

Визначальним питанням щодо ефективності миротворчих місій є можливість ООН використовувати свою організацію з метою раннього попередження конфлікту та виконання державами-учасниками своїх зобов'язань щодо миротворчих операцій. Ключовими питаннями є застосування сили, командування та контроль, підготовка та екіпірування миротворчих сил ООН. У згаданій миротворчій операції в Руанді миротворчі сили ООН не попередили геноцид, причиною чого стали недостатність ресурсів та відсутність політичної волі у провідних держав. В доповіді Кофі Аннана, присвяченій подіям у Руанді, зазначалося, що місія ООН у цій країні не була спланована, концептуально продумана та проінструктована [3]. Це означає, що часткова відповідальність за провал місії та геноцид у Руанді покладеться на представників апарату ООН.

Незважаючи на негативну практику, ООН до теперішнього часу не вирішила проблеми формування миротворчих сил швидкого розгортання. Генеральний Секретар ООН Пан Гі Мун у своїй доповіді на 70 Генеральній Асамблеї ООН запропонував сформувати в межах юрисдикції ООН частини постійної готовності, які будуть здатні оперативно реагувати на загрози міжнародному миру та безпеці. Для вирішення цієї задачі передбачається розробка плану розгортання в різних частинах світу сил швидкого реагування для захисту цивільних осіб протягом 2–3 місяців після рішення Ради Безпеки ООН щодо направлення миротворців. Пріоритетною задачею ООН має стати правомочність застосування військової сили у формі колективних дій міжнародних акторів для підтримання або відновлення міжнародного миру та безпеки, відповідно до рішення Ради Безпеки ООН.

Таким чином, мінімізація миротворчих зусиль ООН у питаннях вирішення міжнародних політичних конфліктів підтверджує необхідність запровадження нових концептуальних ідей щодо реформування системи прийняття рішень у Раді Безпеки ООН.

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NATO-UKRAINE RELATIONS: PERSPECTIVES OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) embodies the transatlantic link that binds Europe and North America in a unique defense and security alliance. NATO's essential and enduring purpose, set out in the Washington Treaty, is to safeguard the freedom and security of all its members by political and military means. To this end, NATO has provided for the collective defense of its members since its foundation in 1949. It has also acted as an essential for consultation on security issues of interest to its members, and as an essential pillar of peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area. With the end of the Cold War, the Alliance took on new fundamental tasks, including building security partnerships with democracies across Europe, through the Caucasus and into Central Asia. In response to changes in the overall security environment, the Alliance has taken on additional responsibilities. These include addressing both instability caused by regional and ethnic conflicts within Europe and threats emanating from beyond the Euro-Atlantic area.

Today, the Alliance is engaged in an increasingly broad range of activities, designed to promote cooperation with many countries outside NATO and to confront proactively the new security challenges of the 21st century, such as those posed by international terrorism and the prolifer-

eration of weapons of mass destruction. In order to remain effective in defending and promoting security in this new and rapidly changing security environment, the Alliance is engaged in an ongoing transformation affecting all aspects of its agenda, with new missions, new members, new capabilities, new partnerships, and new ways of doing business.

One of the keys to the Alliance's durability is its decision-making process based on consensus. This means that all decisions have to be unanimous. As a result, protracted consultations and discussions are often required before an important decision can be taken. Although this system may appear slow and unwieldy to an outside observer, it has two major advantages. Firstly, the sovereignty and independence of each member country is respected. Secondly, when a decision is reached, it has the full backing of all member countries and their commitment to implement it. The most important decision-making body in NATO is the **North Atlantic Council** on which each member country is represented by a permanent representative with the rank of ambassador, supported by a national delegation consisting of diplomatic staff and defense advisers. The Council meets at ambassadorial level at least once a week and usually more frequently. There are also regular meetings of the Council at the level of foreign ministers, defense ministers and, from time to time, heads of state and government. The Council is, first and foremost, a political forum that brings together representatives of all member countries to discuss policy or operational questions. At whatever level it meets, its decisions have the same authority and reflect the views of each government. NATO is headed by the **Secretary General** who is appointed for approximately four years. He or she is a senior international statesman from one of the member countries.

The Secretary General chairs meetings of the North Atlantic Council and other important NATO bodies and helps to build consensus among the member nations. The Alliance is an inter-governmental organization, each member government being responsible to its own parliament. The support of the democratically elected parliamentary representatives for the goals of the Alliance is therefore important. The **NATO Parliamentary Assembly** is the inter-parliamentary forum of NATO member countries, bringing together European and North American legislators to discuss issues of common interest and concern.

The Assembly is completely independent of NATO but constitutes a link between national parliaments and the Alliance that encourages governments to take Alliance concerns into account when framing national legislation. NATO does not have armed forces of its own. Most forces available to NATO remain under full national command and control until they are assigned by the member countries to undertake tasks ranging from collective defense to new missions such as peacekeeping and peace-support. NATO's military structure is a multinational force planning, organization and command system. It provides for joint planning, training, exercising and operations, under the command of NATO's strategic commanders.

The **commander of Allied Command Operations** retained the title «Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR)», responsible for NATO operations world wide and is based in the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) located at Casteau, north of the Belgian city of Mons. This is about 80 km (50 miles) south of NATO's political headquarters in Brussels. Allied Command Transformation (ACT) responsible for transformation and training of NATO forces and it is based in the former Allied Command Atlantic headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia, USA. As the security environment continues to change, the Alliance must transform itself to remain effective. It has to find a new balance between addressing its traditional missions centered on Europe and tackling new global threats. It must also acquire the military capabilities to fulfill its new missions, including the ability to react quickly and flexibly to new challenges. NATO's role in combating terrorism was refined in Prague with the development of a military concept against terrorism, specific military capabilities to implement this new mission, agreement on a Partnership Action Plan against terrorism, and a stated willingness to act in support of the international community. These measures have laid the groundwork for subsequent actions, including taking responsibility for ISAF in Afghanistan and supporting Poland administer a sector in Iraq. Since March 2017, NATO has had 29 members. Until recently, however, the organization's working methods remained largely unchanged from those developed in the early 1950s for an Alliance of 12. To operate effectively in the new strategic environment, member countries recognized the need for greater flexibility and for a reduction of bureaucratic structures. While the nature of the threats faced by member states and the way in which NATO deals with them are changing, the basic tenets of cooperation within the Alliance remain true to the principles of the Washington Treaty. NATO provides a transatlantic political-military framework for managing security challenges, linking European and North American interests as well as balancing those of its individual member countries.

On July 6, 2017 the President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko signed the Law of Ukraine "On amending some laws of Ukraine regarding the foreign policy course of Ukraine". The Law (registered # 6470) was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on June 8, 2017. 276 People's Dep-

ities voted “In favor” of regarded decision. The Law “On National Security of Ukraine” and the Law of Ukraine “On the principles of domestic and foreign policy” were amended in the sphere of Euro-Atlantic integration.

Few people know that NATO rendered assistance to Ukraine in disaster relief operations. Together with NATO Ukraine started a regional project aimed at avoiding and management of emergency situations related to floods and slush flows in Ukrainian Carpathians.

Of course it is only the beginning of cooperation with NATO. These extremely beneficial relations for Ukraine have to be maintained and developed. Ukraine passed to an intensive dialogue with NATO. Now it is as close to NATO membership as never. In the context of developing relations between Ukraine and NATO at the highest level it was adopted a decision on abandonment of the Ukraine’s non-block policy; improvement of the new National Security Strategy of Ukraine by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dd. 5.05.2015 No. 287/2015; comprehensive assessment of the security and defense sectors of Ukraine; improvement of the coordination system of cooperation with NATO; increase efficiency in the preparation and implementation of annual national programs; achieving the maximum level of interoperability between Ukraine and NATO forces; implementation of NATO standards in the military sphere.

Relations between Ukraine and NATO have two main dimensions: political dialogue and practical cooperation. The political dialogue between Ukraine and NATO provides through bilateral contacts at all levels, including inter-parliamentary dimension. NATO-Ukraine Commission is the main mechanism of the deepening this dialogue role. It was established in 1997 according to the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership. Annual National Program of Ukraine-NATO cooperation (ANP) is a key system document of the further development of cooperation with NATO and an important instrument of reforms implementation in Ukraine. It was implemented in 2009 for the first time. The Annual National Program in the framework of NATO-Ukraine Commission for 2017 was approved by the Decree of President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko dd. 08.04.2017 No. 103/2017.

Integration into Euro-Atlantic area with the aim of acquiring membership in North-Atlantic Treaty Organization was determined as one of the priorities of the national interests of Ukraine. Joining NATO Ukraine will solve at least three strategic tasks determining its future: 1) securing of independent statehood; 2) guarantees for democratic development of the country; 3) securing of social maintenance and high living standards for the citizens.

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РЕГІОНАЛЬНИЙ ВИМІР БЕЗПЕКИ В ЗАГАЛЬНІЙ СИСТЕМІ КОЛЕКТИВНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ООН

Міжнародне право, будучи правом всеосяжної безпеки і колективної відповідальності суверенних держав перед людством, передбачає конструктивне співробітництво суб’єктів міжнародного спілкування для вирішення однієї з основних задач: створення та забезпечення функціонування механізму підтримання миру. Інтереси міжнародної безпеки передбачають виключення можливості виникнення будь-яких конфліктів, що супроводжуються порушенням основних принципів міжнародного права. Отже, роль міжнародного права полягає не тільки у підтримці міжнародного миру і безпеки, а й в запобіганні виникненню нових осередків напруженості і збройних конфліктів.

Система загальної міжнародної безпеки включає в себе широкий комплекс політичних і міжнародно-правових засобів забезпечення безпекового стану на універсальному та регіональному рівнях. Серед них, зокрема, мирні засоби вирішення міжнародних суперечок; послуги посередництва; заходи щодо запобігання гонки озброєнь і роззброєння; неприєднання і нейтралітету; заходи довіри. Крім загальної системи міжнародної безпеки, Статут ООН передбачає можливість створення регіональних систем підтримки та забезпечення