

Abstract in English

The object of this diploma thesis is to answer the question, how can international organizations (UN, Council of Europe and OSCE) effectively regulate conflicts among their member states, or which instruments are they for this purpose equipped with.

The thesis is divided into three main parts – theoretical study, part dedicated to the individual international organizations and the case study. The first part offers a definition of basic legal concepts, as they will be used in the following parts of the study with an emphasis on the definition of the concept “coercion”. The following part deals with the instruments of coercion the international organizations are equipped with. In the third part are the findings from the previous parts confronted with a real case of the effort to regulate the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia in Nagorno Karabakh. This structure of the thesis can be also described as a progress from a theoretic basis, through an applied theory contained in particular agreements, to their practical realization in the concrete case.

Based on the completed study the author concludes that unilateral instruments of coercion, that the particular organizations have at their disposal, are often not appropriate (exclusion from organization), ineffective (political declaration) or complicated and difficult to apply (Valletta OSCE mechanism), and therefore in practice unused. The international organizations have to rely in the first place on a good will of their member states, while fulfilling their goals and principals. Potential application of sanctions of UN is in the concrete case furthermore complicated by strong interests of Russia (a permanent member of Security Council) in the region. The wider use of unilateral economic instruments also at the level of regional organizations should be considered in future.

The international organizations are therefore trying to choose particularly cooperative mechanisms for solving a conflict. They instruct the parties in the conflict to lead a negotiation, which are they preparing suitable conditions for and implement programs to create mutual trust.