

Original article

Peace missions as an element of international security

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ABSTRACT

Peace missions in the modern world are inextricably linked to the political and social processes taking place in specific regions of the globe. When looking closer to the more than fifty-year history of international peacekeeping operations, it should be noted that as time passes, they undergo constant transformations. Their types, goals, and ways of implementation are changing. That is because the environment in which such operations are carried out is changing. They are also transforming the goals and priorities of local and international communities. Permanent modification is also subject to threats in the modern world.

Peace missions are conducted under ever-changing social, economic, and political conditions. They must be flexible so that they can adapt to new challenges. Success is never guaranteed because the tasks related to maintaining peace are carried out in challenging conditions. The success of the peace mission depends on many factors, such as the composition of the peacekeeping mission (military personnel, police, civilian employees), logistical support, entrusted tasks and the environment in which the peace mission operates.

KEYWORDS

international security, types of peace missions, objectives, tasks, procedures

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Introduction

Peacekeeping is one of the actions taken by the United Nations to maintain international peace and security. Peacekeeping missions (peacekeeping operations) operate under hazardous and challenging conditions.

Peacekeeping missions are carried out under continually changing social, economic, and political conditions. Therefore, they must be flexible to adapt to new challenges. Today's peacekeeping missions often carry out the activities of peacebuilding missions. These include

disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants into society, mine disarmament, reform of the security sector and the rule of law, protection and promotion of human rights, providing support in elections, supporting the restoration of the state authority, supporting the reconstruction of the country, and socio-economic development.

The boundaries between conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and peace enforcement are blurred. Rarely do peacekeeping operations perform only one of these tasks.

The article aims to present the place and role of peacekeeping missions in the security system and, above all, encyclopedic knowledge about the missions. Thus, the problem is to answer the questions of what the missions are and if, and to what extent, they affect security, especially international security in conflict areas.

International security

The 21st century is a period when countries, especially Western ones, are beginning to show extraordinary, sometimes verging on hypersensitivity, concern for security issues. We are witnessing an accelerated evolution and expansion of institutions and instruments for international security. States are rapidly changing their doctrines, thereby constantly creating new types of armed forces and special services to respond to changing and increasingly complex threats to their security. After the Cold War, the role of business, the media, and think tanks in this area is particularly strong, however not always decisive. There is also a new and worrying phenomenon of security privatization. All this is reflected in the rich literature, many monographs, reports, policy papers, which are often valuable but sometimes worthless.

It is the easiest to describe security as a threat-free state. However, it is a dynamic, unstable phenomenon. International security is a specific arrangement of international relations that ensures a state free from the threat of military attack or external pressure – including non-military pressure. It is the security of the entire community of states and the international relations in which these states are present. In addition to the sum of the security of individual states, international security consists of international conditions, norms, and mechanisms. Its scope includes objectives and values such as stability, peace, balance, and cooperation, which are common to the international system [See: 1].

At the international level, all kinds of agreements, treaties, and pacts signed with other countries are to ensure stability and peace and provide help in the event of a threat to one or more of the signatories. It should be remembered that international security is not the sum of national security, but is influenced by the four security values: survival, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and quality of life. In turn, the models of the concept of international security include neutrality – i.e., refraining from involvement in international affairs, not participating in agreements, not supporting any of the parties to a conflict, and isolationism – meaning not engaging in international policy issues around the world or in any part of it. This attitude was adopted by the Americans while recognizing the Monroe Doctrine, which assumes:

- the balance of power – to prevent a country or countries from hegemony over the rest of the world, as was the case, for instance, during the Cold War,
- collective security – its supporters believe that this is the only way to ensure international security since providing with no danger in individual countries will not

achieve the same result as ensuring security worldwide through various types of transnational agreements,

– deterrence – it means showing what effects an attack can have.

International peacekeeping missions are an essential element of European and global security policy. Initially, such operations were conducted by the United Nations. The changing political situation worldwide in the 1990s had a significant impact on the development of a system for the international community to resolve local conflicts in different parts of the world.

At the turn of the eighties and nineties, other regional organizations, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the North Atlantic Alliance, the European Union, including Poland, became involved in peacekeeping operations alongside the UN. These organizations implement security policy based on the United Nations Charter and other legal acts dealing with this issue. They cover different ways of acting, ranging from entirely peaceful ones, such as preventive diplomacy, to armed interventions undertaken to force peace. The documents contain provisions that prove that the issue of peacekeeping plays a significant role in international relations.

It can be concluded from the documents that the issue of peaceful dispute resolution, as well as the stationing of stabilization forces in conflict regions, constitutes today one of the main tasks of the international community, including Poland.

Definition and types of peacekeeping missions

Different international organizations depending on their involvement in the resolution of international conflicts, often use interchangeable terms such as peacekeeping operations, peacekeeping missions, and peace support operations [See: 2, p. 2]. In the *Encyclopedia of International Affairs and the UN*, both terms peacekeeping operations and peace support missions are described as “any action for peace, by the UN forces or through UN observer missions” [3, p. 2512]. The *Dictionary of the Polish Language* distinguishes between the two terms indicating that “mission is an important task to be fulfilled, mission: political mission” [4, p. 445], and defines the operation as “a planned military action performed by a troop of soldiers or by the entire armed forces to reach a certain strategic point”. Even differently, this issue is interpreted by the UN System Coordinator in Poland, Mr. Colin Glennie, who defines peacekeeping missions as an instrument that the international community applies to “promote the establishment of sustainable peace” wherever there is a threat of armed conflict or where conflict has just been resolved¹.

It appears evident from the definitions mentioned above that peacekeeping missions are more of a mission, a political mission, while at the same time having the task of establishing sustainable peace in conflict regions. A peacekeeping operation, on the other hand, is more of a military nature, and assumes the use of international armed forces when necessary.

¹ For more: C. Glennie. „Polityka ONZ dotycząca misji pokojowych” wystąpienie p. Colin Glennie, Koordynatora Systemu ONZ w Polsce na konferencji naukowej „50 lat udziału Polski w operacjach pokojowych i humanitarnych” Zamek Królewski, 16 stycznia 2004 r., [online]. UNIC Warsaw. Ośrodek Informacji ONZ w Warszawie. 20.01.2004. Available at: <http://www.unic.un.org.pl/unic-activities/%5Cpolityka-onz-dotyczaca-misji-pokojowych%5C-wystapienie-p-colin-glennie-koordynatora-systemu-onz-w-polsce/444#> [Accessed: 9 January 2019].

In conclusion, it can be assumed that the peacekeeping mission is the total sum of all the efforts of international organizations taken to establish sustainable peace in conflict areas.

It should be noted that there is no clear definition of the term peacekeeping operation in both the Polish literature and the literature of United Nations documents. According to C. Marcinkowski, peacekeeping operations carried out on behalf of the community by international organizations of a universalist nature, such as the UN or regional organizations (EU, OSCE, WEU) to which Poland belongs are nothing more than an attempt to ensure peace in the area of armed conflict [5, p. 24]. A. Ciupiński distinguishes the following types of peacekeeping operations:

- Peace-keeping operation – that is the introduction of an international force into the region of armed conflict, with the consent of its parties, to maintain existing peace. In such a necessity, the Security Council is the authority competent to take military action. According to the United Nations Charter, its duty is, among other things, to prevent violations of peace and to take coercive measures in the event of an act of aggression by the state [See: 6].
- Peace-making operation – that is a peaceful way of getting conflicting parties to agree. The UN Security Council may propose a solution to the conflict or may ask the UN Secretary-General to undertake a mediation procedure with the parties. UN Secretary-General plays a crucial role in arbitration. Under the UNSC, he/she can draw the attention of the UN Security Council to any situation threatening global peace and security [6].
- Peace-building operation – that is to support local structures involved in peace-building to prevent the recurrence of armed conflict [7, p. 47]. It can also be a conflict area operation such as disarmament, demobilization, and destruction of weapons. Peace-building also includes repatriating refugees, caring for children affected by conflict, rebuilding legal and governmental institutions, carrying out reforms or elections, controlling human rights, and improving the internal apparatus, the judiciary, and the police, and rebuilding the country's economy [6].

In addition, the following types of peacekeeping missions are presented in the *Annex for Peace Support Programme*²:

- Preventive diplomacy and peacemaking – that are a global peacetime mission to prevent a dispute from escalating into conflict and resolve it through peaceful means [8, p. 99]. It can also be seen as any action by diplomats, including the UN Secretary-General, to resolve a dispute or conflict. Preventive activities include, among other things, discussions, consultations and mediation, and other forms of preventive effort in various situations all over the world.
- Peace-enforcement operation – that is the threat or use of force in response to an existing conflict or other severe security crisis. This operation aims to prevent or stop a military conflict by force under the aegis of the UN. The consent of the parties to the conflict is not required for a peace enforcement operation [See: 2, p. 28]. The phrase “use of force for peaceful purposes” may raise some objections, since, as Wojciech Góralczyk writes, the United Nations system is built on the principle of an

² UN Documents No. A/50/60-S/1995, UN Information Centre in Warsaw.

absolute prohibition of aggression³. The overarching objective of the UN Charter is to “save future generations from the defeat of the war”, and Article 2 of the Charter states that “all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or independence of any State, or any other manner inconsistent with the objectives of the United Nations” [9, p. 40]. However, the UN Security Council has the right under Article 42 of the UNSC to take military action to maintain or restore international peace. “Such action may consist of demonstrations, blockades, and other operations by air, sea or land forces of the Members of the United Nations” [9, p. 45].

- Sanctions – that are non-military extortion measures, including both denials of access to goods, services, and other external economic, social, or political needs of a country or party to a conflict [2, p. 29]. The most common sanctions are embargoes. The name “embargo” derives from the Spanish “embargar” and means “detention”. It consists of prohibiting the import or export of certain goods to or from a country, i.e., restricting trade and other relations with the country concerned and boycotting it internationally [10, p. 386]. Article 41 of the United Nations Charter allows for the application of sanctions by requesting “the Members of the United Nations to employ orders that not entail using the force. These may consist in the complete or partial interruption of economic relations and means of communication, rail, sea, air, post, telegraph, radio, and others” [9, p. 45].
- Disarmament – that is the last way to maintain international peace, presented in the *Annex for Peace Support Programme*. It consists of regulating and/or reducing arms in the conflict area. In the global sense, this UN peacekeeping mission aims to maintain peace and security and reduce the risk of conflict, while in the regional sense – to deprive the parties to the conflict of the means to fight [2, p. 31]. Article 11 of the UN Charter reads: “The General Assembly has the power to consider general principles of cooperation for the maintenance of international peace and security, including disarmament and arms regulation” [9, p. 41].

Analyzing the above considerations one can see a certain regularity, namely, all types of peacekeeping missions can be divided into those where the use or threat of the use of force to restore peace is permitted and those that are purely non-military in nature. Two other forms of non-war operations can also be mentioned, namely:

- Humanitarian relief operations – that are missions carried out to alleviate human suffering, especially when the authorities in a specific area are unable or unwilling to help their population. They are carried out as peace-support operations because, as Agnieszka Szpak believes, humanitarian intervention can also take the form of peacekeeping operations [11, p. 13] or entirely independent tasks. It should be noted that the obligation to provide humanitarian aid in conflict-prone areas also lies with non-governmental organizations. Due to their statutory objectives, they are primarily providers of the broadly understood humanitarian aid, which includes medical aid in the form of providing food, clothing, blankets, tents, and other means necessary to survive, rebuild the destruction, and organize the democratic structures of society.

³ For more: W. Góralczyk. *Prawo międzynarodowe publiczne w zarysie*. Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe; 1977, p. 391.

The peacekeeping missions are also divided into⁴:

- Non-combatant evacuation operations – are carried out to evacuate a vulnerable non-fighting population from the conflict area.

In the foreign literature on the subject, one can still find such terms as:

- Expanded peacekeeping – that means operations conducted in a broader context, with the general agreement of the affected parties in an environment that can be very unstable.
- More ambitious operations – that means a range of forms, for example, comprising aid during the transition period, protection of humanitarian operations, and forcing of peace.
- Peacekeeping Forces – that are international military formations intended for the peaceful separation of parties to a conflict to enable peace negotiations.

To sum up, there is no clear definition or the classification of peacekeeping missions. The issue of peacekeeping operations changes as the perception of international security by all participants in international relationships. Initially, peacekeeping missions were performed to counter global conflicts. Today, however, in most cases, a peacekeeping mission is a form of influence of the international community on regional conflicts to ensure international security. These changes show that Europe and the world are (especially after the events of September 11, 2001) still in the process of forming a new international order and security system, the final shape of which is complicated to describe and define.

Purpose and objectives of peacekeeping operations

The objective of peacekeeping operations is to support diplomatic efforts to create and establish the conditions for preventing escalation and resolving the conflict by the disputed parties. It applies both to peace-building and peacekeeping operations as well as peace enforcement and armed intervention against aggressions, the success of which provides an opportunity to take other measures to facilitate understanding between the parties to the conflict [12, p. 80-3]. While the overall objective of peacekeeping forces is to support diplomatic action concerning preventing, creating, and encouraging peace, the specific objectives are dependent on and closely linked to the type of crisis that has occurred and its development stage. The basic sentences and hence objectives of international peacekeeping missions include conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace-building.

The first one, i.e., conflict prevention, is not to allow the development of an existing dispute and turn it into a situation threatening international peace. Preventive measures are designed to create the conditions for dialogue between the parties concerned and, where justified, to apply prohibitions and restrictions, including military deterrence. As the UN Charter reads, conflict prevention imposes tasks on the armed forces that, in general, comprise preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, and peace-enforcement.

Another of these tasks is peacemaking. It is undertaken when preventive action has not had the desired effect, and international security risks are growing. According to Chapter VII of the UN Charter, in such a case, the UN Security Council may apply non-military measures in

⁴ For more: Cz. Marcinkowski. *Operacje pokojowe na początku XXI wieku*. Warszawa: Wydaw. M.M.; 2004, p. 82.

the form of severance of economic, communication, or diplomatic relations. In the event of insufficient action, "it may carry out such action by air, sea, or land force as it deems necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security" [9, p. 45]. The third task category includes peace-building activities. These are carried out after a truce has been established, and the conflict has been brought to an end. Thereby, the peace-building forces have the task of stabilizing the situation and rebuilding the violated peace.

Peace building in conflict-affected areas belongs to one of the most important and simultaneously the most difficult tasks of an international peacekeeping force. This stage is aimed at restoring the state of normality in areas usually heavily damaged by warfare. It requires the involvement of many different forces and measures with their long-term, multi-actor, and multi-purpose participation. Civilian organizations, usually of a humanitarian nature, participate in peace-building activities alongside stabilization forces. It is, therefore, necessary to develop forms of civil-military cooperation.

In light of the above considerations, it should be concluded that preventive activity is the most important objective and the task of international peacekeeping operations. The failure to allow a conflict situation to develop, mainly through the deployment of military observers in areas at risk, has many positive effects. The most important ones refer to the possibility of monitoring the observance of human rights and, consequently, preventing a humanitarian disaster among civilians. These tasks are carried out by members of the mission, i.e., military and civilian personnel and civil servants:

- The military personnel of the UN peacekeeping missions, also known as the Blue Helmets or Blue Berets, shall be drawn from the Member States' national armed forces. UNMIK soldiers shall cooperate with police and civilian personnel to ensure the protection of all mission participants and their property. They shall maintain close cooperation with other military units located in the area of peacekeeping operations. Military personnel shall fulfill their duties to ensure stability and security in the mission area. UNMIK soldiers shall cooperate with the civilian population and the local army and armed groups in the region to reach an agreement between the affected parties and achieve lasting peace. The protection of civilians is often the primary task contained in the mission's mandate, for which the Blue Berets are responsible.
- Police personnel is composed of officers who serve daily in the national police units of the Member States and are seconded to the peace mission. Police personnel plays a vital role in promoting peace and security. Every day policewomen and policemen restore and strengthen security in the area. Their tasks include patrolling the area, advising the local police, promoting standards consistent with international human rights law, and restoring the rule of law. The Police personnel supervises and train local police officers.
- Besides military and police personnel, civilian personnel also participate in peace-keeping missions. Civilian personnel shall consist of UN staff, recruitments, and persons from the country where the peace mission takes place. Civilian personnel deals primarily with matters concerning the civilian population.

The effectiveness of peacekeeping missions depends largely on logistical support and human, equipment, and financial resources. The UN's logistical tasks are to provide access to water

and fuel supplies, accommodation for mission personnel, office space, and equipment, as well as information and communication technology for military observers, staff, police and civilian, transport, medical care personnel. Member States which send soldiers and police officers on mission provide equipment and military contingents, e.g., vehicles or power generators, food, Internet, cleaning products, and so forth. The logistical support ascertained by the Member States and their responsibilities may vary. The type of tasks to perform and the logistical issues to address are agreed between the Member States and UN, and included in the bilateral "Memorandum of Understanding".

Procedures and modalities for task implementation in peace operations

The proper performance of tasks in international peace operations involves the application of appropriate procedures. Forces directed to conflict areas shall execute tasks, which consist of monitoring the separation zones, controlling vehicles and persons, and patrolling the separation zone. They accomplish them using basic operational techniques, which include operation at the observation post and checkpoint, as well as patrolling [Cf. 13, p. 94].

One of the necessary procedures for performing tasks in peace operations is to serve at an observation post. The primary purpose of such activities is to observe from a designated point in the field and demonstrate the presence of peacekeeping forces. According to D.S. Kozerawski, the main tasks of the observation post relate to conducting round-the-clock observation in the designated areas of responsibility, watching the air space, sea coasts, and delimitation zones, proper protection of the area adjacent to the observation station, submitting current reports, maintaining constant combat readiness, and maintaining full readiness for evacuation [14, p. 101-2].

The observation post should be set up at the initial stage of the peace support operation development, and integrated with the system of indirect and direct mutual support in case of an emergency. Special care and combat readiness must be exercised when on duty at the observation post, as there are many dangerous situations to be encountered. Kindness, but also firmness, with all available security measures applied, should be maintained in contact with civilians. The essential elements of the observation post comprise an observation tower, shelter, ammunition depot, fuel depot, generator, residential buildings, sanitary facility, parking lots, main and emergency gate, and fire stations as well [15, p. 19].

Another critical element in the implementation of tasks in peacekeeping operations is the establishment of checkpoints. These may be permanent or temporary. Their main objective is to prevent the passage of transport with prohibited equipment, for instance, weapons, ammunition, explosives, as well as the transport with people. The checkpoint also fulfills other purposes, such as conducting field observations and demonstrating peace forces in the conflict area. The main tasks of the checkpoint involve controlling the movement of all vehicles and persons passing through it, preventing attempts to smuggle prohibited goods into and out of the zone supervised by the peace forces, keeping records of the movement of vehicles belonging to the military parties to the conflict, liaising with other checkpoints, reporting and maintaining readiness to interrupt control and block roads [16, p. 90].

The basis for the proper functioning of the checkpoint is that it is appropriately equipped with the following technical measures: mirrors for checking the chassis, spikes, headlights,

observation devices, means of communication, signaling system, maps and drafts, emergency procedures, and templates of local documents [16, p. 91]. A peacekeeping subunit – a team is to perform tasks at the checkpoint. Soldiers fulfilling mandate tasks should be adequately trained, prepared, and uniformed. During the inspection, the procedures in force should be followed, particularly for each other's safety.

Patrolling, as another way of accomplishing mandate tasks by the peacekeeping forces, is distinguished by its dynamic character. According to the authors, it is the most dangerous type of service in the conflict area. Moving peacekeepers are exposed to the dangers of not being able to predict certain situations. In the case of an observation post or checkpoint, soldiers observing the area at risk can prepare themselves to repel a possible attack while out on patrol this possibility is significantly limited. Soldiers may hit a mine during the movement, fall into an ambush, or encounter a local conflict. Therefore, every patrol should be adequately planned and conducted, and the best prepared and equipped peacekeeping personnel should be selected. The basic tasks performed during the patrol are as follows: observation and acquiring information about incidents and the area of operation, clarify incident details, prevent infiltration and protect the local population, organize temporary checkpoints and temporary observation posts, demonstrate the presence of peace forces, ensure full control in the area not covered by the system of observation posts and checkpoints [15, p. 88].

Depending on the situation, foot and mobile patrols may be used, and, if necessary, air and water patrols can also be organized. It is imperative to strictly follow the procedures and forms of task execution during patrols. Foot patrols should be organized at least in the strength of the team, which must move in the danger area in a strictly defined way. On the other hand, when organizing a mobile patrol, it is essential that it should consist of at least two vehicles. The commander's vehicle must be equipped with means of communication, ensuring contact with the operations center, and other necessary armaments and accessories.

The patrol of the international stabilization forces has the right to inspect persons and vehicles encountered on their way. The other soldiers of the patrol must secure any inspection or pass following the accepted procedures.

In addition to the above-mentioned basic ways of carrying out the mandate tasks, others such as escorting detainees, escorting convicts, escorting transports with humanitarian aid, escorting important people, searching areas and facilities, searching for people, protecting polling stations, and protecting places of religious rites, etc., might be distinguished.

The necessary procedures and ways in which peacekeepers can carry out their mandate tasks are of great importance for the success of an operation. The presented examples of solving crisis situations should be treated as proposed options for effective action, bearing in mind at the same time, that any intervention by peacekeepers in foreign lands may have different nature and the ground. The new challenges faced by soldiers serving in peacekeeping missions require that procedures and modus operandi are updated continuously.

Conclusion

When summarizing and evaluating the achievements of the participants in the mission, it should be emphasized that they have performed and continue to perform their duties with great dedication and commitment. Peacekeeping and related missions offer many

opportunities for those who serve in them. It allows them, among other things, to get to know the culture and customs of other nations, broaden their knowledge and improve skills during the mission; it allows them to understand better the modern world and the relationships between the people of other nations. It requires an officer to have extraordinary skills, fortitude, and knowledge of applicable procedures and international law. It encourages reflection and gives a sense of belonging to the international community.

This paper does not cover all aspects of peacekeeping missions. However, its reflections are based mainly on source material, recent press releases, and interviews with officials participating in peacekeeping missions, including the authors themselves. It confirms the originality and cognitive value of this work.

Finally, it should be pointed out that “a part of missionary reality” described here is, undoubtedly, still more or less changed over time. Therefore, this significant and interesting research area, which is undoubtedly a peace-building and peace-enforcement operations, ought to be continuously explored and expanded by competent researchers.

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Conflict of interests

All authors declared no conflict of interests.

Author contributions

All authors contributed to the interpretation of results and writing of the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethical statement

The research complies with all national and international ethical requirements.

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Biographical note

Marian Kopczewski – Professor at the Military University of Land Forces in Wrocław – Faculty of Security Studies, where he lectures, popularising modern teaching techniques and leads the process of awarding of degrees in the field of security, emergency management and MA seminars. In the study he focuses on the analysis and evaluation of the possibilities of using information systems in management and teaching, as well as in national and internal security systems, including European and Euro-Atlantic political and military integration processes. He is an author and co-author of over 600 various domestic and foreign publications, including several monographic publications on national security. He manages scientific and research works of national and international range, as part of this study he has promoted 7 PhDs and is a supervisor of a few. He is a member of Polskie Towarzystwo Nauk o Bezpieczeństwie (Polish Society of Security Sciences) and Polskie Towarzystwo Nauk o Obronności (Polish Society of Defence Sciences).

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Misje pokojowe elementem bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego

STRESZCZENIE

Misje pokojowe we współczesnym świecie są nierozdzielnie związane z procesami polityczno-społecznymi zachodzącymi w poszczególnych regionach kuli ziemskiej. Przeglądając się bliżej ponad pięćdziesięcioletniej historii międzynarodowych operacji pokojowych należy stwierdzić, iż w miarę upływu czasu ulegają one ciągłym przeobrażeniom. Zmieniają się ich rodzaje, cele i sposoby realizacji. Dzieje się tak, dlatego,

iz zmienia się środowisko, w którym prowadzone są takie operacje. Ulegają również przekształceniom cele i priorytety społeczności lokalnych oraz międzynarodowych. Permanentnej modyfikacji podlegają także zagrożenia we współczesnym świecie.

Misje pokojowe są prowadzone we wciąż zmieniających się warunkach społecznych, gospodarczych i politycznych. Muszą być elastyczne, aby mogły dostosować się do nowych wyzwań. Sukces nigdy nie jest pewny, ponieważ zadania związane z utrzymaniem pokoju realizowane są w wyjątkowo trudnych warunkach. Powodzenie misji pokojowej zależy od wielu czynników, takich jak skład misji pokojowej (personel wojskowy, policji, pracownicy cywilni), wsparcie logistyczne, powierzone zadania oraz środowisko, w którym działa misja pokojowa.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe, rodzaje misji pokojowych, cele, zadania, procedury

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