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## DYNAMICS OF TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL CONFLICTS IN THE WORLD

Application of quantitative approach allows for gaining new results on trends of the dynamics of territorial and political conflicts (TPC). The objective of the article is to determine the dynamics in the number of territorial and political conflicts in individual macro-regions and in the whole world. The task of the article is to give grounds for viability of allocating groups of conflicts characterized by territorial manifestation from HIK database "Conflict Barometer"; to determine the dynamics of a series of indicators typical of territorial and political conflicts in 2004-2014.

Analysis of TPC development in the world using the data presented in the reports of HIK "Conflict Barometer" (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014) was made. Out of all political conflicts characterized by such conflict issues as: 1. Territory; 2. Autonomy; 3. Secession; 4. Subnational Predominance; 5. Resources, TPC sampling was performed. Attention was also paid to TPC, which were characterized by a combination of several conflict issues.

It has been established that over the decade under study, the number of conflicts that belong to TPC group has significantly increased from 114 to 253, i.e. in 2.2 times. This increase occurred in a wave-like manner. Over the period under study, the average intensity of TPC in the world has increased. In absolute terms, the largest increase in the number of conflicts took place in Asia and Africa, and the largest relative increase was in America (3.5 times) and Oceania (7 times). TPC duration has also grown. The largest number of TPC concerned the authority in the region and autonomy.

**Keywords:** territorial and political conflicts, geography of conflict, conflict issue, duration of the conflict, conflict intensity.

### *Роман Сливка. ДИНАМІКА ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНО-ПОЛІТИЧНИХ КОНФЛІКТІВ У СВІТІ*

Застосування кількісного підходу в географії дозволяє отримати нові результати про тенденції у динаміці територіально-політичних конфліктів (ТПК). Мета статті – визначити динаміку чисельності ТПК у розрізі окремих макрорегіонів та світі в цілому на основі дослідження бази даних НПК «Conflict Barometer» за 2004-2014.

Встановлено, що чисельність конфліктів групи ТПК суттєво зросла за досліджуване десятиріччя від 114 до 253, тобто у 2,2 рази. Це збільшення відбувається хвилюподібно. За досліджуваний період зросла середня інтенсивність ТПК у світі. В абсолютних цифрах найбільше зростання числа конфліктів фіксуємо в Азії та Африці, найбільше відносне зростання відбулось в Америці (у 3,5 рази) та Океанії (у 7 разів). Відбувається збільшення тривалості ТПК. Найбільше зросла кількість ТПК щодо влади в регіоні та автономії.

**Ключові слова:** територіально-політичні конфлікти, географія конфліктів, предмет конфлікту, тривалість конфлікту, інтенсивність конфлікту.

### *Роман Сливка. ДИНАМИКА ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ КОНФЛИКТОВ В МИРЕ*

Применение количественного подхода в географии позволяет получить новые результаты о тенденциях в динамике территориально-политических конфликтов (ТПК). Цель статьи – определить динамику численности ТПК в разрезе отдельных макрорегионов и мире в целом на основе исследования базы данных НПК «Conflict Barometer» по 2004-2014.

Установлено, что численность конфликтов группы ТПК существенно выросла за исследуемое десятилетие от 114 до 253, то есть в 2,2 раза. Это увеличение происходит волнообразно. За исследуемый период выросла средняя интенсивность ТПК в мире. В абсолютных цифрах наибольший рост числа конфликтов фиксируем в Азии и Африке, больше относительный рост состоялось в Америке (в 3,5 раза) и Океании (в 7 раз). Происходит увеличение продолжительности ТПК. Больше всего выросло количество ТПК по власти в регионе и автономии.

**Ключевые слова:** территориально-политические конфликты, география конфликтов, предмет конфликта, продолжительность конфликта, интенсивность конфликта.

**Introduction.** Geography of conflicts is a promising area of science, especially during the ongoing territorial and political conflicts (TPC) in Ukraine. TPC perform not only negative function in the development of geosystems, but also have a positive, constructive effect associated with nation-building, state-building and anti-colonial struggle. Territorial conflicts are the result of the struggle for power over the territory carried out by actors of international relations, providing exclusive or priority right to use its resources. Research of world conflicts has a long tradition. One of the main aspects of the research is to establish patterns of manifestation, development and distribution of TPC in the world. In Ukraine, an increase of public interest to TPC issues is observed; in expert circles, a hot discussion on the geopolitical situation of the state and prospects of its change resulting from changes in world conflict situation takes place.

From this perspective, it is important to trace the peculiarities of TPC dynamics.

**Theoretical and methodological basis of the study.** The link between geography and war has deep roots. From Sun's (500 BC / 1963) classic treatise Art of War, via early-modern theoretical works on geopolitics and imperialism, to contemporary conflict studies, scholars of international relations have repeatedly asserted that geographical factors are vital aspects of the origin and conduct of war [11, p. 400]. Scientific research of TPC acquired a special significance on the heyday of European imperialism in the 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The main attention was drawn to the struggle between super states. Inspired by the likes of Alfred T. Mahan and Harold J. Mackinder, the 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century classic geopolitical literature deals solely with international wars [11, p. 400].

Today we can find rather a high level of theoretical and practical reasoning of the background of the origin, genesis, distribution peculiarities and resolution of conflicts, not only at global, regional and national, but also at subnational levels.

Theoretical issues of conflict distribution from the perspective of human geography were highlighted in numerous works of many contemporary scientists [23, 1, 33, 5, 7, 9, 27, 28, 14, 18, 37].

From the totality of methodological approaches such as geopolitical (including critical geopolitics / anti-geopolitics), political and economic, political and ecological, structural and functional, mapping, postmodern, poststructuralist and gender approaches, the quantitative approach is the most outstanding. Fundamentals of the quantitative approach were analyzed in a series of methodological studies [25, 11, 42, 27]. It was enabled due to the development of media, the Internet and GIS technologies that allowed scientists to compile a database of quantitative parameters of conflicts, to map them and to create different mathematical models. There are many databases on political conflicts. It is worth noting the databases compiled by Roser M. [38, 39]; Marshall M., Cole B.R. [30]; and a group of authors of Heidelberg Research Institute of International Conflicts [17]; ECP Database on Conflict and Peacebuilding (Opportunities for peace and risk scenarios, 2014) [34]; The Uppsala Conflict Data Program [43], which is used by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). Quantitative paradigm of conflict study provides the basis of research for many scientists [25, 21, 16, 19, 24, 37, 4].

Not all databases equally reflect the dynamics of geoconflict situation in the world where new types of conflict called asymmetric, network, hybrid or pulsating, have appeared. On this occasion, Kaldor M. notes that the data sets are based on 'old war' assumptions. For violence to be counted as a war, there has to be a state involved at least on one side and there have to be a certain number of battle deaths. Moreover, they all distinguish between intra-state and interstate war, and some have added sub-state or non-state categories. Yet central to the 'new wars' argument is the difficulty of distinguishing between what is state or non-state and what is external or internal. So, none of these numbers are really able to capture the nature of new wars [27].

Traditionally, quantitative IR and conflict studies define geography in a very narrow sense, merely permitting the concept to include measures of contiguity and distance. This is, of course, mainly due to the general focus on interaction between states, where other factors, including economic issues, regime attributes, alliance patterns, and balance of power, are presumed to be more salient and influential. Yet, with the recent shift in the academic interest from international wars towards civil wars, other aspects of geography are now considered as part of the equation [11, p. 400].

The study of regional conflicts is an applied problem of geography, concerning which M. Pacione indicates that changes in the human environment result from consequences of Boundary Disputes, Segregation and Discrimination, Social Polarization and Exclusion [35, p.

8]. Such applied problem of geography includes the fight for control over the territory. The power of a person, a group of persons, a nation or a state over the territory is a necessary condition to implement the intention to structure the space according to their own ideas and goals that have been established in certain period.

Cairo suggests territory is connected to war in different ways. He highlights importance of territory to war, following the Foucaultian revision of Clausewitz to suggest how politics is the continuation of war by other means. It then proceeds to analyze two key displacements constitutive of the current relation between territory and sovereignty: the substitution of the loyalty to king for the loyalty to territory, and the further replacement of territory by the «map» [12, p. 1009].

In terms of actual research of TPC, the most appropriate is the database compiled by a team of authors of Heidelberg Research Institute of International Conflicts [17]. It is there, where we can find information about the parties of the conflict, its beginning, intensity change, and, what is the most important, the conflict issue.

“The TPC issue” is the claim expressed by parties of the conflict to acquire a sovereign power over resources and properties of anthroposphere, particularly over the territory as a place of human life. The conflict issue reflects socially constructed ideas of political division and organization of the territory. This distribution is provided via some sort of power given to an individual, a group or a state. Territoriality of the conflict is manifested in intentions of the individual, social groups or the state to establish authority over the territory and its resources. Territorialization of the conflict means determining the political value of the territory. This pertains the territories that are of political significance and are involved (for the purposes of protection, separation, redundancy, etc.) in the fight for power [41, p. 294]. The territorial conflict may result in both qualitative changes on the political map (change of status of the territory or a whole state) and in quantitative changes, such as delimitation of the border, exchange of territories, acquisition / loss of territory.

According Heidelberg Institute for Conflict Research methodology, conflict issues are material or immaterial goods pursued by conflict actors via conflict measures. Due to the character of conflict measures, conflict issues attain relevance for the society as a whole - either for the coexistence within a given state or between states. Conflict issues are classified on the basis of ten items representing common goals of conflict actors: System / Ideology is encoded if a conflict actor aspires a change of the ideological, religious, socioeconomic or judicial orientation of the political system or changing the regime type itself. National power means the power to govern a state. Whereas Autonomy refers to attaining or extending political self-rule of a population within a state or of a dependent territory without striving for independence, Secession refers to the aspired separation of a part of a territory of a state aiming to establish a new state or to merge with another state. Furthermore, Decolonization aims at the independence of a dependent territory. Subnational Predominance focuses on the attainment of the de-facto control by a government, a non-

state organization or a population over a territory or a population. The item Resources is encoded if the possession of natural resources or raw materials, or the profits gained thereof, is pursued. Territory means a change of the course of an international border, while International Power as an item describes the change aspired in the power constellation in the international system or a regional system therein, especially by changing military capabilities or the political or economic influence of a state [17, p.6].

In our point of view, in the majority of conflict issues, singled out in "Conflict Barometer", a property of territoriality is clearly manifested, namely: 1. Territory; 2. Autonomy; 3. Secession; 4. Decolonization; 5. Subnational Predominance; 6. Resources.

Although being singled out as a separate conflict issue by the authors of the report, Decolonization was not represented in databases from 2004 to 2014. Other conflict issues pertain ideological and value conflicts to a far greater extent (System / Ideology, National power, International Power, Other) and do not have a direct impact on changing the political map; so, they express more evident political component of the fight carried out by the parties of the conflict. In case of conflict concerning International Power and based on the notions of overlapping territorialities [9], we may suggest a high probability of attempts of a country-contender for hegemony to direct its soft power in the form of information, cultural and economic impacts on all or a part of the territory of a weak/fragile state. This creates opportunities for informal distribution of power and further subordination of political, social and economic processes to one's own needs. This may result in the emergence of areas "excluded" from national life, that de jure are within the sovereign territorial system, but de facto they are under the protection of a predominant country. Because it is difficult to determine the real impact of the predominant country in the process of fight for power in all countries of world, we have excluded International Power from the list of conflicts issues marked with territoriality. However, it does not cast away the need for further study of the genesis and distribution of "excluded areas" resulting from hybrid wars. An important contribution to the development of this problem was made by Mountz (2013), Minca, Rowan (2015) and Pocheptsov (2015) [32, 31, 2].

**The purpose and objectives of the study.** The objective of the article is to determine the dynamics of TPC in terms of world macro-regions taking into account such indicators as duration, intensity and conflict issue in individual macro-regions as well as in the whole world.

The task of the article is to give grounds for viability of allocating groups of conflicts characterized by territorial manifestation from HIIK database "Conflict Barometer"; to determine the dynamics of a series of indicators typical of territorial and political conflicts in 2004-2014.

**Description of research methodology and acquired empirical data.** The main methods applied in the research involved abstraction, generalization, comparative and geographical, historical and geographical, diachronic and statistical methods. Abstraction allows for suggesting the presence of conventional geoconflict

situation in some parts of the world. It is an aggregated mean value of all conflicts. We realize it may suggest a very high level of integration, but it will make it possible to describe at least the second, after global, level of spatial differentiation of TPC manifestation based on comparative geographical analysis. Historical and geographical method allows for determining the peculiarities of geoconflict situation genesis for a decade (2004-2014). For the purpose of geographical analysis of peculiarities of TPC distribution in the world, we applied actual data on TPC, presented in the annual report "Conflict Barometer" using six cuts (Conflict Barometer 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014). As noted above, out of all conflicts presented in databases, we selected TPC characterized by such conflict issues as: 1. Territory; 2. Autonomy; 3. Secession; 4. Subnational Predominance; 5. Resources; 6. Territory. Authors rightly suggest the presence of multiple conflict issues. While performing the sampling, we included to TPC those conflicts, in which at least one of conflict issues corresponded to six mentioned above issues, characterized by territoriality.

Thus, TPC database based on historical and geographical six cuts has been compiled. Attention was drawn to actual data on conflicts, "Conflict Barometer", which concerned the political fight for control over the territory, as well as their combinations.

Based on the findings received on the onset of conflicts presented in "Conflict Barometer 2014", we have compiled map charts that reflect the patterns of conflict distribution considering of the year of conflict onset as a criterion.

**Evaluation and discussion of findings.** Before evaluating the dynamics of world conflicts, it is worth drawing attention to Roser's charts (2016), demonstrating long-term changes of geoconflict situation in the postwar period [38-39] (Fig. 1).

This diagram allows for tracing a long-term trend of increasing number of armed conflicts. Apparently, changes in the number of violent conflicts are characterized by undulating nature. A tendency of reduction of the number of international conflicts is observed. Absolute number and relative share of internal conflicts is increased. However, it is "compensated" by conflicts with external interference. The number of colonial wars is significantly reduced. This occurred because a defunct system of overseas colonial empires came to an end. Besides, countries that can be qualified as quasi-continental empires de facto, e.g. Russia, Iran, Turkey and China, dealt with conflicts, issues of which were characterized by separatism, but not decolonization. A certain contradiction is traced, when Franco-Algerian war is called colonial in literature, and two Chechen wars are mentioned as separatistic. Thus, there are many cases, conflict typology of which needs to be clarified in accordance with the political status of the conflict. The disadvantage of this method is considering conflicts at only a violent level.

Authors of "Conflict Barometer" methodology classified conflicts by the type of their intensity into conflicts of low (debate, nonviolent crisis), medium (violent crisis) and high intensity (half-war, war) [17]. The diagram compiled on the basis of this approach (Fig. 2) also reflects an undulating dynamics of changes in the num-

ber of conflicts. Since the late 70-ies of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the curve indicating the number of violent conflicts, morphologically forms a sort of “upland”, within which the average number of conflicts ranges from 40 to 50.

Progressive growth in the dynamics of the number of conflicts characterized by low and medium intensity can be seen.

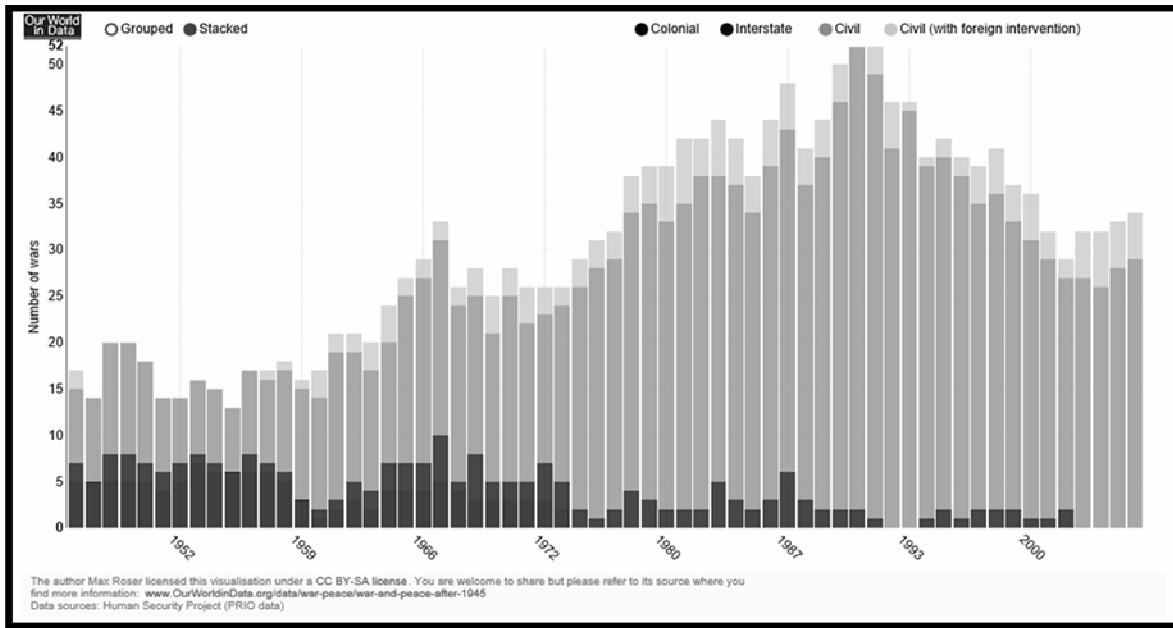


Fig. 1. The number of armed conflicts by their type, 1946-2007 [38]

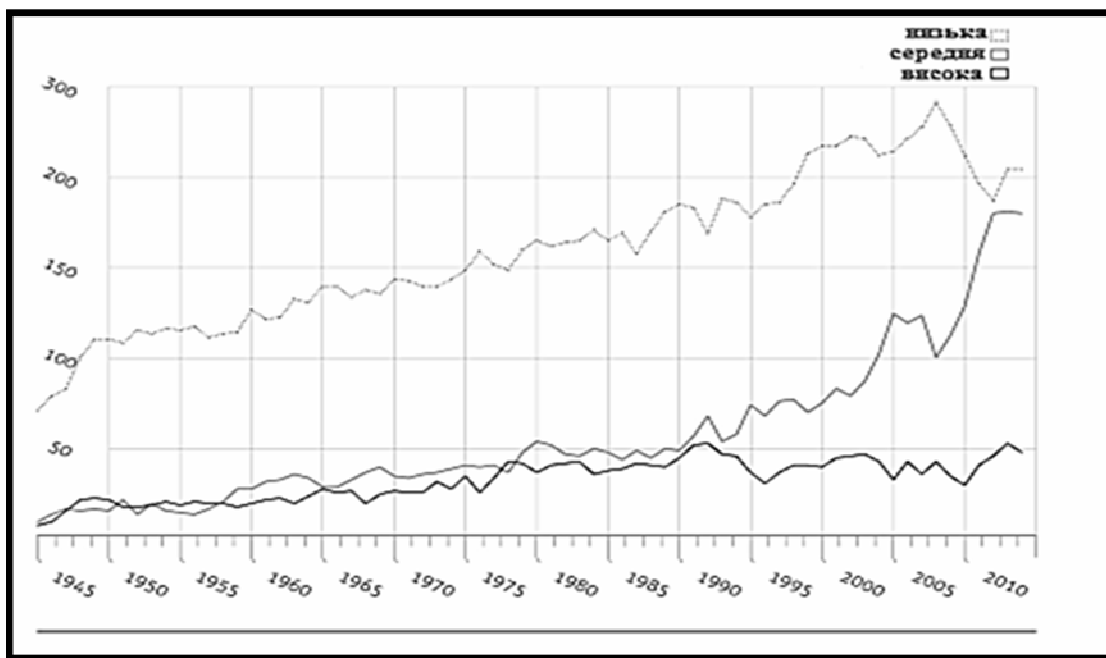


Fig. 2. Dynamics of political conflicts according to the type of their intensity [17]

In general, all three charts show upward trends since 1945, from 83 to 424 conflicts in 2014 (Fig. 2). Thus, the number of conflicts in less than 60 years has increased in 5.1 times. Proportionally, the largest increase has occurred in conflicts of medium intensity, especially since 1990. Kaldor attributes this phenomenon to the fact that the “old” wars have been replaced by “new” wars. Besides, she states that findings from the

three databases (UCDP, The Correlates of War project, Peace and Conflict Survey) do have some relevance to the new wars thesis. They all tend to concur in the following conclusions:

- The virtual disappearance of wars between states;
- The decline of all high intensity wars, involving more than a thousand battle deaths;
- The decline in the deadliness of war measured in

terms of battle deaths;

- The increase in the duration and / or recurrence of wars;

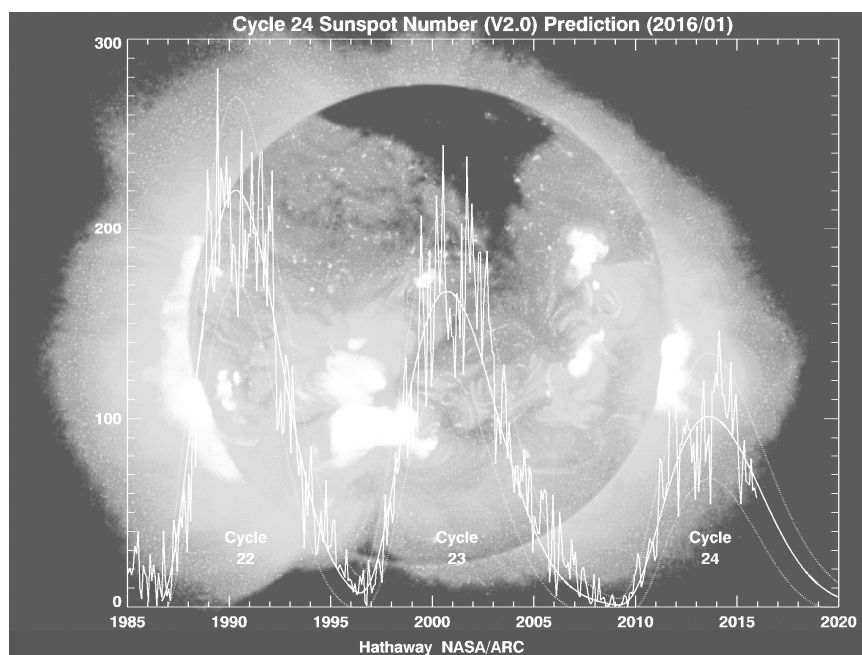
- The risk factor of proximity to other wars [27, p. 8].

However, the upward tendency of such trends is partly due to the information revolution, i.e. easier access to the data on conflicts. Access to the information concerning small violent conflicts has improved, as violent conflicts are more readily highlighted in the media.

Cyclic character of changing dynamics in the number of conflicts suggests a relation between cyclic phenomena in the economy and conflicts, as well as the influence of natural phenomena on the conflicts. The first implies the theory of long waves in Kondratiev's economy, associated with technological innovations and the emergence of periods of increased tension in the international system during the end of the old cycle of implementing innovations and beginning of the new one [3]. Such approach has its supporters and opponents. For example, the impact of rapid transformation processes, including technology, may cause rapid development of

some countries and lagging of the others, resulting in dissatisfaction with the status in international relations, on the one hand, and fear to lose leadership, on the other hand. In the theory of international relations, some authors consider this situation a pretext for war between the predominant country and hegemony bidding country [29, 22].

As far as natural determinant is concerned, Chizhevskiy's theory is well known, in which the rise of risks of social conflicts is explained by periodic increase in solar activity [8] (Fig. 3). Attempts to find a relation between cyclic natural processes continue, which can be proved by the study of the correlation between climate changes and intensity of conflicts. On this occasion, a leading article in the magazine "Political Geography" has revealed that studies of the climate change – conflict connection have adopted a broad array of methodological approaches, units of analysis, temporal scales, indicators of climate / weather, and definitions of conflict. While this pluralism can sometimes be productive, it can also lead to what seems like a cacophony of different findings [15].



**Fig. 3. Cycles of solar activity 1985-2016 [40]**

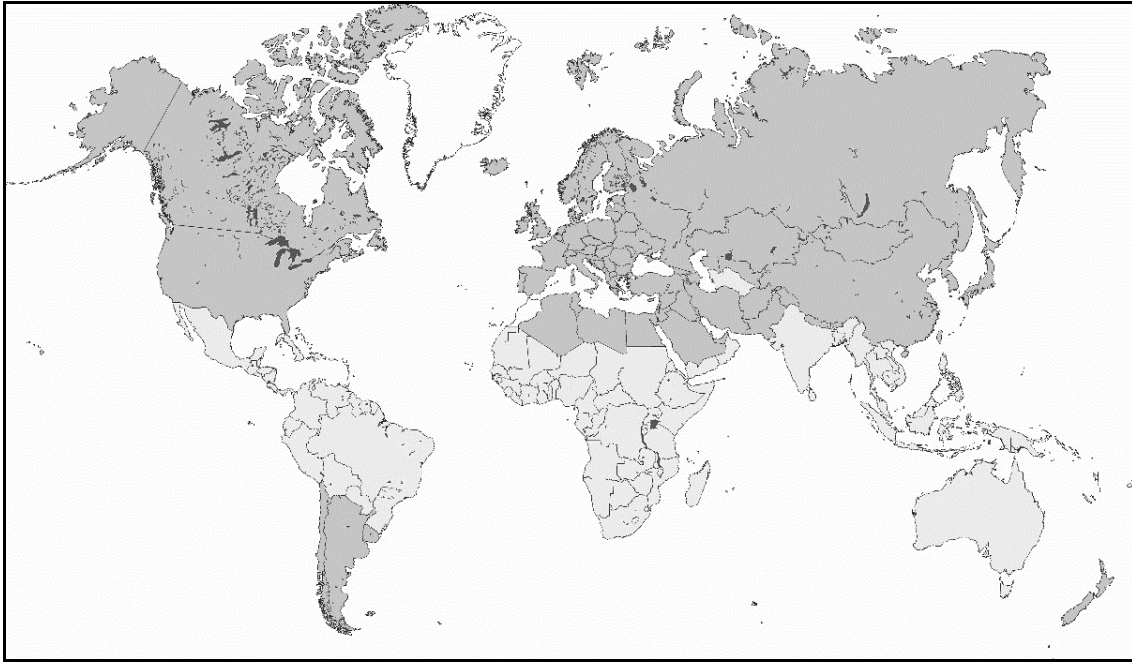
Attention should be paid to the coincidence of cycles of violent conflict activeness in the world (Fig. 1, 2) with the cycles of solar activity, according to NASA (Fig. 3). What is especially interesting is the coherence of peaks of solar activity and conflict activity at the turn of 80's and 90's of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and in 2013-2014.

Whether the judgments on the impact of solar activity on the conflicts are correct or not is a matter for further research. We can assume that the situation when rising long waves of world economy and the beginning of the cycle of high prices for raw materials coincide with peak points of solar activity and periods of maximal manifestation of global cyclic climate phenomena (the effect of ENSO). Obviously, the conflict situation would aggravate especially in the regions where the share of

primary sector of the economy is higher and which are more sensitive to fluctuations of prices for raw materials and to climatic anomalies [13]. Regardless of the fact, whether environmental changes cause conflicts or not, they can undermine state security in many covert ways [10, p. 554]. The vulnerability of human communities is likely to increase, which in its turn provokes a sense of frustration and deprivation, as well as territorial and political conflicts as some of the possible consequences. Scientists at The Earth Institute of Columbia University, having analyzed data from 1950 to 2004, suggest ENSO may have had a role in 21% of all civil conflicts since 1950, with the risk of annual civil conflict doubling from 3% to 6% in countries affected by ENSO during El Niño years relative to La Niña years [26]. Finally, Gleditsch

and Nordås dissect the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 5th assessment report, focusing on statements therein regarding the human impact of climate

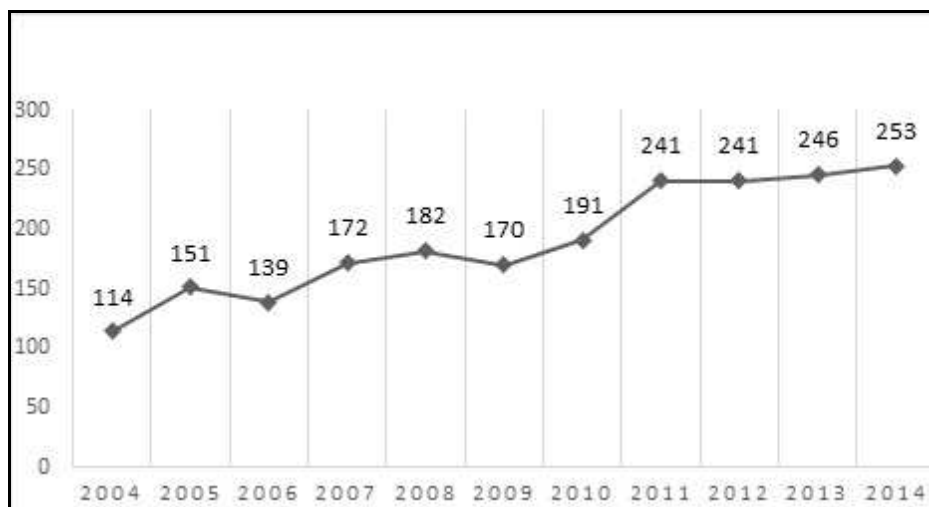
change. One important conceptual issue in the report, they note, is the distinction between «human security» and «armed conflict» [15, p. 4].



*Fig. 4. Countries where the majority of the population lives in areas that become much warmer in El Niño years (light color) are more likely to experience wars than those where temperatures are less affected (dark color) [26]*

**Changes of geoconflict situation in the world (2004-2014).** It has been established that the number of conflicts that belong to the group of TPC has significantly increased over the decade under study from 114 to 253, i.e. in 2.2 times. This increase occurred in a wave-like manner. Three steady waves were singled out, two of which were complete and one was incomplete. The first was a three-year (2004-2006) wave with a relative increase of 24.5% in the number of conflicts between the lowest value (2004) and the highest one (2005). The second was a four-year wave (2006-2009) with a relative increase of 23.6% in the number of conflicts between the

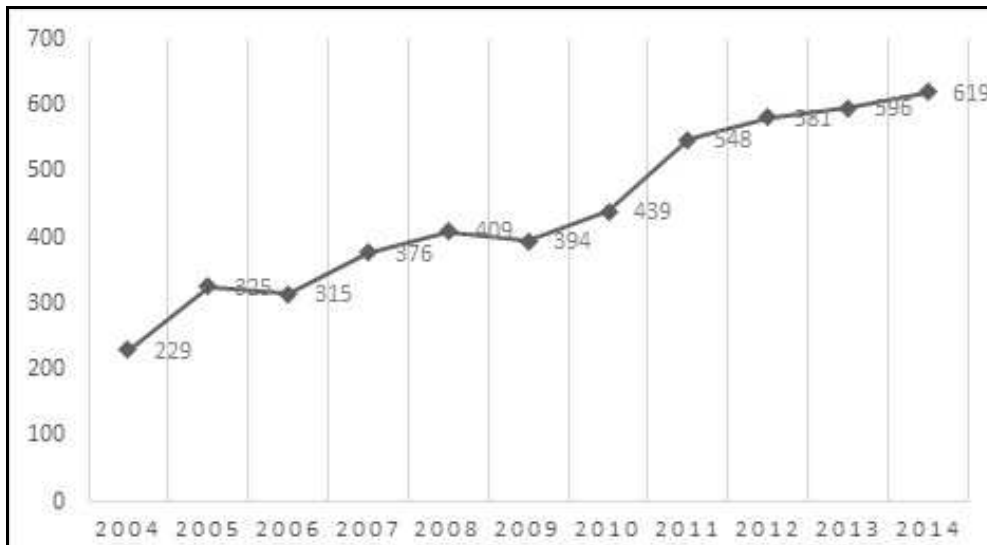
lowest value (2006) and the highest value (2008). The most noticeable increase of TPC took place during the unfinished wave of 2009 – 2014. The highest value was achieved in 2014, which raises the question if it has already been the peak of the wave of conflicts, or it is still to be expected in the future, since previous databases of conflicts allowed for tracing long-term cyclical trends with overall increase in the number of TPC (Fig. 1-2). In any case, the third wave of conflicts from 2009 to 2011 was characterized by a noticeable relative increase in the number of TPC by 29.5%.



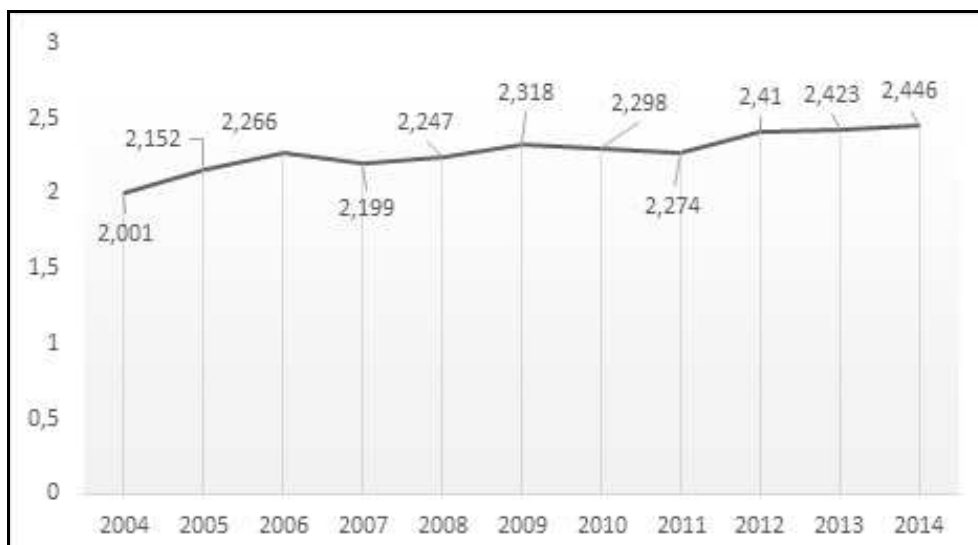
*Fig. 5. Changes in TPC number during 2004-2014 (calculated according to Conflict Barometer, 2004-2014) [17]*

Analysis of Fig. 6 shows that the total intensity of the TPC over the period has increased by 2.7 times. Peak values occurred in 2006, 2009, 2014. In comparison to the curve reflecting the number of conflicts, in 2006 and 2009 the total number of TPC decreased (Fig. 5). Ac-

ording to "Conflict Barometer" methodology, average intensity of TPC in 2004 corresponded to the level of non-violent political crisis (2.001), while in 2014 the average intensity of TPC approached the level of violent political crisis (2.446 points) (Fig. 7).



*Fig. 6. Changes in total intensity of TPC during 2004-2014 (calculated according to Conflict Barometer, 2004-2014) [17]*

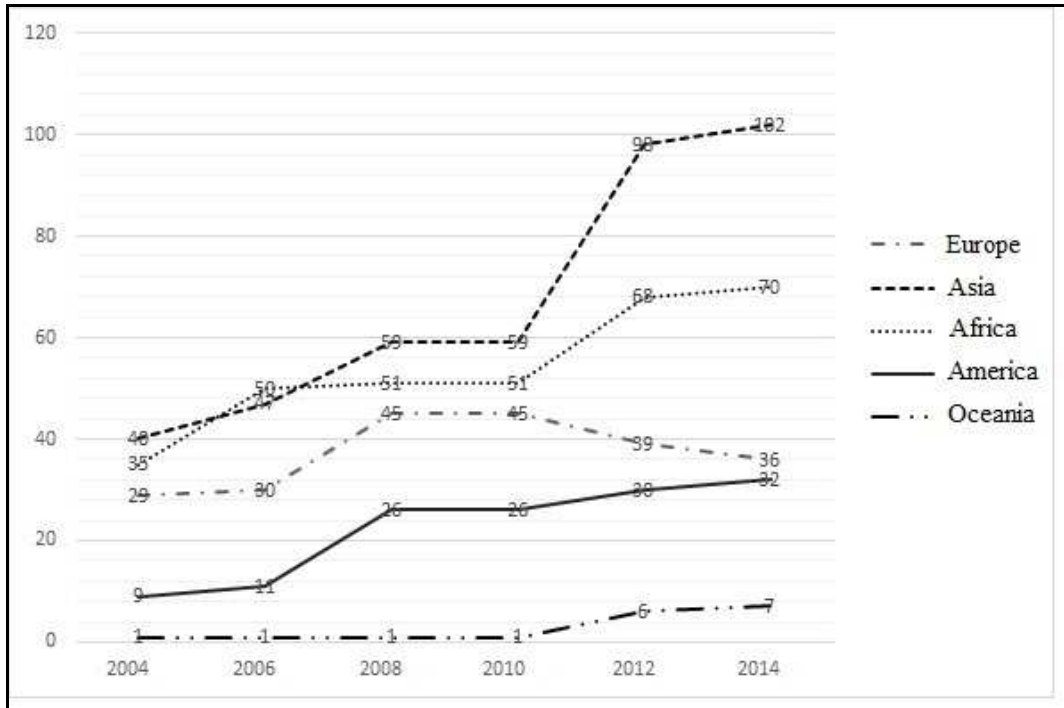


*Fig. 7. Changes in TPC average intensity during 2004-2014 (calculated according to Conflict Barometer, 2004-2014) [17]*

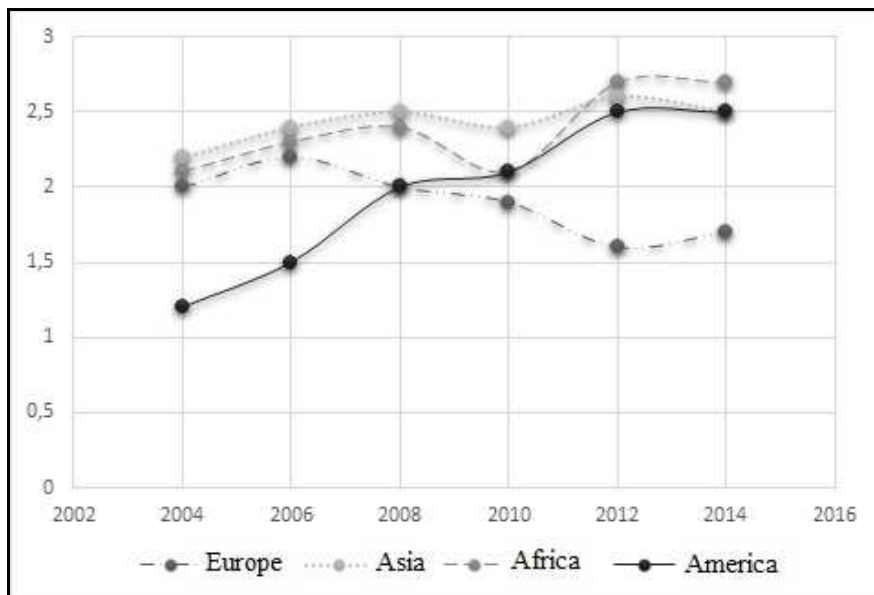
**Changes of geoconflict situation in major world macro-regions (2004-2014).** Analysis of geoconflict situation in terms of world macro-regions (Fig. 8) shows that the number of TPC has increased in all parts of the world. In absolute terms, the biggest growth is observed in Asia and Africa, the largest relative increase in 3.5 and 7 times is found in America and Oceania respectively. The only region that is characterized by undulating dynamics of geoconflict situation is Europe. The greatest number of TPC was recorded during 2008 – 2010. Being less vulnerable to economic conjuncture and

climate risks, Europe demonstrated improvement of geoconflict situation during the period under study.

Analysis of the dynamics of TPC of average intensity in some macro-regions of the world (Fig. 9) allowed for establishing evident regularities of increase in the intensity of TPC in most regions, except Europe. The growth of average intensity of TPC in the Europe of 2014 was influenced by conflicts in Donbas and the Crimea, which caused increasing average European index.



**Fig. 8. Dynamics of the total number of TPC (2004-2014) (calculated according to Conflict Barometer, 2004-2014) [17]**



**Fig. 9. Dynamics of TPC of average intensity in some world macro-regions (2004-2014) (calculated according to Conflict Barometer, 2004-2014) [17]**

In light of the ongoing debate about the future development of conflicts in Ukraine, it is important to anticipate their duration. It can be done through aggregated data on the beginning of TPC in different parts of the world. Based on “Conflict Barometer” data, we have compared the data of average recentness of TPC in the world (for 31 years) with those of some macro-regions of the world as of 2014 (Table 1). Thus, we have revealed that indicators of such macro-regions as America and Asia are higher than average data in the world,

whereas indicators in Africa, Europe and Australia and Oceania turned out to be lower than those in the world.

TPC duration has increased in most regions, except Asia (Table 1). This process is explained, in particular, by the difference between “old” and “new” wars. The implication of these differences is that, whereas old wars tended to extremes as each side tried to win, new wars tend to spread and to persist or recur as each side gains in political or economic ways from violence itself rather than “winning” [27, p. 3].



Table 1

**Peculiarities of TPC distribution and some characteristics of TPC in the world in 2014**

World part	Number of TPC	Number of countries involved in TPC	Average intensity by data	Average recentness of TPC in years, as of 2004	Average recentness of TPC, in years, as of 2014
Europe	43	25	1,7	18	26
Asia	104	36	2,5	40	38
Africa	70	27	2,7	17	19
America	33	21	2,5	43	45
Australia and Oceania	8	4	1,6	18	29
World	258	113	2,4	27	31

**TPC dynamics (2004-2014) in terms of individual conflict issues.**

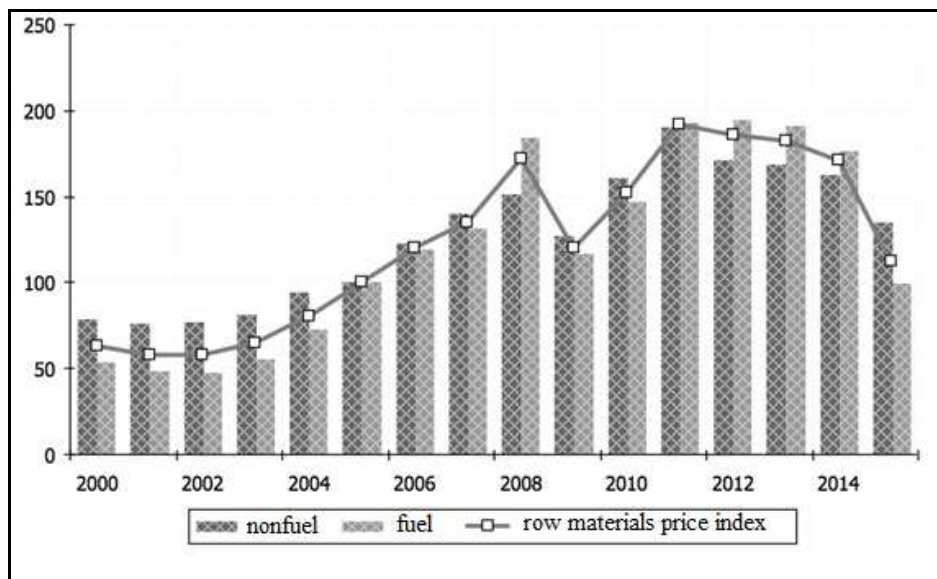
*Resources.* Analysis of such sort of conflicts (Table 2) shows their relatively constant number over the decades. In Europe, Australia and Oceania they revealed to the least extent, while in Africa, America and Asia they were more frequent.

The complexity of these conflicts rises, too. Higher prices for resources before the global economic crisis in 2008 could result in positive dynamics of such conflict development. A gradual exit from the crisis influenced on the rise of prices for commodities and increase in the number of conflicts in 2010-2014 (Fig. 10).

Table 2

**Dynamics of TPC with issues “resources” and “resources and other”**

	2004		2006		2008		2010		2012		2014	
	Resources	Resources and other	Resources	Resources and other	Resources	Resources and other	Resources	Resources and other	Resources	Resources and other	Resources	Resources and other
Europe	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asia	3	0	3	1	4	1	5	0	3	2	1	4
Africa	3	7	6	7	1	0	0	4	0	5	2	2
America	1	0	4	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
Australia and Oceania	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
World	9	8	14	8	7	4	8	7	6	11	7	11
Two types totally	17		22		11		15		17		18	



**Fig. 10. Dynamics of prices for commodities, data as of 2005 account for 100 [6]**

*Territory.* TPC of this type increased significantly during 2006-2010, and then their number became relatively stable in 2012-2014 (Table 3). The largest number of such conflicts occurred in Asia. Besides, an interesting tendency of outnumbering conflicts was traced; their

issue was exclusively a borderline. Since 2006, the number of TPC, based on territorial and other conflicting issues has increased. Thus, the complexity of claims has risen, and TPC themselves have become more intricate and multidimensional.

Table 3

*Dynamics of TPC with issues “territory” and “territory and other”*

	2004		2006		2008		2010		2012		2014	
	Territory	Territory and other	Territory	Territory and other	Territory	Territory and other	Territory	Territory and other	Territory	Territory and other	Territory	Territory and other
Europe	6	1	4	4	6	5	6	6	5	5	3	4
Asia	6	10	3	12	5	14	10	22	5	14	5	18
Africa	8	2	7	2	6	7	6	9	7	9	3	6
America	3	3	2	2	4	6	5	6	5	4	7	4
Australia and Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
World	23	16	16	20	21	32	27	43	23	32	19	33
Two types totally	39		36		53		70		55		52	

*Authority in the region.* Apparent positive dynamics of increasing number of TPC of this type has been established (Table 4). It is obvious that there are signs of the crisis of traditional state. It undergoes transformations dictated by new conditions, in which processes of globalisation and devolution take place. It may be the case that, as globalisation theorists argue, globalisation has not led to the demise of the state but rather its transformation, it is important to delineate the different ways in which states are changing. Perhaps the most important aspect of state transformation is the changing role of the

state in relation to organised violence. On the one hand, the monopoly of violence is eroded from above, as some states are increasingly embedded in a set of international rules and institutions. On the other hand, the monopoly of violence is eroded from below as other states become weaker under the impact of globalization [29, p. 4]. As in previous cases, the complexity of conflicts has significantly increased, the fact readily explained by rapid growth of TPC, with the main conflict issue of “power in the region and others”.

Table 4

*Dynamics of TPC with issues “authority in the region” and “authority in the region and other”*

	2004		2006		2008		2010		2012		2014	
	Authority in the region	Authority in the region and other	Authority in the region	Authority in the region and other	Authority in the region	Authority in the region and other	Authority in the region	Authority in the region and other	Authority in the region	Authority in the region and other	Authority in the region	Authority in the region and other
Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Asia	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	19	11	13	15
Africa	3	1	5	6	0	9	0	8	7	17	13	22
America	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	3	9	3	6
Australia and Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1
World	5	1	8	6	0	10	0	20	32	39	31	45
Total of two types	6		14		10		20		41		76	

*Autonomy.* Data on the dynamics of TPC, the issue of which is “autonomy” or “autonomy and other” are shown in Table 5. We can observe an impressive positive dynamics in this type of conflict, which tripled during 2004-2010. Since it is quite probable that the next

step after gaining autonomy might be the requirement of independence, we can assume that the potential state formation on modern political world map is approximately 50 territorial and political entities.

Table 5

*Dynamics of TPC with issues “autonomy” and “autonomy and other”*

	2004		2006		2008		2010		2012		2014	
	Autonomy	Autonomy and other	Autonomy	Autonomy and other	Autonomy	Autonomy and other	Autonomy	Autonomy and other	Autonomy	Autonomy and other	Autonomy	Autonomy and other
Europe	9	0	8	0	14	0	15	0	13	0	14	1
Asia	4	1	4	2	12	5	22	8	13	10	12	10
Africa	4	1	5	4	3	7	3	6	4	6	4	5
America	1	0	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	4	0
Australia and Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
World	14	2	18	8	19	15	40	17	31	19	34	17
Two types totally	16		26		34		57		50		51	

*Separatism.* This type of TPC was marked with considerable growth during the period under study (Table 6). The total number of problem areas in the world ranges from 40 to 50. Attention is drawn to a small number of separatistic patterns in America. The only cases of separatism in 2010 were recorded in Quebec, Canada and Mapuche, Indian ethnic region of Chile. The most visible manifestations of separatism were held in Asia and Europe. This indicates a high probability of quantita-

tive changes on the political map of these regions in the future. Unfortunately, these processes haven't gone round Ukraine. Kaldor notes on this occasion that new wars are fought in the name of identity (ethnic, religious or tribal). Identity politics has a different logic from geopolitics or ideology. The aim is to gain access to the state for particular groups (that may be both local and transnational) rather than to carry out particular policies or programs in the broader public interest [27, p. 2].

Table 6

*Dynamics of TPC with issues “separatism” and “separatism ant other”*

	2004		2006		2008		2010		2012		2014	
	Separatism	Separatism and other	Separatism	Separatism and other	Separatism	Separatism and other	Separatism	Separatism and other	Separatism	Separatism and other	Separatism	Separatism and other
Europe	11	0	13	0	12	7	12	7	12	2	11	2
Asia	7	7	11	8	12	6	27	16	12	9	11	13
Africa	5	1	8	0	8	1	6	2	7	6	8	5
America	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Australia and Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
World	24	8	32	8	33	14	47	26	31	17	30	20
Two types totally	32		40		47		73		48		50	

**Conclusions.** Allocating TPC out of political conflicts database, created by HIIK, made it possible to find out how important territoriality is in modern conflicts.

Particularly, it has been found that the number of conflicts belonging to TPC group has significantly in-

creased from 114 to 253, i.e. in 2.2 times, over the decade under study. This increase occurred in a wave-like manner. With a fairly high degree of probability we can state a significant impact of economic and natural factors on the cyclic nature of conflict dynamics. The average

intensity of TPC in the world has increased over the studied period. In absolute terms, the largest number of conflicts took place in Asia and Africa, the largest relative increase was in America (3.5 times) and Oceania (7 times). The duration of TPC has also increased. This gives grounds to suggest conflict actors' interest in delaying the constructive solution of the problem, which allows to exacerbate the confrontation and to receive dividends from controlled social mobilization of the masses. Another related topic is a war economy. Although this topic was not included into the field of our study, but it may be an important factor that determines the duration and intensity of the conflict. It should be the subject of further quantitative research, including the role of resources in the genesis of conflicts. Such understanding of TPC is particularly important in terms of the prospects of conflict resolution in Donbas.

Quantitative approach made it possible to find out that the total number of all types of conflicts has increased; however, the number of TPC concerning the authority in the region and autonomy has raised to the greatest extent. Transformation processes have affected the state, which becomes more vulnerable to devolution processes. The pressure on the state is carried out both from outside, e.g. transnational institutions and predominant countries, and from within, e.g. by some elite groups of individual regions that are not satisfied with their status and the level of their authority in the region, its population and resources. It proves that there is a crisis in the modern system of international relations, which has no effective mechanisms to prevent, neutralize and "make to peace" in terms of internationalized internal conflicts.

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