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### **Some aspects of UN peacekeeping at the present stage**

Today peacekeeping is one of the main tasks of the United Nations in the world community. Peacekeepers can participate in negotiations between belligerent parties of the conflict and draw attention of the world community to less local problems opening doors for collective actions and for an achievement of peace and safety. The UN formulated four directions: preventive diplomacy of the UN; peacemaking; peacekeeping operations; post-conflict peace-building. These components include humanitarian aspect. Peacekeeping activity of the UN, from preventive diplomacy to reasonable use of force, despite of all the shortcomings, is an effective way in settlement and solution of the conflicts. The United Nations continues to keep the operating role in the Charter. Peacekeeping operations of the UN are an irreplaceable method of peace preservation, relying on semi centennial experience in this area.

**Key words:** UN, peacekeeping, world community, diplomacy.

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### **Қазіргі кезеңдегі әлемдік бейбітшілікті қолдау жолындағы БҰҰ-ның негізгі аспектілері**

Бүгінгі күні БҰҰ ең басты мақсаттарының бірі болып барлық дүниежүзілік қауымдастықта бейбітшілік пен қауіпсіздікті қолдау болып табылады. Достастырушылар қақтығыстың соғысушы тараптары арасындағы келіссөздерге қатысып және дүниежүзілік қауымдастықтың назарын жергілікті мәселелерге аударуға тырысады, осының нәтижесінде бейбітшілік пен қауіпсіздікке жету бойынша ұжымдық әрекеттерге жол ашады. Бүгінгі күні, БҰҰ төрт маңызды компоненттерге негізделеді: БҰҰ сақтандыратын дипломатиясы, бітімгершілік әрекет, бейбітшілікті қолдау бойынша операциялар, қақтығыстан кейінгі бейбітшілікті құру. Осы төрт аспектілерге гуманитарлық аспектіні де қосуға болады.

Сақтандыратын дипломатиядан бастап күшті ақылмен пайдалануға дейін БҰҰ достастырушы қызметі, өзінің барлық кемшіліктеріне қарамастан, қақтығыстарды реттеу мен шешу барысында ықпалды әдіс болып табылады. Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымы Жарғыда әрекетті рөлін сақтауды жалғастырып келеді. Осы саладағы жарты жылдық тәжірибеге негізделген БҰҰ бейбітшілікті қолдау мен сақтау бойынша операциялары бейбітшілікті қолдау мен сақтаудың таптырмайтын әдісі болып табылады.

**Түйін сөздер:** БҰҰ, бейбітшілік қолдау, дүниежүзілік қауымдастық, дипломатия.

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### **Некоторые аспекты миротворческой деятельности ООН на современном этапе**

Одной из главных задач ООН на сегодняшний день является поддержание мира и безопасности во всем мировом сообществе. Миротворцы могут участвовать в переговорах между воюющими сторонами конфликта и привлекать внимание мирового сообщества к менее локальным проблемам, тем самым, открывая двери для коллективных действий по достижению мира и безопасности. На сегодняшний день ООН опирается на четыре важные компонента: превентивная дипломатия ООН, миротворчество, операции по поддержанию мира, постконфликтное миростроительство. К этим четырём аспектам можно добавить гуманитарный аспект.

Миротворческая деятельность ООН, от превентивной дипломатии до разумного применения силы, не смотря на все свои недостатки является действенным способом в урегулировании и решении конфликтов. Организация Объединенных Наций продолжает сохранять действующую роль в Уставе. Операции ООН по поддержанию мира, опирающиеся на полувековой опыт в этой области, являются незаменимым методом сохранения мира.

**Ключевые слова:** ООН, миротворческая деятельность, мировое сообщество, дипломатия.

### **SOME ASPECTS OF UN PEACEKEEPING AT THE PRESENT STAGE**

Today peacekeeping is one of the main tasks of the United Nations in the world community. According to the Charter of the UN member – states have to solve the conflicts by peaceful means and abstain from use of military force against other states.

Operations of the United Nations as the main way of conflict situations have universal character. It strengthens their legitimacy. Peacekeepers can participate in negotiations between belligerent parties of the conflict and draw attention of the world community to less local problems opening doors for collective actions and for an achievement of peace and safety.

Certain prerequisites are necessary for success of operations. Prerequisites include aspiration of belligerent parties of the conflict, definite purpose and tasks, political and economic support of the world community, providing the human resources necessary for the solution of the conflicts.

Such support can demand a contribution from non-state participants. «The Arab Spring» showed as civil disorders and discontent can be used in interests of various political forces.

Historians established existence of the inverse relationship between expansion of peacekeepers and military losses: the wider scale of peacekeeping operations, the less military losses, and both in short-term and in long-term plans. This conclusion was drawn in two researches by scientists of university of British Columbia and specialists of Rand Corporation [1]. Researchers of this corporation considered eight complete operations of the UN peacekeeping activity: in the Belgian Congo, Namibia, El Salvador, Cambodia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and East Timor. The analysis which is carried out by them allowed to draw a conclusion that two third of these operations were «successful».

Besides, the UN provides an optimum institutional framework for all missions in area of the state construction thanks to rather low cost intensity, high efficiency and high degree of the international legality of the UN operations. Also operations are very effective tool of the direction of post-conflict societies towards achievement of a lasting peace and democratic board and the most effective form of the international intervention from all nowadays known.

Some factors have impact on success of any operations of the UN peacekeeping and safety. Firstly, detailed analysis of a problem: the

reasons, factors which generated this problem. Secondly, the world between the conflicting parties has to be established. Thirdly, the parties which participate in the conflict have to stop military operations and provide the UN to solve a problem. Besides, the parties have to give the consent to expansion of mission of the UN.

For this purpose time is necessary for installation of the world and creation of institutes for the solution of conflict situations.

Throughout all existence of organization, the United Nations plays an important role in peacekeeping and in prevention of the international crises and also in settlement of the conflicts.

But today, in the context of globalization, there have been changes in the field of international security. All world community faced with so-called «new threats» [2]: international terrorism, distribution of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear terrorism, long nature of internal armed conflicts. These threats undermine stability and safety of the certain countries, regions and all world community.

The nature of conflict has changed. The conflicts have long character, interstate character. It is civil conflicts between groups of the population which differ from each other on such signs as race, an ethnic origin, religion, culture.

The leading countries appealed to the UN Secretary – General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to write recommendations about strengthening role of the UN in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping of all world community during an extraordinary meeting of the UN Security Council in 1992.

The Secretary – General B. Boutros-Ghali made a number of proposals in the report «Agenda for Peace: Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping»[3] in 1992.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali mentioned new aspects of peacemaking of the UN:

1. Expansion of operations of the UN in the territory of that country where the conflict is planned (prior to military operations).

2. Creation of special military units and their application if there is a question of need ceasefire that is beyond mission for peacekeeping.

3. Active participation of the regional organizations for collective peacekeeping and safety of the world community.

As a result, after an extraordinary meeting of the UN Security Council, the General Assembly of the Organization handed to Boutros-Ghali the open mandate for implementation of preventive diplomacy and strengthening role of the UN in settlement of the international crises.

Four directions were formulated:

1. Preventive diplomacy of the UN.
2. Peacemaking.
3. Peacekeeping operations.
4. Post-conflict peace-building.

Preventive diplomacy is action to prevent disputes from arising between parties, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts and to limit the spread of the latter when they occur. Similar activity includes trust measures – such as systematic exchanges of military missions; identification of the facts for obtaining information and clearing of the confused situations; the early prevention of the negative phenomena, including spontaneous, preventive expansion of forces of the UN and other forces; creation of the demilitarized zones.

Also, preventive diplomacy of the UN proceeds from this not to draw excessive attention of the world community. Because participation of the third parties can complicate permission of conflict situations.

Peacemaking – is one of the main ways of a resolution of conflicts. Peacemaking is action to bring hostile parties to agreement, essentially through such peaceful means as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations. Peacemaking includes interaction, cooperation, support of communications (diplomatic, economic, political) between the states. During existence of the UN, «peacemaking» remained to one of priority activities of the Organization. «Peacemaking» usually is understood as peaceful cooperation, interaction of the parties, destruction of threats. Peacekeeping activity as set of measures for settlement and a resolution of conflicts, includes peaceful means of a resolution of conflicts according to chapter VI of the Charter of the UN, and in certain cases with use of power elements, carried out on the basis of chapter VIII of the Charter of the UN [4].

The persons engaged in peacekeeping activity are called peacekeepers. In 1988 the Nobel committee awarded this award to peacekeeping activity of the UN.

Peace-keeping is a technique that expands the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and the making of peace. Peacekeeping operations (PO) include the military, police and civil personnel which set as the purpose safety and political support and rendering assistance to peace-building at the initial stage. Now forces of peacekeeping are more often developed on purpose not only to ceasefire, but also assistance to political settlement. It assumes attraction of forces for peacekeeping to such activity as collecting the weapon, disarmament

and demobilization of militias, etc. From the passive observer of peacekeeping army turn into the active participant of process of political settlement. Operations of the UN undoubtedly have some unique advantages which any more anybody doesn't have, including universal character of their mandate and a vast experience of the organization of such operations.

Peacekeeping has unique strengths, including legitimacy, burden sharing, and an ability to deploy and sustain troops and police from around the globe, integrating them with civilian peacekeepers to advance multidimensional mandates. The UN Peacekeepers provide security and the political and peacebuilding support to help countries make the difficult, early transition from conflict to peace.

Post-conflict peace-building includes complex aspects of the actions of the UN directed on a strong achievement of peace and safety in the world. Secretary -General of the UN Ban Ki-moon, taking part at a meeting of the UN Security Council on April 16, 2010 declared: «We must take a comprehensive approach. That means addressing the security, political, economic and social dimensions. It means engaging national, bilateral, regional and international actors. And it means coherence, coordination and a common vision...» [5].

Peacebuilding aims to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. It is a complex, long-term process of creating the necessary conditions for sustainable peace. Peacebuilding measures address core issues that effect the functioning of society and the State, and seek to enhance the capacity of the State to effectively and legitimately carry out its core functions.

Today the UN bases on these four important components. Though, it is difficultly to predict nature of the conflicts.

These components include humanitarian aspect.

Peacekeeping operations – is one of ways of assistance to the countries which suffer from the conflicts. Assistance to these countries becomes the purpose, creating conditions of political, economic character. For example, assistance for safety of the population of the clashing countries, encouragement of confidence-building measures, elections, establishment of legitimate authority, economic and social development of the country.

Negotiations is the basic principle in peacekeeping activity of the UN, which consists in the presence of the United Nations in the conflict

countries in order to solve international crises by the peaceful way.

UN Peacekeeping is guided by three basic principles:

Consent of the parties;

Impartiality;

Non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate.

It should be noted that operations of the UN on peacekeeping are carried out with the consent of warring parties and provide expansion of peacekeeping forces for providing already signed agreement reached by these parties. However in some cases the Security Council can make the decisions directed to forcing member states to take all necessary measures for achievement of goals.

Compulsory actions of the United Nations were applied several times. For example, events in the Persian Gulf, Somalia, Rwanda, Haiti, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and East Timor. Compulsory operations are not carried out under command of the UN, and any one country or group of the countries. For example, command of the international forces in East Timor was carried out by Australia and authorized by Security Council in 1999. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the multinational forces headed by NATO in 1995 replaced the peacekeeping force of the UN. The Security Council authorized the international presence of security forces in Kosovo in June 1999; they acted under the direction of NATO and together with one of peacekeeping missions of the UN – Mission of the UN for temporary administration in Kosovo.

In each case peacekeeping forces have certain tasks. They can carry out supervision over ceasefire; to establish buffer zones; to help the former warring parties to implement peace agreements; to ensure safety on delivery of humanitarian aid; to give help in carrying out demobilization of the former participants of the military conflicts and their return to normal life; to realize programs of mine clearing; to watch elections or to organize their performance; to control observance of human rights.

Operations of the United Nations subdivide into two categories:

1. Mission of a small number of officers (military observers) who watch control of ceasefire between warring parties, withdrawal of troops.

2. Peacekeeping forces of the national contingents which serve as the buffer between conflicting parties.

Today not all countries endure the conflicts and not all countries are involved into them. However the countries have to compare risks and to be

on the alert. Unpreparedness of the countries to take measures for settlement of the conflicts can lead to distribution of the large-scale conflicts and threats not only on regions, but also on all world community. Such problems as harm to environment, the terrorism, a drug trafficking and the weapon can also generate large-scale crises of the whole world.

Peacekeeping operations were widespread in period of «Cold War» when they were used for easing of intensity and settlement of the conflicts between the states by expansion of the unaided or easily armed military contingents made of the military personnel of several countries and operating under command of the UN between armed forces of the former warring parties.

The end of «Cold War» led to radical changes of nature of operations of the United Nations. After crash of «Bipolar System» the United Nations began to perform larger, large-scale and multidimensional operations of the UN.

The Department of peacekeeping operations (DPKO) [6] was created in 1992 for satisfaction of the increased demand for complex peacekeeping operations. DPKO provides political and executive direction to UN Peacekeeping operations around the world and maintains contact with the Security Council, troop and financial contributors, and parties to the conflict in the implementation of Security Council mandates. The Department works to integrate the efforts of UN, governmental and non-governmental entities in the context of peacekeeping operations. DPKO also provides guidance and support on military, police, mine action and other relevant issues to other UN political and peacebuilding missions.

DPKO traces its roots to 1948 with the creation of the first UN peacekeeping operations: UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). Up to the late 1980s, peacekeeping operations were operated through the UN Office of

Special Political Affairs. The official DPKO was formally created in 1992 when Boutros Boutros-Ghali took office as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

There are enormous calls for peacekeeping operations in the modern stage. Over the past few years was noticed a significant increase in demand for peacekeeping operations. The UN had unprecedented difficulties connected with carrying out of new complex and multidimensional missions, expansion of the military and civil personnel and fight against cases of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse among peacekeepers. Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations are called upon not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate the political process, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; support the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law.

The organization continues to provide support for stabilization of the situations which arose after the conclusion of unstable peace agreements and to render assistance in processes of political transition.

In May 2006 DPKO of the UN directed 18 operations towards peace in the most different corners of the planet in which participated nearly 89.000 servicemen, police officers and civil employees. This indicator increased more than by five times in comparison with 2000, in comparison with 2005 – more than by 10.000 people, and since May, 2004 – more than by 22.000 people. The UN takes the second place in the world after the USA in number of the armed forces [7].

Thus, peacekeeping activity of the UN, from preventive diplomacy to reasonable use of force, despite of all the shortcomings, is an effective way in settlement and solution of the conflicts. The United Nations continues to keep the operating role in the Charter. Peacekeeping operations of the UN are an irreplaceable method of peace preservation, relying on semicentennial experience in this area.

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