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Ensuring economic security in post-conflict areas in the context of international law.

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According to the world experience, after the settlement of conflicts in post-conflict areas, the parties are obliged to respect not only national legislation, but also many norms of international law, including post-conflict international humanitarian and international security law.

Repeated research shows that one-third of the conflict was rearmed in the first five years through 58 negotiations between 1990 and 2005.

We all know that after the end of armed conflicts, the terms of the settlement are determined by peace agreements. Peace agreements include various forms of cessation of hostilities, ceasefire agreements, preliminary agreements, pre-negotiation agreements, framework agreements, interim agreements, etc. can be formalized in the form.

The management of peacebuilding must be an evolving process. When armed conflicts end, the post-conflict economy is part of economic sustainability. Therefore, economic issues and strategies must be included in the peace process. Efforts to stabilize the economy for peacebuilding serve to further strengthen the peace process.

It is known from the norms of international law that the territory of the state cannot be the object of military occupation as a result of illegal use of force. The principle of territorial integrity contains another principle - the principle of "uti possidetis", which was formed in Latin America in the XIX century and was described by the UN International Court of Justice in 1986 in the case of Burkina Faso / Mali.

In general, peace agreements are mainly concerned with the settlement of political or military issues that form the basis of an armed conflict, while economic issues are more of a means of accelerating the peace process. In the 19th and 20th centuries, economic issues were

only partially represented in a peace treaty between states, as the breakdown of economic relations between the two states was automatically eliminated as part of the normalization of relations. However, in the absence of previous relations between the states, the peace agreements contained provisions on post-conflict economic relations. The 1979 Treaty between Egypt and Israel included full economic relations, the prevention of obstacles to the free movement of people and goods, and the right to free navigation and flight. Similar provisions were included in the 1994 Peace Agreement between Israel and Jordan.

Stability and security in the post-conflict period depend primarily on both economic development and the success of the recovery process. Economic recovery in post-conflict areas requires economic and political security. In addition, maintaining sustainable economic development is a key priority to minimize the risk of recurrence of conflicts. The focus of this study is on access to energy sources and security of energy supply necessary for the success of the economic security recovery process. The study also highlights the need for regional cooperation for development and energy security.

It may take years for the first recovery process in post-conflict areas. Effective coordination between donor countries and aid organizations is vital. Attention should also be paid to the region as a whole, so that reconstruction efforts target not only the conflict zone itself, but also neighboring countries.

In general, it should be noted that security has two interrelated elements, political-military and economic. The interdependence of these two elements of the future security architecture raises interrelated questions that can be discussed:

- What elements of economic security can be included in peace agreements?
- How does it affect the prospects of economic security issues identified at the regional and international levels?
- Does a stable security architecture require the parallel establishment of economic and military security institutions?

Observations show that post-conflict societies face two different challenges: economic recovery and reducing the risk of recurrent conflict. Political reforms have been found to be effective in accelerating economic recovery.

Thus, in the final analysis, the inclusion of economic provisions in peace agreements should be placed in the context of the entire peace process.

Research in this area suggests that socio-economic development and human development after conflict resolution are the most appropriate way to reduce the risk of such conflicts flare-up and escalate into a full-scale armed conflict, based on which post-conflict society may become prone to conflict again. the method of respect for their rights is noted.

Thus, in the final analysis, the inclusion of economic provisions in peace agreements should be placed in the context of the entire peace process.