

РОЗДІЛ I

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THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UKRAINIAN ARMED FORCES IN THE PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

The main historical and contemporary participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in peacekeeping operations are described. The key notions of peacekeeping are defined showing this definition as the main rational tool for preventing and resolving disputes, threats, conflicts at the national, regional and global levels is the modern peacekeeping system. The main laws of Ukraine concerning peacekeeping operations are characterized with defining objectives for these operations.

The attention is focused on the Ukraine's participation in different international peacekeeping operations including 26 operations which ended and 8 ongoing operations. An important aspect of Ukraine's participation in peacekeeping on the African continent is its coordinated actions with the United Nations on the diplomatic settlement of conflicts and the adherence to official statements regarding them.

Peacekeeping missions are currently operating in Liberia, Congo, Sierra Leone, Sudan (Darfur and Juba) and other African countries. In particular, these are peacekeeping missions such as: the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the UN Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI), the African Union – United Nations Operation in Darfur (UNAUMID), the UN peacekeeping operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), demilitarization and peacekeeping in the disputed area of Abyei (UNISFA), the UN Mission in the Republic of Southern Sudan (UNMISS), UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSCA).

Ukrainian peacekeeping potential is analysed. Participation of the armed forces of Ukraine in peacekeeping operations of the United Nations is one of the priority foreign policy tasks of our state, successful implementation of which positively influences strengthening of the national authority of Ukraine, promotes development of cooperation with Euro-Atlantic and regional security structures and has an exceptional significance for the national interests of our country. Ukraine claims to be a full-fledged subject of international relations, increases its credibility and demonstrates a peaceful policy.

Key words: *Armed Forces of Ukraine; humanitarian; NATO; peacekeeping operations; Ukraine; United Nations.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The issues of peace and security are fundamental problems of international affairs of the modern world. Under the conditions of globalization, the existence of powerful weapons of mass destruction, the serious threats of human civilization and the tendency towards the expansion of local conflicts of peacekeeping and reconciliation of the warring peoples are seen as a guarantee of global development. International institutions, foundations and specialist universities are engaged in the maintenance of peace, but the problem is far from the solution.

The settlement of military conflicts, which in modern conditions have become multi-faceted, complex, determines not only by humanitarian considerations. The extraordinary conflicts of anthropogenic origin pose a threat to peace and operate in a decentralized manner on the overall economic and political level of the countries and of the entire regions. In this regard, the scientific analysis of the international legal systems of the peacekeeping force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the form of international structures and the elaboration of proposals for its implementation is of particular importance.

The main rational tool for preventing and resolving disputes, threats, conflicts at the national, regional and global levels is the modern peacekeeping system. The term «peacekeeping» refers to peacekeeping and security operations, which at the end of the twentieth century have gained some kind of activation and are one of the forms of cooperation between the countries of the world and international organizations in matters of peace and security.

The aim of the study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of regional peacekeeping activities in support of international peace and security in African countries.

Theoretical and Methodical Basis of Research. The United Nations peacekeeping activities in Africa are centered around US scientists – E. Berman, K. Sems, R. Rothberg; scientists from Great Britain – N. McQuin, O. Ferley, R. May; from South Africa – A. Adebagio, E. Otitodun; from Russian Federation – L. H. Giergaev, D. V. Polikanov, V. S. Kravchenko and others. In the national scientific thought the degree of processing of the mentioned problem is much lower. The mentioned topic is developed in the works of E. P. Otaru, B. Cherkas, N. Klepach and others.

The study is carried out using **a set of methods**. The most important are: the method of scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, combination of historical and logical approaches, quantitative analysis, systematic approach, specific research methods.

2. THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

There is no single definition of the concepts of «peacekeeping», «peacekeeping activity» and «peacekeeping operations». According to the UN Charter, peacekeeping is an action aimed at reaching parties to a conflict of agreement, using mainly peaceful means provided for by the UN Charter (inspection, mediation, reconciliation, arbitration, etc.) [4].

In the Law of Ukraine «On Ukraine's Participation in International Peacekeeping Operations», international peacekeeping operations are considered as international actions or measures taken by decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the OSCE, and other regional organizations that bear responsibility in the field of maintenance international peace and security [6].

The Law of Ukraine «On Ukraine's Participation in International Peacekeeping Operations» defines the following objectives for peacekeeping:

- prevention of occurrence of interstate or internal conflicts;
- settlement or creation of conditions for settling interstate as well as internal conflicts with the consent to the parties of the conflict or by using coercive measures under the decision of the Security Council, which may include monitoring and monitoring compliance with cease-fire and other hostile acts, unity of conflicting parties, disarmament and disbandment of their units, execution of engineering and other works;
- providing humanitarian assistance to people who have suffered from interstate or internal conflicts;
- execution of police functions to ensure security and respect for human rights;
- helping to overcome the consequences of conflicts;
- Removing a threat to peace, violations of peace or an act of aggression [6].

Ukraine's participation in peacekeeping and security operations began with the Verkhovna Rada approval of the Resolution No. 2538-XII of July 3, 1992 «On the Participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in Conflict Areas in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia» [7].

Since 1992, more than 44 000 Ukrainian servicemen have taken part in international peacekeeping operations, 54 of whom have been killed. At present, the Ukrainian Armed Forces take part in 8 international peacekeeping operations in 6 countries of the world and the Abyei region [2].

The Armed Forces of Ukraine participated in 26 international peacekeeping operations, which ended:

1) «United Nations Protection Force» (July 1992 – December 1995), Yugoslavia (amount: 753, dead: 15). Ukraine's participation in peace-keeping and security operations began with the participation of the Ukrainian Armed Forces battalions in the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in conflict zones in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The main tasks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in this peacekeeping operation were: provision of convoys with a cargo of humanitarian assistance to the local population; assistance in the cessation of hostilities and the normalization of the situation; patrolling in areas of responsibility [7];

2) «UN Mission in Tajikistan» (December 1994 – May 2000), Republic of Tajikistan (amount: 21, dead: 0). The main tasks are: monitoring the implementation of the Agreement on the temporary cessation of fire and other hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and in the country; Investigation of reports of violations of the cease-fire agreement and informing the UN; the observation of the fighters of the

United Tajik Opposition (UTO), their disarmament and demobilization; assisting in the reintegration of combatants into state power structures or their demobilization;

3) «Implementation Force (IFOR), Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina» (December 1995 – December 1999), Bosnia and Herzegovina (amount: 400, dead: 2). In addition to performing peacekeeping and security tasks, the staff rebuilt hospitals and schools, repaired roads, electricity lines, tram tracks and provided medical assistance to the local population;

4) «United Nations Preventive Deployment Mission in Macedonia (UNAMPRM / UNPREDEP)» (June 1995 – March 1999), Republic of Macedonia (amount: 1, dead: 0). One person was sent as a military observer. Main tasks: control of the country's border areas; informing the Mission's leadership of any events that could undermine stability in the region;

5) «United Nations Mission in Eastern Slavonia (PAUNC)» (April 1996 – January 1998), Slavonia (amount: 415, dead: 0). The main tasks are: monitoring the implementation of Agreements on the transfer of power under the control of the UN Transitional Administration; patrolling in areas of responsibility; transportation of UN personnel and support of humanitarian cargoes;

6) «UN Mission in Angola» (January 1996 – February 1999), Republic of Angola (amount: 216, dead: 1). Restoration of engineering infrastructure in the areas of responsibility (restoration of roads, bridges and pontoon bridge crossings) are the main tasks of the operation;

7) 1996–2002 «UN Mission to the Prevlaka Peninsula, Croatia», Republic of Croatia (amount: 2, dead: 0);

8) «UN Mission in Guatemala» (January-May 1997), Republic of Guatemala (amount: 8, dead: 0). The main tasks are: to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement signed by the Government of this country and the Movement for the National Revolutionary Unity of Guatemala (NRUG) on December 4, 1996; official termination of hostilities; the disengagement of forces and the demobilization of the forces of the NRUG at the points of collection;

9) «OSCE Verification Mission in Kosovo» (December 1998 – March 2001), Kosovo, Republic of Serbia (amount: 23, dead: 0). The main tasks of 23 military observers were: report on the situation in the region to the OSCE Permanent Representation; organization of interaction with the authorities of Yugoslavia, Serbia and other authorities, political parties, other Kosovo organizations, as well as accredited international and non-governmental organizations to facilitate their duties;

10) «International Peacekeeping Forces in Kosovo – KFOR» (1999–2003), Kosovo, Republic of Serbia (amount: 174, dead: 1). Since September 1999 till July 2000, the main tasks were patrolling the area of responsibility; alternation at checkpoints; escorting convoys and escorting the Serbian population through the «Albanian» territory. Since September 1999 till March 2001, the main tasks were: transportation of national personnel and senior persons; freight; evacuation of the wounded; support of movement of troops. Since December 2002 till July 2003 – columns support; patrolling and maintaining order in the area of responsibility; engineering field intelligence; search and disposal of explosive devices on the paths

of passing columns, marking of minefields; construction works and provision of humanitarian assistance;

11) «OSCE Mission in Georgia» (1999–2005), Georgia (amount: 5, dead: 0). During the mission 5 people, military observers, were sent from Ukraine;

12) «Multinational Force in Iraq» (August 2003–December 2005), Republic of Iraq (amount: 1629, dead: 18). The main tasks were: maintenance of safety in the area of responsibility, escorting of convoys, humanitarian cargoes, service on checkpoints, patrolling, etc.; protection of local self-government bodies, religious and historical monuments, bridges, sources of drinking water and other important objects; control over the delivery of weapons by civilians and members of former armed groups; implementation of engineering and other work necessary for the elimination of the consequences of the conflict, assistance in providing the civilian population with drinking water; ensuring the safety of the activities of international humanitarian organizations, assisting in the transportation of humanitarian goods; evacuation of the civilian population in case of danger to his life; provision of medical services, first of all, first medical aid to the civilian population; fulfill other functions of security and human rights;

13) «United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon» (July 2000–August 2006), Lebanon (amount: 657, dead: 0). The main tasks were: demining minefields and roads; road and column construction; equipment fortification units of the Mission; construction of new focal points for Mission units;

14) «United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan» (April 2000–May 2001), Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (amount: 1, dead: 0). The political mission was located in Afghanistan, but the headquarters was in Islamabad (Pakistan). The main tasks of the mission were: the organization of cooperation with Afghan and other embassies, Russian border guards and peacekeeping forces;

15) UN Mission in Sierra Leone (2001–2005), Republic of Sierra Leone (amount: 680, dead: 6). The main tasks (March 2001–December 2004) were: transportation of personnel of the Mission and senior officials; freight; medical transportation; evacuation of the wounded; surveillance flights; air accompaniment of troop movements; (December 2000–February 2005) – maintenance and repair of material and technical resources provided by the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the UN Mission in Sierra Leone; training of crews of armored personnel carriers and truck drivers; support of humanitarian cargoes [12];

16) «Humanitarian mission in the State of Kuwait» (April–August 2003), State of Kuwait (amount: 448, dead: 0). The main tasks were: responding to crisis situations; security in the region; assistance in protecting the civilian population from the consequences of the possible use of weapons of mass destruction; assistance in effectively eliminating the possible consequences of weapons of mass destruction on the territory of the State of Kuwait; radiation, chemical and biological exploration of the area [12];

17) «United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea» (November 2000–July 2008), Ethiopia and Eritrea (amount: 7, dead: 0). The main tasks were: conducting peace-keeping and security operation within the established Temporary Security Zone (TSZ); surveillance within the TSZ by patrol and established control posts;

investigation of cases of violation of the boundaries of the TSZ by armed servicemen, units, investigation of cases of fire detection, illegal actions against the civilian population by both parties; inspecting the locations of police departments; ensuring the marking of the boundaries of the TSZ on the ground; ensuring security of meetings of the Military Coordination Committee; Assistance to the Border Crisis Commission established in Geneva on the determination of the borders between Eritrea and Ethiopia; in cooperation with international humanitarian organizations, to facilitate the return to their places of refugees and displaced persons;

18) «NATO Training Mission in the Republic of Iraq» (December 2005–December 2011), Republic of Iraq (amount: 10, dead: 0). The main tasks of the national personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were: training of the personnel of the Iraqi National Police; preparation of programs and training of Iraqi security forces in military training institutions in Iraq (Al Rustamyan Military Academy, National Defense University, United Staff College, Defense Linguistic Institute) and abroad; planning, organizing and conducting training for the Iraqi Armed Forces sergeant; provision of advisory assistance: Training and Development Center at the Iraqi Ministry of Defense; on logistical support of the Iraqi Ministry of Defense; coverage of the Mission's activities in the media [3];

19) «UN Mission in Georgia» (August 2001–June 2009), Georgia (amount: 5, dead: 0). The main tasks of the mission were: monitoring the implementation of the ceasefire and the separation of forces between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides; monitoring the activities of peacekeeping forces; control of the security zone; observation of areas of heavy weapon storage;

20) «United Nations Mission in the Sudan» (October 2005–July 2011), Republic of the Sudan (amount: 11, dead: 0). The main tasks were: assistance in the implementation of the Peace Agreement; observation and verification of the state of implementation of the agreement on the cessation of fire and investigation of cases of its violation; monitoring the movement of armed groups and redeploying armed units in the Mission's area of responsibility; assistance in the implementation of the program of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants; assisting the parties to the conflict in restoring the rule of law and order in the country; assistance in returning refugees and displaced persons to the region; conducting, in cooperation with the parties to the conflict and international organizations, humanitarian mine clearance operations; ensuring the security of international personnel and the civilian population;

21) «NATO Operation «Ocean Shield» (2013–2014), Somali Coast (amount: 249, dead: 0). The main tasks were: to counter the threats to international security, especially piracy in the Horn of Africa, the Gulf of Aden and the coast of Somalia. Main military equipment: Hetman Sahaidachny frigate; deck helicopter Ka-27 ПП [11], [14];

22) «NATO Counterintelligence Operation Active Endeavor» (May 25, 2007–November 13, 2013), Mediterranean Sea (amount: 249, dead: 0). The main tasks were: to exclude the possibility of providing international terrorist organizations by sea, preventing illegal traffic in the interests of financing international terrorist

organizations, collecting and exchanging information about suspicious vessels; maintenance and care of suspicious vessels; support of vessels with especially important cargo; misuse of civil shipping [1];

23) «Operation of the European Union «ATALANTA» (03 January – 05 March 2014), Somalia Coast (amount: 249, dead: 0). The main tasks were: to protect ships, as well as to deter and prevent acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia. Main military equipment: Hetman Sahaidachny frigate; deck helicopter Ка-27 ПР. The objectives of the operation: prevention and counteraction to manifestations of piracy; protection of civilian vessels performing tasks within the framework of the World Food Program, including by presence of armed units on vessels; protection of commercial vessels circulating in the area of operation, after assessing the need for this protection; surveillance of the Somali coastal waters in areas where there is a danger, especially for maritime traffic; taking the necessary measures, including the use of force, to prevent and interfere with the attempt to commit acts of piracy or armed robbery; arrest, detention and transfer of persons who have committed or are suspected of committing acts of piracy or armed robbery; interaction with countries, structures and organizations represented in the region to combat acts of piracy [13];

24) «International Security Assistance Forces in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan» (2007–2014), Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (amount: 30, dead: 0). The main tasks of the national personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were: establishing and maintaining cooperation with Afghan government agencies and representatives of international organizations deployed in the country; planning and implementation of measures to ensure the security of a certain personnel; planning and implementation of civil-military cooperation measures; assessment of the situation in the area of responsibility, participation in the process of analysis of the development needs; providing medical assistance to representatives of the International Security Assistance Force and the local population; counseling to doctors at local hospitals; engineering exploration of the area and the clearance of explosive objects in the area of responsibility; provision of advisory and military assistance to the servicemen of the Afghan National Army on the maintenance and operation of helicopter equipment;

25) UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (November 2010–December 2011, August 2013–February 2016, May 2014–April 2017), the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire (amount: 60, dead: 0). Tasks of the national contingent: implementation of air reconnaissance, surveillance and medical evacuation; support of troops, cargoes and columns; air support of UN units; ensuring the conduct of elections; patrol and transportation of personnel Operations, implementation of planning and coordination of flights; planning and coordination of aviation passenger and freight transportation; analytical processing of operational information; provision of assistance and coordination of air transportation activities by representatives of local authorities, UN agencies, the Armed Forces and non-governmental organizations; planning of the logistic support of the military component of the operation; monitoring and analysis of the state of

implementation of the current logistic support of the components of the operation; performance of other tasks according to occupied positions [12];

26) «UN Mission in Liberia» (2004–February 2018), Republic of Liberia (amount: 301, dead: 6). Tasks of the national contingent: transportation of personnel of the Mission and senior officials; freight; medical transportation; evacuation of the wounded; air exploration; aviation search and rescue activities of the Mission; surveillance flights; Airborne support for the movement of troops to the UN Mission [8]. Tasks of national personnel: implementation of planning and coordination of flights; planning and coordination of aviation passenger and freight transportation; provision of assistance and coordination of air transportation activities by representatives of local authorities, UN agencies, the Armed Forces and non-governmental organizations; planning of the logistic support of the military component of the operation; monitoring and analysis of the state of implementation of the current logistic support of the components of the operation; analytical processing of operational information; observing the development of the situation in the areas of responsibility; assistance and cooperation with humanitarian organizations, monitoring of the functioning of governmental and non-governmental structures; monitoring of the situation connected with the preparation for the national referendum, presidential and general elections.

As already noted, to date 338 servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine perform tasks in 8 international peacekeeping operations in 6 countries of the world and in the region of Abyei [5]:

a) From 2000, (contingent from 2012) «United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo», Democratic Republic of the Congo (amount: 264, dead: 2). Tasks of the national contingent: air reconnaissance and surveillance; conduct of containment and, if necessary, fire support of the United Nations ground forces. Main military equipment: Mi-24 combat helicopters – 4 units; Mi-8MT transport helicopters – 4 units [9];

b) KFOR Multinational Force in Kosovo (2003), Republic of Serbia (amount: 40, dead: 3). The task of the national contingent: to ensure the safe and unhindered movement of KFOR troops through the implementation of tasks for the elimination of artificial obstacles in the routes of removal, clearing roads from traffic jams and destruction with the involvement of heavy engineering equipment; exploration, demining and disposing of explosive objects, including homemade explosive devices; organization and conduct of mine safety measures in the interests of KFOR forces. The national contingent carries out tasks in the multinational combat group «East» (the leading country – the USA);

c) «UN Mission in Kosovo» (from 2000), Republic of Serbia (amount: 2, dead: 0). Tasks of national personnel: planning and control of the military component of the Mission; coordination of efforts of KFOR, EULEX and other organizations; collection and analysis of information; observing the maintenance of law; control over observance of human rights; assistance in providing humanitarian assistance; support of mass media activity; performance of other tasks according to occupied positions;

d) «United Nations Mission in the Republic of Southern Sudan» (from 2012), Republic of South Sudan (amount: 4, dead: 0). Tasks of the national personnel: monitoring compliance by the parties to the conflict with the ceasefire agreement; patrol zone of responsibility, collection and analysis of information; monitoring the process of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation of all members of armed groups; control over observance of human rights; assistance in providing humanitarian assistance; providing constant communication with local authorities, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations; performance of other tasks according to occupied positions [10];

e) «Joint peacekeeping forces in the security zone of the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova» (since 1998), the Republic of Moldova (amount: 10, dead: 0). The peace and security operation in the security zone of the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova is carried out by the joint peacekeeping forces of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova, the Transnistrian Moldovan Republic, the Russian Federation and Ukraine on the basis of the «Agreement on Principles of Peaceful Settlement of Armed Conflict in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova». In accordance with the Agreement, the main task of the joint peacekeeping forces is to preserve peace and maintain law enforcement in the area of armed conflict in cooperation with law enforcement structures, as well as create the preconditions for resolving political situations by political means. Control over compliance with the security regime in the area of armed conflict settlement and the collection of information on the facts of violations by conflict parties of the peace and order-based peace agreements is made up of groups of military observers, which include representatives from each of the parties;

f) «United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus» (from 2013), Republic of Cyprus (amount: 2, dead: 0). Tasks of national personnel: patrolling the buffer zone; observing the development of a security situation in the buffer zone; collection and analysis of information; control over observance of human rights; assistance in providing humanitarian assistance; providing constant communication with local authorities, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations; performance of other tasks according to occupied positions [10];

g) «United Nations Interim Force for Security in Abyei» (from 2012), Abyei district (amount: 6, dead: 0). Tasks of national personnel: monitoring compliance with the Agreement between the Government of Southern Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on interim procedures for the management and security of the area; patrol zone of responsibility, collection and analysis of information; control over movement of troops (forces) and population; monitoring the process of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation of all members of armed groups; control over observance of human rights; assistance in providing humanitarian assistance; providing constant communication with local authorities, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations; performance of other tasks according to occupied positions;

h) NATO Training and Advisory Mission «Strong Support» in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan» (from 2015), Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (amount: 11, dead: 0). Tasks of national personnel: conducting engineering exploration of traffic,

objects and terrain; engineering support of automobile column movement in the area of responsibility; carrying out measures to counteract the use of improvised explosive devices and to dispose of explosive objects; alternation in the composition of the forces of a consolidated rapid reaction unit; provision of advisory assistance to the Afghan National Army personnel on training in mine clearance specialists and specialists in general engineering; planning and implementation of measures to ensure the safety and protection of certain military personnel (including VIP support). The main tasks identified are: training for the Afghan army and police; Assist the Government of Afghanistan in developing the legal system of the state; ensuring the safety of military personnel and civilian personnel of countries participating in the mission [1], [3].

3. CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS OF FURTHER RESEARCH

Thus, significant Ukrainian peacekeeping potential, together with the acquired peacekeeping experience, attracts the attention of leading Western countries and international organizations to cooperation with Ukraine on such an important issue, which in turn compensates for the negative political factors that have arisen around our country in recent years.

Participation of the armed forces of Ukraine in peacekeeping operations of the United Nations is one of the priority foreign policy tasks of our state, successful implementation of which positively influences strengthening of the national authority of Ukraine, promotes development of cooperation with Euro-Atlantic and regional security structures and has an exceptional significance for the national interests of our country. Involvement of Ukraine in international peacekeeping operations of international organizations contributes to increasing the role of our state among the member states and strengthening its positions in key areas of activity, creating a favorable climate for establishing and intensifying bilateral economic cooperation with the respective states, obtaining international experience and its use in reforming the law-enforcement system Ukraine in order to increase its combat capability and professionalism, promote the national interests of Ukraine and its external political priorities, and strengthening security in the world. Thanks to peacekeeping activities, Ukraine claims to be a full-fledged subject of international relations, increases its credibility and demonstrates a peaceful policy.

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УЧАСТЬ ЗБРОЙНИХ СИЛ УКРАЇНИ В МИРОТВОРЧИХ ОПЕРАЦІЯХ

Описано основну історичну та сучасну участь Збройних сил України в миротворчих операціях. Визначено головні поняття й суть миротворчості, які відображають це визначення як головний раціональний інструмент для запобігання та розв'язання суперечок, загроз, конфліктів на національному, регіональному й глобальному рівнях сучасної миротворчої системи. Охарактеризовано основні закони України стосовно миротворчих операцій, зазначено також їх цілі.

Головну увагу приділено участі України, зокрема участь її Збройних Сил, у міжнародних миротворчих операціях. Описано 26 операцій, що закінчилися, та вісім тих, що проводяться, у яких Україна брала та продовжує брати участь. Важливим аспектом участі нашої держави в миротворчій діяльності на Африканському континенті є його скоординовані дії з ООН щодо дипломатичного врегулювання конфліктів і дотримання офіційних заяв щодо них.

Нині в Ліберії, Конго, Сьєрра-Леоне, Судані (Дарфур і Джуба) та інших африканських країнах діють миротворчі місії. Зокрема, це такі як Місія Організації Об'єднаних Націй у Ліберії (МООНЛ), Місія ООН у Кот-д'Івуарі (ОНУСІ), Африканський Союз – Операція ООН у Дарфурі (UNAUMID), миротворча операція ООН у Демократичній Республіці Конго (МООНСДРК), демілітаризація та підтримка миру в спірній зоні Аб'єї (ЮНІСФА), Місія ООН у Південному Судані (МООНЮС), багатомірна інтегрована місія ООН у Малі (MINUSCA).

Проаналізовано український миротворчий потенціал. Участь Збройних сил України в миротворчих операціях ООН є однією з пріоритетних зовнішньополітичних завдань нашої держави, успішне здійснення якої позитивно впливає на зміцнення національної влади України, сприяє розвитку співпраці з Євроатлантичним та регіональними структурами безпеки й має виняткове значення для національних інтересів нашої країни. Україна претендує на статус повноцінного суб'єкта міжнародних відносин, підвищує авторитет і демонструє мирну політику.

Ключові слова: Збройні сили України; гуманітарний; НАТО; миротворчі операції; Україна; ООН.

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АНАЛІТИЧНИЙ ІНСТРУМЕНТАРІЙ ОЦІНКИ ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ МІГРАНТІВ У ПРИЙМАЮЧЕ СУСПІЛЬСТВО

У статті зазначена необхідність побудови системи оцінки інтеграції мігрантів в українське суспільство. Розглянуто наявні та чинні інструменти такої оцінки. Для оцінки інтеграції мігрантів використовують системи індикаторів. Найбільш активно