

The Development of the Former USSR Political Map – the problem of unrecognized state existence

In the beginning of 90s the former USSR political map underwent dramatic changes. De-jure collapse of the USSR has ended in 1991, but practically the transformation processes still exists. As a result of the USSR collapse that finished on 26 December 1991, 15 new states have emerged on the political map of the region as well as four so called unrecognized states, whose status is not defined yet, that are: Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Transdniestria and Nagornii Karabakh.

Under unrecognized states we consider a state-alike formation that strives for independence, fully or partially controls the territory declared independent, exercises self-sustaining power structure (presidency, parliament, government, judiciary, etc.), has symbols, armed forces and conducts foreign policy and foreign economic activity within the limits of their status, and is not recognized as being an independent state by international community. Recognition by the international community implies a membership in the UN and in other international organizations and presence of bilateral relations with the majority of the UN member states.

According to this definition, the following basic features of unrecognized states could be defined:

1. Full or partial control over the territory declared independent;
2. Presence of formed and functioning power structures (presidency, parliament, government, judiciary, army, etc.);
3. Relatively stable political situation (including regular elections¹, absence of civil wars and armed clashes between supporters of rival political (military) movements²);
4. Desire to resolve the conflict and to define own legal status, expressed by participation in the negotiation process (with no regard to the success of this process).

Above mentioned criteria let us divide unrecognized states from rebel national movements, “bandit enclaves”, military and political movements fighting for power within state, from ambitions of the authoritarian leaders to retain their own power by any means, from failed unrecognized state-alike entities³ (e.g. not controlling the larger part of their territory).

By the unrecognized states on the post-Soviet space the author consider Abkhazia (16,5 years of de facto independence), South Ossetia (19.5 years), Transdniestria (19.5 years) and Nagornii Karabakh (18.5 years). In August 26, 2008 Abkhazia and South Ossetia have been recognized by Russia, on September 3 by Nicaragua, on September 10, 2009 by Venezuela, on December 15, 2009 by Republic of Nauru.

To specify under current system of international relations the state is recognized, if it becomes a member of the UN. The UN General Assembly decides so by a two thirds vote, that is, to date the adoption of a new member must be approved by 128 current members of the UN. To discuss this issue in the General Assembly, it must be included in the agenda by the UN Security

¹ At the same time holding of regular and democratic elections can not be called as a criteria of successful statehood, as it only corresponds to its democratic form. There are recognized states where there is no election at all, or they do not meet the requirements of openness, freeness, fairness, transparency, competitiveness, etc. But it should be kept in mind, that if unrecognized state actually strives for recognition of international community, and is not just a mean for strengthening power of an individual or a group of thereof (parties, movements, clan, etc.), then it tends to demonstrate the effectiveness and democracy of the political regime existing on its territory.

² In this case, what is "permitted" to a recognized state, is "not allowed" to unrecognized one, since it shows that the declared demand for independence and sovereignty, is possibly not corresponds with the desire of the majority of population, but only of the dominant political faction being military superior.

³ Use of the term «failed state» towards unrecognized state. «Failed state» is the state whose central government is so weak or ineffective, that has only formal control over most of its territory. Since 2005, the American Research Center «Fund for peace» and the magazine «Foreign policy» publish annual rating of failed states (including only UN member states). <http://www.fundforpeace.org>.

Council. At present neither Kosovo (64 recognition), neither Abkhazia nor South Ossetia have the required level of support to go through this procedure.

Political map of the region

Under the political map author implies not only legal status, but actual situation with the sovereignty distribution on a particular territory. Although international law is an objective reality, which regulates international relations and in particular forms the legal basis for settlement of the problem of unrecognized states, we should not forget about the fact that this reality has a derivative nature. One should bear in mind the dependence of international law on processes and phenomena of fundamental level. In our opinion such processes are the transformations that objectively undergo on a political map.

It is impossible to consider the formation of the former-USSR political map in relation to the problem of unrecognized states with no regard to the processes and powers forming world political map. To understand and fix the objective processes of transformation of the world political map (WPM) and regional political maps as its parts author suggests to use the activity-theoretical concept of political geography, based on which N.V. Kaledin [Kaledin, N.V. Political Geography. - SPb.: St. Petersburg State University, 1996, p. 65.] distinguishes three types of WPM, formed in different historical epochs: WPM of pre-capitalist, capitalist and modern types. For each of these types there are dominant geopolitical forces that influence the WPM transformation the most. The transition to a new type of WPM not only defines the formation of qualitatively new WPM and regional maps but also fully correlates with the stages of changes of the international relations system. This confirms the postulate on the derivative nature of international legal developments in relation to the territory-political transformations.

In Table 1 data on WPM historical types and main geopolitical forces, shaping it, correlates with the changes of the international relation system and international law. It also analyzes the principles of border changes and possibilities for unrecognized states to emerge in different geopolitical epochs.

WPM of the pre-capitalist type as global geopolitical system hadn't been an integrated one, because of low interaction between existing state formation. There is no any system of international law. According to modern legal terminology, all states existing that time could be regarded as unrecognized.

WPM of the capitalist type, formed at the beginning of the Age of Discovery, already has a global character and integrity. Historically, it is characterized by changing of the epochs with the dominance of individual States: Spanish-Portuguese, Netherlands, UK and multi-core epochs.

Relationships between states were based on the state and interalliance agreements. Regional international legal system (system of Westphalia after 1648, system of Vienna after 1814-1815) were forming in Europe on the basis of peace agreements. As a result of national liberation and integration movements a set of new independent states emerged in Europe and Americas. There was no any special procedure for new states recognition. A lot of modern states were unrecognized that period like USA, struggling for independence with its mother country - Great Britain.

Modern type of WPM starts from the First World War and consists of three epochs. The first one – epoch of redivision of the world and the beginning of the socialization period – was formed between First and Second World Wars. It's defined by active struggle between several geopolitical centers. After WWI the first forum for state's discussions and international control realization was formed, that is the League of Nations. Treaty of Versailles became the basis for new international relations system. As a result of wars in Europe redistributions of colonies and change of independent state's borders happened. New socialistic states emerged and were unrecognized by capitalistic world.

Table 1. Stages of the WPM formation and their relation to the problem of unrecognized states

Geopolitical type of the WPM formation	Main features	Dominant geopolitical forces	Balance of the geopolitical actors	Terms of the relationships between state entities	WPM transformation	Existence of the unrecognized states	Unrecognized states (examples)
WPM of the pre-capitalist type (from emergence of ancient states till the Age of Discovery, end of XV – beginning of XVI centuries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast grow in the number of states; • Expanding size and scope of the influence of a separate state; • Interaction between states is not done on a sustainable systematic basis; • Focal, "multi-polar" structure of the WPM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fighting for possession of land, water and labor resources; • Struggle for control over major international trade routes, over trade and craft centers; • The resettlement processes and interaction with each other; • The colonization movement or resettlement, mainly trade and cultural colonization of the periphery by powerful nations; • Distribution of religions and their schisms, religious movements and war; 	Lots of separated centers of power, relations are based on bilateral agreements and fist law.	Absence of any international law system	Emergence and development of new states, widening of borders of existing states through capture and colonization of new territories.	In modern terminology, all states existing that time were unrecognized, as didn't need any.	Any state of that time, that doesn't have any relations with other states.
WPM of the capitalist type (till the first decade of the 20 th century)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid growth in number of states and their change in quality; • Emergence of new actors in international relations; • Formation of stable and functionally diverse (primarily political and economic) relations; • The dramatic expansion of the limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial expansion and division of the world between leading powers; • Bourgeois-democratic revolutions; • National liberation processes; • Contradictions and struggle between major powers 	Epochs with the dominance of the individual power centers: Spanish-Portuguese second half of XV-XVI centuries; Netherlands - XVI-XVII centuries; UK from the end of XVII - till the end of XIX century; multi-core – from 1880s till WWI. By the end of the	Inter-country and inter-block government agreements (for example, on dividing the world between Spain and Portugal), mainly on the division of spheres of influence. Formation of a regional	The quantitative dominance of colonial dependent, non-self-government entities. Formation on the wave of national liberation and integration of movements of independent states in Europe, Latin	Many of the modern states emerged as s result of national liberation wars were unrecognized. International recognition procedures did not exist. Mainly Recognition was ensured by the	Netherlands, USA

	(up to global) of developed geospace		period, there are several global (Britain, France, Germany, USA) and regional (Russia, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Italy), centers of power.	international legal system in Europe based on peace treaties. Westphalian (after 1648 - Peace Treaty of Westphalia, to determine the boundaries and contours of international relations on the results of the Thirty Years' War), Vienna (after the Congress of Vienna 1814-1815. On the results of the Napoleonic wars till the WWI).	America and the United States. The boundaries were fixed as a result of colonial expansion and wars. Their changing was also the result of military action. The formation of boundaries in Europe and America was a result of national liberation movements, and mainly the result of colonial conquests in other regions.	military victory in confrontation with metropolis.	
WPM of the modern type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth in number and complexity of subjects and objects of international relations; • Novelty and globality of the mechanisms of the WPM formation M; • Evolution of the WPM geopolitical structure from Eupore-centred toward multi-polar; • Evolution of the country systems: reducing of the “single- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolutionary socialization; • Contradictions and struggle between the imperialist powers for the redivision of the world; • National liberation and national-integration processes; • Cooperation and co-development of leading capitalist, socialist and developing countries (“three worlds”). 					
1) Epoch of the redivision of the world and beginning of its socialization (from WWI till WWII)			Struggle between centers of geopolitical power for redivision of the world – WWI. The beginning of formation of the bipolar world: socialistic and capitalistic.	After WWI - the Versailles system of peace treaties (1919-1920), Creation of the League of Nations as the first instrument of international control.	Redivision of the world map (redistribution of the colonies, boundaries change of the independent European states) according to the war results in favor of the winners.	Capitalist states didn't recognized new emerging socialist states.	USSR, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Bavarian Republic.
2) Epoch of global socialization and decolonization (from			Formation of the bipolar world: USA and USSR as two	After World War II the world order is based on the results	Redivision of the world map according to the	Existence of unrecognized states is almost	China after the emergence of Taiwan (China

<p>WWII till the end of the Cold War)</p>	<p>core” power systems of the European states, strengthening of the USA power, creation of the biggest international organizations – the UN, NATO, COMECON, the EU, etc.</p>		<p>major power centers.</p>	<p>of the Crimean (Yalta) and Berlin (Potsdam) Conference (1945), Paris Peace Treaty (1947), as well as San - Francisco treaty. 1945 – the establishment of a new organization designed to control the world peace - the United Nations. Legal confirmation of the principles of a state territorial integrity in order to stabilize the political map and the right for people’s self-determination as the basis for the decolonization process, once again confirmed in the Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE (1975):</p>	<p>results of WWII. The rapid decolonization and the growth in number of sovereign states. New sovereign states inherited colonial boundaries (for example, in African, there’ve been even signed a declaration on recognition of the colonial borders existing on the continent as being immutable).</p>	<p>practically impossible, as the attraction of such entitites to one of the poles of the bipolar system ensured them an automatic recognition by all members of the block. Addressing the recognition was done at the level of confrontation between two worlds.</p>	<p>was recognized by socialist bloc of countries, and Taiwan - by the capitalist one), Turkish Republic of the Northern Cyprus.</p>
<p>3) Epoch of the socialist system collapse and increased multilateral cooperation within the framework of four "worlds". - from the late 1980s</p>			<p>The collapse of the socialist bloc. The gradual transition from a bipolar to a multipolar world. United States is one of the poles of power. Formation of the EU as a regional pole.</p>		<p>Emergence of new independent states on the CIS, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia territory. The decay of these states recognized to be legitimate.</p>	<p>Emergence of several unrecognized states as fragments of the socialist system.</p>	<p>Transdnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagornii Karabakh, Kosovo.</p>

Next epoch is observed between WWII and the end of 80th XX century. That is an epoch of global WPM socialization and decolonization. Bipolar world of capitalistic and socialistic states was formed. In 1945 the League of Nations was followed by the United Nations. New international legal system was formed on basis of peace treaties and conferences. The principles of state territorial integrity (as an effort to avoid future military conflicts between states) and nation self-determination (primarily as a juridical basis for the decolonization process) were included in the UN Charter. WWII resulted in new border changes in Europe. Colonies and non-self-governing territories in Asia, Africa and Oceania became independent within inherited colonial borders. The recognition of independence became an issue of capitalistic and socialistic worlds' opposition. The existence of unrecognized states was practically impossible because their belonging to one of the two worlds automatically ensured their recognition by all members of the respective world.

Last epoch of WPM development is the epoch of socialistic system collapse and activization of multilateral interaction in the network of «four worlds» relationships. It is still exists. As a result of socialistic system collapse a number of new states emerged on the territory of former USSR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia (in contradiction of the territorial integrity principal) and were recognized by the UN. With a few exceptions the emergence of these states became the first global territory change not connected with the process of decolonization since the UN creation. Bipolar world collapsed. Tendency of regionalization has been strengthened while separatist movements have been intensified all over the WPM. National integration and national liberation processes began to reinforce. But there were no any quality changes in the system of international relations within the stage.

The problematic status of the unrecognized states on post-soviet territory is a result of inflexibility of contemporary international legal system to the changes of WPM. Actual separation of unrecognized states on post-soviet territory happened in line with the collapse of socialistic geopolitical system and emergence of 15 CIS independent states, Check Republic, Slovakia, Serbia and other states. While Ukraine, Russia and Belurus execute their independence according to all legal norms (the USSR constitution gave the right to union republics to leave the Union), other states emergence (including Georgia, Moldova, Armenia and Azerbaijan) contradicted the international legal principal of territorial integrity. The new independent states – pieces of socialistic system – were recognized by international community also because of the fact that capitalistic «pole» of former bipolar system wanted to fix legally the collapse of the socialistic «pole».

But the transformation of the regional political map hasn't ended in the formation of new recognized states. The same ongoing processes lead to creation of so called unrecognized states: Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Transdnestria, Nagornii Karabakh. Similar situations took place in Chechnya (in 90th), in Adzharia (in 90-th) and Gagauzia (in 1990-1994). Although only the first four mentioned ones are still exist.

One of the most powerful factors that form modern WPM is national movements, intensified all over world. The influence of this factor shouldn't be ignored. For example even in economically stable and integrating Europe there are still active national movements for isolation and separation in Basque Country, Northern Ireland, Corsica and in other regions. The significance of this factor is also supported by appearance of many national unions and associations that proclaiming national requirements and slogan.

Although arguable but an important step towards understanding of WPM dynamic was made with recognition of a new state - Kosovo by 64 UN-member states⁴ after it has proclaimed independence for second time in February 2008. In spite of the fact that considerable part of the modern European borders have been fixed after World War II, we still consider them as being unchangeable. But all above mentioned examples put this perception under a big question. The author supposes that for resolution of ongoing territorial conflicts supposing the WPM as

⁴ Data on 31 March, 2010.

strongly fixed system is unperceptive.

And we think that exactly political geography approaches and methodology, as the science having political and geographical origins, are able to research objective transformation processes taking place in the unrecognized states and their “mother-states” for receiving the idea of the Former USSR WPM development.

Political geography suppose political activity determined by historically specified spatial differentiation of geographical environment characteristics and conditions on the basement of which differentiation of society conditions, processes and results of activity are formed⁵.

Unrecognized states like territorial-political systems

From the point of view of political geography an unrecognized state is enough stable and mature informal territory-political system, that strives to formalize its existence in accordance with the norms of international law. Thus the analysis of an unrecognized state and its “mother-state” using political geography approaches let us objectively evaluate its ability to exist independently and develop qualitatively, as well as its capacity to integrate into common territory-political system with “mother-state” and stably co-exist.

Territory-political system (TPS) divides on formal and informal (TPS de-facto and TPS de-jure). In a lot of cases there are disparity between the first and the second TPS forms. A conflict within a TPS is a result of strong unbalance of political interests that could threaten the system vitality⁶. After loss of jurisdiction over part of the «mother-state» territory TPS borders stop to correspond to country legal borders.

It’s interesting, that according to this approach territorial integrity is a relative conception. For self-preservation the system could be interested in it’s territory lessening by separation subsystems implementing destructive function⁷.

For more formal assessment of TPS stability R.F. Turovsky suggests to use several criteria: TPS legitimacy, TPS effectiveness, TPS maturate and ect. He notes some indications of immaturity: internal conflictness, impossibility to exist without external influence and ect. Existence of immature conflict TPS is supported by the center power or external factors, by disinterest of leading world power centers in their disintegration.

We analyzed the criteria of unrecognized states mentioned in the beginning of this article from the point of view of TPS concept. The result is presented in table 2.

Table 2. The criteria of unrecognized states selection.

№	The criteria of unrecognized states selection	From point of view of political geography
1	Full or partial control over the territory declared independent	Existence of unrecognized states TPS ⁸
2	Presence of formed and functioning power structures	Developed political system is the condition of TPS stability
3	Relatively stable political situation	Stability and maturity of the TPS ⁹
4	Desire to resolve the conflict and to define own legal status, expressed by participation in the negotiation process	Desire to turn informal TPS to formal TPS that would increase its stability.

Thus, the basis of unrecognized states’ research should be the research of homogeneity (heterogeneity), stability (instability) and maturity (immaturity) of «mother-state» TPS and separated unrecognized state TPS. Result of such analysis could be a conclusion about separating state vitality or national “mother-state» TPS solidity in the case of saving its territorial integrity.

⁵ Kaledin, N.V. Political Geography. - SPb.: St. Petersburg State University, 1996, P. 65.

⁶ Turovsky R.F. The centre and the regions: the problem of political relations. – M.: Publishing house GU HSE, 2007, P. 76.

⁷ The same. P. 82.

⁸ Lack of political control means absence of TPS.

⁹ In any case application of maturity TPS criteria to unrecognized state would be of a relative character. That is predetermined by the foreign-economic and foreign-politic activity limitation, because unrecognized state is always depended on somebody’s economic and political support and could not exists without any.

The author has formulated model pattern probable plan for unrecognized state analysis based on political geography theoretical concepts (N.V. Kaledin, R.F. Turovsky):

I. Global level of geopolitical relations.

1. Geopolitical situation in a whole (contemporary system of international relations and international law);
2. Geopolitical powers layout (the unrecognized state supporting countries and organizations, their geopolitical authority; «mother-states» supporting countries and organizations, their geopolitical authority);
3. Presence/absence of a «related» state (the state with titular ethnic group the same one as fighting for independence in unrecognized state¹⁰) or statehood by such ethnic group in another state (national autonomy or other.);
4. Presence/absence of peacemaking contingent (or another one military contingent) on the territory of unrecognized state, its international status and state belonging;

II. Historical analysis of geopolitical situation.

1. Presence/absence of «historical offence» between conflict parties;
2. Presence/absence of battles between conflict parties in the moment of unrecognized state de-facto separation and now (that is stability of the TPS de-facto borders);
3. Civilizational features of conflict parties¹¹;
4. The negotiation process condition, positions of the parties and their bent for compromises.

III. National level of geopolitical relations.

1. «Mother-state» TPS

a) TPS MATURITY:

- 1) The age of national TPS, statehood experience in general and particularly in modern borders, power structures development level and the level of democratic development;
- 2) The extent of economical and political independence from other states and international organizations;
- 3) The armed forces presence and their quality;

b) TPS HOMOGENITY:

- 1) Territorial homogeneity (territorial ruggedness, level of social-economic, ethnic and confessional differences within the TPS);
- 2) Presence/absence of political powers being loyal to the possibility of TPS territory partition and the level of support expressed to them by people;
- 3) TPS solidity based on the balance between internal and external subsystems (TPS of regional level) and the center;
- 4) Legal status of an unrecognized state's territory in «mother-state»;

c) TPS STABILITY:

- 1) Presence/absence of internal political conflicts including ethnic and confessional conflicts;
- 2) Presence/absence of territorial conflicts: both internal territorial claims and other variants of internal separatism besides the unrecognized state case;
- 3) The TPS legitimacy, that is the level of people's support to the political regime;
- 4) Refugees presence or absence;

2. Unrecognized state TPS

a) TPS MATURITY:

- 1) De-facto independence duration and presence of independence experience at whole and particularly in contemporary de-facto borders;

¹⁰ In case of conflict with clearly ethnical character, it is not necessary.

¹¹ Including traditional forms of power exercise (clan society, subordination to senior, etc.).

- 2) The level of economical and political independence from other states and international organizations;
 - 3) The level of “national» economy development and of its self-dependence (including resources estimation);
 - 4) The level of TPS power structures development and democracy, different ethnic group presence in TPS power structures;
 - 5) The armed forces presence and their qualification;
- b) TPS HOMOGENITY:**
- 1) The territorial homogeneity (territorial ruggedness, level of social-economic, ethnic and confessional differences within the TPS);
 - 1) The monoethnicity level;
 - 2) The presence/absence of political powers loyal to possibility of «mother-state» TPS re-integration and the level their supporting by people;
 - 3) The level of controls of the proclaimed independent territory (whole territory, some part of it, presence of «additional» parts);
 - 4) The presence/absence of mass-popular geopolitical ideas and the level their supporting by people in the unrecognized state or in «related» state (for example, “Greater Albania» idea);
- c) TPS STABILITY:**
- 1) The presence/absence of internal political conflicts, including between ethnic and confessional groups (clans and ect.);
 - 2) The TPS legitimacy that is the people’s supporting level of unrecognized political regime;
 - 3) The presence/absence of internal separatism;
 - 4) Refugees presence or absence;
 - 5) The boundary correspondence between de-facto borders and objective well-established TPS borders.

Using this outline of analysis author made number of conclusions about the condition of the fourth modern unrecognized states on the former USSR territory:

Abkhazia. The relatively stable but inhomogeneous TPS in ethnic, social-economic and geographical spheres. The least economically development is Galskii district where the Georgians is dominant ethnic group. Only in this district refugees return is allowed that makes this territory potentially dangerous for conflict emergence. In Galskii district there is a superposition of two TPS – Abkhazai and Georgia. In the rest the unrecognized state de-facto borders are correspond to objectively formed Abkhazia state-level TPS borders. Using the maturity criterion Abkhazia could be estimated as relatively mature like political system but immature like economical system. One of the reasons of the latter is indefinite status of the territory.

Transdnistria. The relatively homogenous in social-economic and geographical spheres but heterogeneous in ethnic one. In spite of high level of people political support of unchallenged de-facto president Igor Smirnov, the people tired about indefinite status that is restricting economical development. There is also something like hidden political opposition to Smirnov’s regime. So there is an apparent TPS stability but basis for internal conflicts also exist. Transdnistria has never had an independence experience. The TPS don’t meet the all democracy indications. The level of economical dependence on Russia is high. So TPS couldn’t be classified as very mature.

South Ossetia. The TPS is inhomogeneous in ethnic, social-economic and geographical spheres. There was a flow of refugees after the conflict in august 2008 that makes the TPS artificially more homogeneous. The TPS is politically immature and economically dependent on Russia. It hasn’t enough potential for unassisted development like an independent state. But peaceful reconstruction of Georgia territorial integrity in also impossible on this stage because of

considerable ethnic conflict between the Ossetians and the Georgians.

Nagornii Karabakh. The TPS is ethnically homogeneous. Besides proclaimed independent territory (excluding the part of Merdacet district) the unrecognized state fully control also 5 Azerbaijan districts and the parts of the other two ones. The TPS is politically mature and economically dependent on Armenia. The TPS is stable. The TPS borders with Azerbaijan fully closed.

Resuming the author could say that only in Transdnistria case the reconstruction of «mother-state» territorial integrity is possible in the close period. In other cases prognosis is impossibility of the peaceful reconstructions of «mother-states» territorial integrities in nearest time. And the saving of the modern indefinite situation will only strengthen the connections between the unrecognized states and their maintaining states.

Thus the conclusion is that researching regional political map is still forming. There are the de-facto state-level TPS on it that don't have any satisfying legal status. The latter gives the social-economical slowdown and poor quality of life in the TPSs and their «mother-states». For the regional political map stability and the problems solution the international community readiness for the possible status changes of stable, mature and relatively homogeneous TPS required.

The problem of unrecognized states existence on the Former USSR territory where serious territorial-political transformations took place in the end of XX century and still going on is not a particular problem of the region. And for the problems solution we need to find another approach instead of WPM is a fixed formation. The improvements of political geography approaches and methods could give the specialists additional information to chose optimum way for resolution such type of conflicts.