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## **MILITARY-POLITICAL POTENTIAL FOR MAINTAINING PEACE AND STABILITY BY GLOBAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES (FOR EXAMPLE, THE UN)**

## **POTENCJAŁ WOJSKOWO-POLITYCZNY W ZAKRESIE UTRZYMANIA POKOJU I STABILNOŚCI PRZEZ GLOBALNE STRUKTURY ZARZĄDZANIA (NA PRZYKŁADZIE ONZ)**

**Abstract:** The article focuses on the effectiveness of global governance structures in the field of security against the background of increasing confrontation between powerful geopolitical players, tensions between rich and poor countries and the struggle for resources and markets. The aim of the article is to define the role and outline the prospects of global security governance, in particular based on the example of relevant UN instruments. The UN Security Council is seen as a peacekeeping instrument. Its status and powers are outlined. UN peacekeeping operations are argued for as a systemic phenomenon. Problems that negatively affect the efficiency, effectiveness and success of its peacekeeping operations and trends in the further development of UN peacekeeping activities have been identified. The latter are called upon to be ready to promptly address the task of neutralizing threats and avoiding military conflicts. It is argued that the security system needs to be reorganized and improved through the expansion of the UN peacekeeping force and the creation of new joint military formations on a permanent basis.

**Zarys treści:** Artykuł koncentruje się na efektywności globalnych struktur zarządzania w obszarze bezpieczeństwa na tle narastającej konfrontacji między potężnymi graczami geopolitycznymi, napięć między krajami bogatymi i biednymi oraz walki o zasoby i rynki. Celem

artykułu jest określenie roli i zarysowanie perspektyw globalnego zarządzania bezpieczeństwem, w szczególności na przykładzie odpowiednich instrumentów ONZ. Rada Bezpieczeństwa ONZ jest postrzegana jako instrument utrzymywania pokoju. Nakreślono jej status i uprawnienia. Operacje pokojowe ONZ są uważane za zjawisko systemowe. Zidentyfikowano problemy, które negatywnie wpływają na skuteczność i powodzenie operacji pokojowych oraz tendencje w dalszym rozwoju działań pokojowych sił ONZ. Te ostatnie powinny być gotowe do szybkiego podjęcia zadania neutralizacji zagrożeń i unikania konfliktów zbrojnych. Twierdzi się, że system bezpieczeństwa wymaga reorganizacji i usprawnienia poprzez rozbudowę sił pokojowych ONZ oraz tworzenie nowych wspólnych formacji wojskowych na stałe.

**Key words:** national security, military security, global governance, collective security, peacekeeping activities, UN peacekeeping operations, public administration in the sphere of military security

**Słowa kluczowe:** bezpieczeństwo narodowe, bezpieczeństwo wojskowe, globalny ład, bezpieczeństwo zbiorowe, działania pokojowe, operacje pokojowe ONZ, administracja publiczna w sferze bezpieczeństwa wojskowego

## Introduction

The settlement of military conflicts, which in modern conditions have become multifaceted and complex, is determined not only by considerations of humanity. Emergencies pose a particular threat to peace and have a destabilizing effect on the socio-economic and political situation of neighbouring countries and entire regions. Modern military conflicts are characterized by dynamism, which is accompanied by mass deaths and suffering of civilians. The rapid escalation of humanitarian problems requires the mobilization of substantial financial resources to address them, which significantly affects the potential for socio-economic development. Peacekeeping operations that have been so actively performed recently are a hot topic for political and scientific debate.

The degree of scientific development of peacekeeping activity issues is determined by the publications of international centres for international relations and peace issues studies, such as the International Peace Academy (IPA), the UN Institute for Disarmament Research and International Relations (UNIDIR), etc. The list of Ukrainians who have significantly contributed to the study of various peacekeeping issues includes such scientists as A.V. Wojciechowski, O. Gogosha, V. Klyuyev, O. Kovtun, A. Lega and V. Lysak. Among foreign authors should be mentioned Nsia-Pepira K., Hudson J., Hultman L., Kathman J., Hegre H., Hultman L., Beardsley K. and Bah S. etc.

At the same time, given the dynamic changes in international relations, many aspects of this discourse remain unattended, which motivates the chosen topic.

Under the UN Charter, the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security rests with the UN Security Council, which decides on the deployment of groups and missions to areas of armed conflict or on the conduct of peacekeeping operations by military contingents of UN member states under the auspices of the United Nations. The Security Council has the right to use the armed forces

for implementation of its decisions to eliminate the threat to or any breach of peace (i.e. military coercion). This can be expressed by participation in battles and in the forceful division of warring parties, etc. The relevant provisions of the UN Charter play an important preventive role. There are no military units within the UN. In certain cases this compels it to turn to some countries or international organizations (such as NATO) that are able to implement Security Council decisions. States may also use their armed forces to ensure individual or collective self-defence (Article 5 of the UN Charter).<sup>1</sup>

The United Nations Armed Forces are the combined forces of the United Nations member states. The UN Armed Forces are called upon to provide military measures in the framework of coercive actions of its members in accordance with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter established and implemented by the UN Security Council (UNSC) in cases where it recognizes any threat to peace, any breach of peace aggression and in this regard takes the appropriate decision in order to maintain or restore peace and security (Article 39).<sup>2</sup> The aim of the current article is to define the role and outline the prospects of global security governance, in particular based on the example of relevant UN instruments.

### **UN Security Council as a tool for peacekeeping: status and powers**

The UN Armed Forces are applied in exceptional cases when other measures may prove or have proved ineffective. According to Article 43 of the UN Charter, all UN member states are obliged to make available to the Security Council, at its request and in accordance with special agreements, the national military contingents, assistance and means of service necessary for maintaining international peace and security, including the right to pass through a certain territory. Such agreements determine the number and type of troops, the degree of readiness and their location as well as the nature of means of service and assistance provided by them. Article 42 of the UN Charter authorizes the Security Council to use military action by air, land forces and naval forces. Such actions may include demonstrations, blockades and other operations. Assistance to the UN Security Council in all matters relating to the military needs of peacekeeping forces, the use of troops transferred to its command, and their command, is provided by the Military Staff Committee. This consists of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the UN Security Council or their representatives. In addition, any UN member can be invited to cooperate with the Committee.<sup>3</sup>

The confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union did not allow the use of the mechanism of creation and functioning of the UN Armed Forces as part of the global system of collective security. Under the principle of unanimity of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, the adoption of such decisions

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Charter, [http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_010](http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_010) [access: 02.03.2022].

<sup>2</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>3</sup> UN Security Council Resolutions(1992 p.), <http://www.un.org/ru/sc/documents/resolutions/> [access: 02.03.2022].

depended entirely on the coincidence of their interests in situations related to the need to maintain or restore peace. Therefore, during the period of confrontation between the two systems, the UN Security Council did not endorse any decision on the establishment of the UN Armed Forces, which made it impossible for the Military Staff Committee to function in its role of a global strategic planning body. Numerous armed conflicts that arose during this period in various parts of the world, contrary to the UN Charter prohibiting states' use of force in resolving disputes, called on the UN to take measures to end conflicts that threatened peace and security of nations.

Therefore, the international community has chosen the way of establishing and operating within and under the UN command of peacekeeping forces, recognized as military contingents of UN member states, designated by the UN Charter to prevent or eliminate threats to peace and security through joint coercive action (military demonstration, blockade etc.), if measures of economic and political nature prove or have proved insufficient. They acted in areas of armed conflicts on the basis of various functional mandates issued by the UN Security Council in order to separate the military contingents of the warring parties and create favourable conditions for diplomatic measures aimed at ending those conflicts. The above UN practice, based on the decisions of the UN Security Council, is an important international experience in resolving modern armed conflicts of diverse nature. It gave a new meaning to the competence of the Security Council and the Secretary General, based on the powers of the United Nations. Since then, the activities of the Security Council and the UN Secretary General in this area have been called UN peacekeeping operations.

The dynamics of the international situation in the postwar world required the implementation of various peacekeeping tasks. For this purpose the following were created: the UN Emergency Force in Egypt (1965–1967), the UN Armed Forces in Congo (1960–1964) and Cyprus (since 1964), the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East (1973–1979), the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (Israel and Syria, since 1974), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (since 1978), etc.

Since the 1990s UN peacekeeping operations have acquired new features. Thus, during the protracted armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia (1991), the Security Council significantly expanded the mandate of UN peacekeeping forces and gave them the right to use force on a large scale if necessary. Apart from this, it was the first time when, under the UN flag, military contingents of NATO member states composed into a special Task Force comprising air force units have been deployed to resolve a regional conflict.<sup>4</sup> After the end of the Cold War, more than 20 new operations were conducted, which led to an increase in the number of peacekeepers from 11,000 to 75,000. In particular, 'Blue helmets' were engaged in countries such as Angola, Cambodia, El Salvador, Mozambique and Namibia.

Significant innovations were also inherent in the decision of the UN Security Council. For example, in the situation concerning the 1990 Gulf crisis caused by Iraq's

<sup>4</sup> A. Kalyayev, L. Novak-Kalyayeva, T. Stukalin, V. Motorny, L. Rudenko, *Imperatives of global governance in the field of military security: the European context and Ukraine* /Proceedings of the 38th International Business Information Management Association Conference (IBIMA) 23–24 November 2021, Sevilla, Spain, p. 1560–1569, ISSN: 2767-9640.

aggression against Kuwait, the UN Security Council described it as an act of aggression and ordered Iraq to end the occupation of Kuwait's territory immediately. Iraq's failure to comply with a legitimate demand from the international community led to the imposition by the UN Security Council of comprehensive economic sanctions against Iraq and gave NATO troops a mandate to conduct military operations in the region. The military contingents were given the authority to use all necessary means to restore peace and security in the Persian Gulf region that culminated in the liberation of Kuwait and the restoration of its sovereignty. The UN Security Council ordered Iraq, under UN supervision, to eliminate chemical and bacteriological weapons, missiles with a range of more than 150 km and equipment for their production.

The conflict in the former Yugoslavia led to NATO's unilateral action through peacekeeping operations, which were only ex post facto approved by the UN Security Council. After working together with the United Nations to achieve peace in Bosnia, NATO created its own Peace Implementation Force in 1995 and the Stabilization Force in 1996 in order to ensure peace and pave the way for reconstruction of Bosnia and stabilization in the Serbian province of Kosovo. The results of the Gulf War and the crises in Bosnia and Kosovo show that the system of collective global security has not yet received the necessary level of support among UN member states. The Security Council has failed to effectively apply the provisions of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, especially those concerning its full responsibility for the creation and use of the UN Armed Forces to maintain or restore international peace (Encyclopaedia of Modern Ukraine). Peacekeepers failed in the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Somalia, where they did not manage to establish peace. The number of civilian casualties continued to rise and hostilities continued, damaging the UN's reputation for peacekeeping.

## UN peacekeeping operations as a systemic phenomenon

At the beginning of the 21st century there was an increasing involvement of regional organizations in UN peacekeeping operations. According to the Research Center for International Cooperation (University of New York), 'blue helmets' are the basis of all peacekeeping operations in the world and constitute 48% of all peacekeeping forces whilst NATO, by this indicator, holds second place with 38%. S. Bah and B. Jones, the authors of the study 'Peace Partnerships. Lessons and tasks of coordination in hybrid activities.'<sup>5</sup> suggested the following classification of peacekeeping operations involving the UN and regional organizations:

- 'replacement operations' – peacekeepers of one organization replace peacekeepers of another. In East Timor, for example, at the beginning an international force with an Australian core was deployed which later was substituted by a UN force. In Liberia, the peacekeeping function was initially performed by

<sup>5</sup> A. Sarjoh Bah and Bruce D. Jones, *Peace Operations Partnerships: Lessons and Issues from Coordination to Hybrid Arrangements*, A. Sarjoh Bah and Bruce D. Jones; Center on international cooperation. [http://www.cic.nyu.edu/international-urty/docs/peace\\_hybrid.pdf](http://www.cic.nyu.edu/international-urty/docs/peace_hybrid.pdf), [access: 02.03.2022].

ECOWAS vanguard force representatives, and later the UN took over the operation. In the same way, NATO, UN and EU contingents gradually replaced each other in the Balkans;

- ‘parallel operations’ – different structures operate simultaneously in the same territory and their actions are not coordinated, for example, in Côte d’Ivoire (UN and France), Congo (EU and UN), Kosovo (UN and NATO) and Afghanistan (NATO, UN and US);
- ‘integrated operations’ – different peacekeepers have joint command, this is one form that is rarely used.<sup>6</sup>

1. Studies of the effectiveness of security (peacekeeping) missions suggest that not all of them are equally effective. Currently, such missions are classified according to the type of mandate:
2. Monitoring missions – with a mandate to monitor the ceasefire, withdrawal of troops, demilitarization and the situation on the demarcation line. They are always deployed with the consent of the parties to the conflict.
3. Traditional missions – are also deployed by agreement of the parties, but with an extended mandate, namely: police powers in the buffer zone and assistance in negotiating a peace agreement.
4. Multidimensional missions, or so-called ‘second generation operations’, – their mandates are determined by agreement of the parties and relate to the roots of the conflict: economic reconstruction and institutional transformations (reforms of the police, army, judiciary, elections).
5. Coercive missions, “third generation operations,” – do not require the consent of the parties to the conflict and are based on Articles 25, 42 and 43 of the UN Charter on the Use of Force to Ensure Implementation of the Operation Purpose.<sup>7</sup>

It should be noted that unarmed or lightly armed missions with limited mandates have little effect on maintaining peace. In contrast, multidimensional missions or coercive missions are significantly more effective for the process of peacekeeping. This is particularly true of missions which operate while the conflict is still ongoing. The limited mandate of unarmed or lightly armed missions not only does not contribute to the peace process, but may even increase levels of aggression, for example, against civilian populations.

Up to now, many operations have completed their mandates, including the UN missions in the Central African Republic and Chad, in Congo, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Sudan and Côte d’Ivoire. Today, the United Nations is conducting

<sup>6</sup> O. Kovtun, *UN peacekeeping activities in the XXI century*. Current issues of international relations 2011, Vip. 96 (1), pp. 118–122, [http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/apmv\\_2011\\_96%281%29\\_\\_20](http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/apmv_2011_96%281%29__20), [access: 02.03.2022].

<sup>7</sup> D. Gaidai, K. Zarembo, L. Litra, O. Lyamar, J. Litvinenko, I. Medinsky, *Peacekeeping mission in Donbass: what the world experience tells Ukraine. European truth*, March 18, 2016, <https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/articles/2016/03/18/7046393/>, [access: 22.03.2022].

14 peacekeeping operations in Congo, the Central African Republic, Western Sahara, Syria, Cyprus, Lebanon, Kosovo, India and Pakistan, as well as in the Middle East. Modern multidimensional UN peacekeeping operations are expected to promote political processes, protect civilians, assist in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, assist in elections, protect human rights and restore the rule of law.

Recently, peacekeeping contingents have been reducing their numbers due to partial underfunding of missions. For example, in 2019 only 129 out of 193 countries met their financial obligations, and the United States is the largest debtor. The budget for UN peacekeeping missions is formed separately and in 2019 it amounted to 6.7 billion dollars, while in 2020 it was 6.5 billion dollars.

As of September 2019, the total number of personnel involved in contemporaneous UN operations was 84,382. There were 84,392 military and police personnel, including servicemen (71,830), police (9,261), military observers (1,204) and staff officers (2,087). It should be noted that the civilian staff was 12,893, of which 4,500 were international staff and 8,393 local staff. So far, 122 countries have provided military and police personnel. 1,542 people have died in the ongoing peacekeeping missions. In total, since the beginning of the peacekeeping missions in 1948, the United Nations has conducted 71 peacekeeping operations.<sup>8</sup>

The UN peacekeeping forces tend to play an important role in resolving local conflicts on religious and ethnic grounds that threaten peace and integrity of states. The importance of the UN role in the settlement of non-international conflicts is growing, which represents a new direction in its activities. The UN peacemaking and peacekeeping mechanisms are now gaining in importance and obtaining new applications. However, many foreign experts are inclined to believe that international peacekeeping operations, despite changing some approaches, do not change their nature.<sup>9</sup> They remain an effective political tool for resolving military-political conflicts, which ensures solving a set of tasks that no single state can solve separately.

At the present stage, UN peacekeeping operations can be divided into two types: peacekeeping operations and peace enforcement operations.

The UN Armed Forces must be impartial while conducting peacekeeping operations that help to reduce conflicts and resolve and eliminate their consequences.

The objectives of peace support operations are: observation of the compliance with the terms of the armistice, ceasefire or hostilities; ensuring separation between the armed forces in conflict; assisting the legitimate government in preventing armed interference from outside or eliminating the consequences of such interference; prevention of further internationalization of the conflict; human rights monitoring; creation or restoration of infrastructure and assistance in providing humanitarian aid. About 40 peace support operations have been conducted during the UN's existence. These have required about 1 million military, police and civilian personnel from 68 countries.

<sup>8</sup> S. Bah, *Peace Operations Partnerships: Lessons and Issues from Coordination to Hybrid Arrangements*, A. Sarjoh Bah and Bruce D. Jones; Center on international cooperation, [http://www.cic.nyu.edu/international-unity/docs/peace\\_hybrid.pdf](http://www.cic.nyu.edu/international-unity/docs/peace_hybrid.pdf), [access: 02.03.2022].

<sup>9</sup> O. Gogosha, *Evolution of UN peacekeeping activities at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries*, <http://www.pdaa.com.ua/np/pdf5/1.pdf>, [access: 02.03.2022].

The next type of UN peacekeeping operations, peace enforcement operations, are combat operations by UN forces made up of contingents provided by member states. Coercion is permissible both to counteract armed aggression and to enforce implementation of Security Council decisions in critical cases, which is by no means equivalent to resolving conflicts and assisting in reaching agreements between the parties in conflict. Coercive peace operations, which are military in nature, are a 'last resort'. The basis for the use of force is the escalation of civil and interstate conflicts, ethnic and religious violence which affects countries from within. The main task of such operations is to stop the bloodshed in the event of aggression, to create conditions for peace talks or to end the genocide of civilians. In modern scientific literature on peacekeeping issues such operations are called 'humanitarian intervention'.<sup>10</sup>

### **Challenges that negatively affect the effectiveness, efficiency and success of peacekeeping operations**

Over the past two decades the UN peacekeeping forces have worked effectively to establish peace and resolve conflicts in many parts of the world. Thanks to their operations, the UN was able to transform 4–5 major conflicts into minor ones. The UN operations have helped thousands of refugees (Hegre et al., 2018), they also prevented outbreaks or recurrence of conflicts.<sup>11</sup> Over and above, they help to end fighting or reduce the intensity of violence in conflicts.<sup>12</sup> They have been effective in ceasing combat between hostile parties, decreasing violence through geographical deterrence, reducing the duration of conflict at the local level and also successful in combating violence against civilians. Peacekeeping operations have also helped limit the spatial and temporal threat of conflict and effectively reduced the probability of conflict in neighbouring areas. Hegre also accentuates that although UN peacekeeping policy was effective, the UN could have performed much better if it had been willing to spend more on peacekeeping by expanding mandates of peacekeeping missions.<sup>13</sup>

At the same time, the UN faces challenges that negatively affect the effectiveness, efficiency and success of its peacekeeping operations. Thus, the shortcomings and problems of the political, military and humanitarian aspects of the operations have negatively affected peacekeeping operations in order to successfully achieve their goals. Political instability of the post-conflict situation, the political will of the host country

<sup>10</sup> Ya.M. Lysak, *International legal bases of application of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine abroad and problems of their implementation on the example of peacekeeping operations in Yugoslavia and Iraq*. Legal Bulletin 2014, № 2 (31), pp. 46–50.

<sup>11</sup> H. Hegre, L. Hultman & H.M. Nygard, *Evaluating the conflict-reducing effect of UN peacekeeping operations*, 2018, [https://www.pcr.uu.se/digitalAssets/653/c\\_653796-l\\_1-k\\_pko\\_prediction\\_preprint\\_main.pdf](https://www.pcr.uu.se/digitalAssets/653/c_653796-l_1-k_pko_prediction_preprint_main.pdf), [access: 02.03.2022].

<sup>12</sup> K. Beardsley & K.S. Gleditsch, *Peacekeeping as conflict containment*, "International Studies Review" 2015, №17(1), p. 67–89.

<sup>13</sup> H. Hegre, L. Hultman & H.M. Nygard, *Evaluating the conflict-reducing effect of UN peacekeeping operations*, 2018, [https://www.pcr.uu.se/digitalAssets/653/c\\_653796-l\\_1-k\\_pko\\_prediction\\_preprint\\_main.pdf](https://www.pcr.uu.se/digitalAssets/653/c_653796-l_1-k_pko_prediction_preprint_main.pdf), [access: 02.03.2022].



and the significant financial and logistical support of the UN agencies are among the important factors undermining the smooth functioning of peacekeeping. Political and financial support of the superpowers and members of the UN Council is another issue that truly challenges peacekeeping. Without the political support of the five permanent members of the Security Council and, in particular, the logistical, financial and political support of the United States, no operation has been successfully completed. At the same time, the political commitment of the host country is also very much needed in a peacekeeping operation. Military issues also complicate UN peacekeeping operations. Military personnel and their behaviour in peacekeeping operations affect the outcome of operations.

The inadequate size of peacekeeping forces is a major military issue of UN peacekeeping operations. In addition, peacekeepers simply monitor the implementation of the ceasefire and ceasefire agreements and do not have the authority to open fire. They cannot stop genocide or human rights violations.

The internal coordination of multinational force operations leads to many communication and logistics problems. Lack of cultural understanding of local conditions, combined with an ineffective mission, undermines efforts of local police and other services to restore the rule of law. Low police standards of the international contingent can have a devastating effect on peace operations. According to J. Hansen, 'perhaps the most serious consequence is the loss of faith, respect and trust among indigenous police and population.'<sup>14</sup> Illegal actions, human rights violation and abuses of force are also issues that challenge UN peacekeeping operations. Some peacekeeping contingents were guilty of gross misconduct, such as abuse of locals, drug use and arms and human trafficking, etc. Inefficiency and corruption also affect the credibility of UN peacekeeping operations.

The UN's structural weakness is another important issue in maintaining peace. The UN weakness in integrated planning mechanisms, outdated procurement procedures, funding crises, and shortages of personnel, specialized units and technologies as well as shortcomings in logistics and transport have all contributed to the development of critical situations in UN peacekeeping operations, especially in operations involving disarmament and demobilization of local troops. The distribution of aid is also complicated due to the lack of assistance and problem coordination of UN peacekeeping forces.<sup>15</sup> In a protracted civil war, it is very difficult for peacekeepers to carry out humanitarian tasks. The seizure of humanitarian and medical supplies, kidnapping, hostage-taking and killing of workers are among the major challenges peacekeepers face.

Maintaining peace is a risky endeavour. Thus, between 1948 and 2017 more than 3,500 employees of peacekeeping contingents lost their lives in UN peacekeeping operations. Fatalities are high because the UN and its Member States cannot adopt and take the necessary measures that would allow for safe work in hazardous

<sup>14</sup> J. Hunsen, *The Future of Reserve Currencies*, University of Bath 2017, <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2009/09/pdf/cohen.pdf>, [access: 02.03.2022].

<sup>15</sup> A. Morrison, S. Cumner, H. Park & K.A. Zoe, *Peacekeeping*. [In:] *Encyclopedia of violence, peace, and conflict*, L. Kurtz (ed.). London: Academic Press 1999. pp. 735–753, [access: 02.03.2022].

environments. As S. Cruz noted, if the UN and the troops or police of the country where the conflict takes place do not take responsibility for the deaths of peacekeeping personnel, this trend will constantly compromise the mandate of the UN peacekeeping operation.<sup>16</sup>

## Tendencies in further development of UN peacekeeping activities

Tendencies in the development of UN peacekeeping activities are quite controversial. On the one hand, the new environment provides more opportunities to stop and resolve conflicts at all stages of their development, and the range of tools for this is significantly expanded. However, some points are alarming:

- lack of a detailed international legal framework;
  - inability to find consensus on the basic principles of peacekeeping;
  - regulatory gaps in the relationship between the UN and regional organizations.
- Further development of the institutional system for the implementation of planned peacekeeping initiatives is still one of the urgent issues of reforming UN peacekeeping activities. In particular, at the beginning of the century new institutions began their work, namely: the Department of Peace Support Operations, the Department of Field Support (the decision to establish a field support department was made in 2007), the Peacebuilding Commission (established in 2006) – an intergovernmental advisory body (coordinates actions, including those of relevant parties, donors, international financial institutions, national governments and troop-contributing states; mobilizes resources; proposes comprehensive post-conflict peacebuilding and reconstruction strategies), the Peacebuilding Fund, and the Office for Peacebuilding Support (should coordinate the UN agencies' efforts), headed by the UN Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Assistant.<sup>17</sup>

In the 21st century the following documents have been adopted: Resolution of the Security Council on Acts of Sexual Violence against Civilians in Armed Conflicts (2008), “General Doctrine” of the PSO (‘United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines’ or Capstone Doctrine, 2008) – an attempt to codify the existing experience of PSO, developed by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in close cooperation with the Department of Field Support, Member States and UN agencies, in connection with the need to articulate the doctrinal principles of the PSO given the changes in the current system of international relations, although it is an internal UN publication; UN Security Council Resolution 1674 on the Protection

<sup>16</sup> V.G. Zgurovets, L.V. Safoshkina, V.V. Kalachova, *Prospects of peacekeeping activity of Ukraine and ways to improve the mechanism of legal regulation of participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in peacekeeping operations*, “Honor and law” 2020, № 1 (72) / 2020, pp. 40–44, <http://chiz.nangu.edu.ua/issue/view/12267/6329>, [access: 02.03.2022].

<sup>17</sup> V. Filipchuk, *Preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, peace support and peacebuilding in the settlement of the Ukrainian conflict*, Kyiv 2016, 44 p., <http://www.icps.com.ua/eu/.pdf>, [access: 02.03.2022].

of Civilians in armed conflict (2006); UN Security Council Resolution 1612 on Children and armed conflict (2005); adopted due to the fact that in the 1990s up to 2 million children died and 6 million were injured in armed conflicts; UN Security Council Resolution 1325 ‘Women, Peace and Security’ (2000), as well as the UN Security Council’s mandates for the PSO’s conduct, which expand and clarify the tasks and functions of peacekeeping contingents and personnel in the event of a case-by-case settlement. It is the bedrock for the development, in particular, of the Directives on the Use of Force for the Police Component and the Rules of Engagement for the Military Component.<sup>18</sup>

Thus, the existing peacekeeping experience objectively determines the need to reform the organization in the field, which is a priority in accordance with the principles and objectives defined in the UN Charter. The implementation of this reform should occur in several dimensions: institutional, conceptual and operational. Standardization and automation of existing operational procedures and the development and regulation of work on new peacekeeping mechanisms will increase the effectiveness of peacekeeping efforts of the organization.<sup>19</sup>

## Conclusions

One of the main problems in UN peacekeeping operations is the non-existence of a permanent UN peacekeeping force. In our opinion, in view of the escalation of conflicts and their changing nature, a special UN peacekeeping force should be formed on a permanent basis, with a suitably trained contingent of troops, civilian personnel and other resources.

The conceptual restructuring of UN peacekeeping activities should also focus on the above in advance. The mandate of peacekeeping missions or operations must also have a clear and achievable mission, which must include strategies for achieving sustainable peace. It is also necessary to find an integrated and complex approach which emphasizes the importance of partnership and political cooperation with regional and subregional organizations to support UN peacekeeping operations. This approach will strengthen the coherence between political, military and humanitarian activities related to UN peacekeeping activities in the future.

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<sup>18</sup> UN Security Council Resolutions (1992 p.), <http://www.un.org/ru/sc/documents/resolutions/>.

<sup>19</sup> O. Kovtun, *UN peacekeeping activities in the XXI century*, “Current issues of international relations” 2011, Vip. 96 (1), pp. 118–122, [http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/apmv\\_2011\\_96%281%29\\_\\_20](http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/apmv_2011_96%281%29__20), [access: 02.03.2022].

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### Summary

UN peacekeeping is considered a priority given the principles and objectives set out in its Charter. UN peacekeeping operations, which are generally intended to ensure the maintenance and enforcement of peace, have become an integral part of the military-political capacity to maintain peace and stability in global governance structures. Despite negative assessments of some peacekeeping practices in the second half of the 20th century, no other way to improve the latter has yet been found. Changes in the nature of armed conflict at the beginning of the 21st century affect the activities of peacekeeping contingents, in terms of strengthening requirements and expanding their tasks. The generalization of peacekeeping experience objectively confirms the need for its reform in institutional, conceptual and operational dimensions. Standardization and technology of existing procedures, development and regulation of innovative legal mechanisms of UN peacekeeping activities will contribute to increasing effectiveness in the implementation of modern strategies for achieving lasting peace.