. Nevertheless, aggression in the understanding of an international crime is very different from that adopted by us. More broadly, this concept will be revealed later.

Supporters of the evolutionary approach (S. Rosenau and A. Giddens) put on the first level even greater interdependence of states and society, gradual adaptation at the highest level to social and political changes necessary in an unstable world. According to this theory, territories and states are completely excluded against the background of transnational processes. In this case, considering sovereignty as a category of territorial boundaries, it is noted that with globalization, the rules of the world no longer revolve around the axis of sovereign states.[8.s.112] The modern corpus delicti of aggression protects sovereignty and territorial integrity from criminal encroachments. And this forces sovereign states to prepare a new strategy in the period of globalization. This is of great importance for the states subjected to aggression, including for the Azerbaijani state. Professor R. Mehdiyev in the article "Azerbaijan in the era of globalization: development strategy" notes: "Today, speaking about globalization, we generally understand the development of social, economic, political, cultural ties" [2.p.16] In this regard, these positions should be carefully examined in the context of integration in a globalizing world.

A clear analysis of the factor of aggression in the current state of Azerbaijan from an economic and political point of view will be more effective in connection with the requirements of globalization and integration. Taking into account the ties with such prestigious institutions as the Council of Europe, the European Union, the OSCE, NATO, the International Criminal Court, our state must eliminate the consequences of the crime of aggression, effectively using the resources of its own potential. In fact, we are integrated into the globalized world along with the aggressors. Globalization completely excludes aggression and cannot develop and be realized along with it, since one of them achieves integration by force, while the other conditions integration by interconnections and interaction. One of them is based on the use of violence against national sovereignty and territorial integrity, the second examines the use of synergistic equality in the territorial factor, combining national sovereignty with the "universal sovereignty of mankind." With regard to the tandem of territorial integrity and globalization, the need to identify aggression as soon as possible is on the agenda. The use of double standards is completely unacceptable here. This issue should clearly define the relationship of international law to the principles of territorial integrity of states and legal equality and self-determination of peoples. The use of double standards is completely unacceptable here. This issue should clearly define the relationship of international law to the principles of territorial integrity of states and legal equality and self-determination of peoples.

Proponents of evolutionary theory represent a form of world governance as a federation. Evolutionaries, considering that by 2050-2080. global consolidation will take place, it is argued that the 21st century will be the era of the creation of a world state. This implies that the world will not have the very concept of aggression as a criminal act. In this case, the "conquest of the world" occurs as a result of "virtual aggression". This factor is the basis of the modern integration process. Integration in a broad sense is an integral part of globalization and / or acts as an effective means of stimulating it. This process began on May 1, 2004 with the enlargement of the European Union. In particular, the process of attracting all three South Caucasian states to the European Union within the framework of the European Neighborhood Policy and Eastern Partnership programs,

Another direction is the anti-globalization position. Based on this view, formed in the West, and in particular the United States, an integrated world will face the threat of becoming dependent on regimes based on crime and violence. According to the authors of anti-

globalism, globalization is one of the forms of imperialism. According to these ideas. American culture is "conquering" the world with Hollywood films, McDonald's hamburgers and Coca Cola products, and globalization is the equivalent of the international crime of aggression. Criticizing these ideas, Professor T.R. Machan writes, despite the fact that globalization is not effectively linked to human rights, liberal values in the economic sphere especially, as well as in political and civic life, should be disseminated through it. He adds, that true globalization should be guided not only by economic interests, but also by the acquisition of the will of a free person. This does not contradict and does not pose any threat to cultural diversity, religious pluralism and the foundations of globalization parity.[nine. p.122]

Representatives of a number of states made similar accusations at the Vienna UN Conference. They based their opinion on the fact that the idea of human rights is the product of aggressive and imperialist thinking and poses a threat to the sovereignty of independent states.

To ensure participation in the globalization of developing countries, Western countries use the concepts of "fight for democracy", "fight for human rights", "fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction."

"Struggle for democracy" means that Western countries, financing separatist and terrorist movements in the territories of developing countries, supporting the participation of states in globalization, increase their influence on the governments of states. Currently, this strategy is being implemented in Libya, Venezuela, Belarus. Aggression against these states is carried out under the veil of "Human Rights", and such actions are legalized in modern international law as "humanitarian intervention". The corresponding strategy was applied in Yugoslavia. "Combating terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction" is used to demonize the country. Then, the West carries out an act of aggression to participate in globalization. A similar strategy is being used in Afghanistan and Iraq.[6.p.48]

All these ideas in substantiating the position of anti-globalization supporters touch on another element of this process. They assert advantages in many cases over the values of countries developing on the basis of the globalization of Western values based on violence and power, provided through the renunciation of these countries from their economic sovereignty. They argue that conflicts, acts of aggression and war on the planet arise precisely for these reasons, and regard globalization as a dangerous process against humanity. Other opinions are directed to the fact that the globalization of the economic and political systems of the world is the reason for the increase in crime. Professor A. Chelyadinsky notes that the globalization of the world economy allows extremist groups to easily introduce their personnel, financial, economic and technological base into countries and regions,[7.] Neoliberal globalization threatens not only economic chaos and social inequality, but also global security, creating the basis for militarism. A living example of this is the attempt by the United States and its allies to unite the world community [3.p.251]

Of course, we cannot deny that the struggle for living space is not the basic law of geopolitics. As a result of such a struggle, there is an expansion of territories and borders, as well as a change in geo-capabilities. The historical form of achieving these goals is aggression, and the modern form is globalization. In this case, there are completely different motives for achieving the goal and attitude towards the result. With regard to the commission of the crime of aggression, there is a lack of parity in all spheres between the victims of aggression and the aggressor and the dominance of violence. Under globalization, equality based on development is preferred, everything is based on the principles of justice and interaction, free expression of will and consensus. For example, more than 350 million people live in Western Europe. The geographical possibilities of this region can provide only 100 million. Therefore, Europe was forced to seize territory in other parts of the world. Or the United States - 250 million people live here, and the economic resources of this region do not meet their needs. Due to the fact that the geological possibilities meet the needs of only 200 million people, the rest are forced to live off other territories. In this sense, in accordance with the rules of the game of modern international relations, the expansion of the world or the

processes of integration are carried out not through wars and aggression, but through globalization, the main line of which is consensus. In this case, a number of important factors come to the fore. First, the human factor is a priority at the heart of integration and globalization, does not violate territorial integrity. For example, if the European Union attempts to peacefully resolve the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia and highly values ethnic tolerance in our country, in this case, it must accept the legitimacy and no alternative to granting the Armenian ethnic group of Nagorno-Karabakh a high status of autonomy, without violating the principle of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan.

Globalization completely excludes international crime. As you can see, this directly relates to the crime of aggression, which is considered one of the most dangerous crimes in the international security system, expressed in the use of force against the political independence of states, territorial integrity and sovereignty. This is due to the fact that in the era of globalization, economic and political interests are so closely interconnected that a conflict between the great powers associated with the use of aggression against any territory is really ruled out.

The interdependence and absolute power of a liberal democracy precludes war. However, Western experts predict these events at a later date - 2050 - 2100. It follows from this that globalization is beginning to play a more authoritative role - the "architect" of a new international security system. We believe that one of the biggest problems that shook today's global security system is the failure of the old security model. To overcome these problems in a new arena, it is important to approach the system under construction from the following aspects. First, given the interconnection of individual international offenses that pose a threat to international security at the stage of modern globalization, the world community, along with effective loyalty to each other, is also required to eliminate them. Secondly, an important condition is the creation of a parity basis between the old and new worlds, which is a condition for globalization. Since in the context of globalization, along with the big 8, new actors of the big game also entered the fight. Third, after the events of September 11, geopolitical rivalry in the global system continues with the participation of other players.

Today, in the context of globalization, among the international crimes associated with the factor of aggression and posing a strategic threat to international security, another crime, terrorism, attracts special attention. Sometimes terrorism is indirectly considered aggression. Terrorists of all times have constantly changed their methods, means and tactics, find new objects for their activities. The main targets of their attacks are known - the population of the main megacities of the planet, sea routes strategically important for energy resources, information and communication systems, which are an auxiliary part of the modern life of the state, transport and the world tourist and banking infrastructure. The goals of international crime, with the support of specific states, are often directed against territorial and state sovereignty. The main issue here is that the leaders of these groups are aggravating the situation by escalating national, confessional enmity and separatism in individual countries. They seek out, and sometimes find, weak links in the global chain. Note that the connection between aggression and terrorism is an issue of great importance from the point of view of globalization. It should be noted that if aggression as a whole is a strategic goal for the geopolitical and geo-economic area, terrorism is the most dangerous and "effective" tactical method of achieving this goal, which makes it difficult to identify the degree of guilt of specific states for these crimes. Professor Kudryavtsev V.N. considers that if any state uses force against another state for the purpose of seizing territories, enslaving, etc., this is considered aggression,[4. with. 141] In short, today, according to Article 5 of the Rome Statute, aggression is considered the most dangerous crime against the world and humanity. In some cases, both of these crimes are completely the same. In this sense, the most vivid example of both aggression and terrorism is the criminal acts committed by Armenia against Nagorno-Karabakh and adjacent regions. Realizing the international legal consequences of declaring war, Armenia, using terrorist methods and using armed forces and armed formations consisting of mercenaries, carried out armed aggression and occupied the territories of Nagorno-Karabakh and adjacent regions belonging to Azerbaijan. I think, that in the plane of

globalization and integration, terrorism and criminal terrorism will lose their significance as a means of crime in the hands of states. Thus, in the era of globalization, the crime of aggression is ruled out as a means of encroachment on territorial integrity and sovereignty, because interdependence and with it the absolute power of liberal democracy put the crime of aggression in the background. The fact of instant globalization means the implementation of a peaceful and civilized "aggression" taking into account the will of states. And this, in the context of modern international crime, is very different from the aggression we have accepted. The historical form of expansion of territories and borders can be considered aggression, and the modern form - globalization. They are completely different in their motives for achieving goals and attitudes towards results. On the other side, during globalization, the world unites, the tendencies of parity dominate in all economic, legal, cultural and political processes, and exclude crime. As a result of unipolar political globalism, global interdependent relations are being formed. This, in turn, completely excludes the crime of aggression that accompanies the use of military force between states. Economic interconnection acts as a guarantor of political and military stability. the accompanying use of military force between states. Economic interconnection acts as a guarantor of political and military stability. the accompanying use of military force between states. Economic interconnection acts as a guarantor of political and military stability.

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