

*O. Bolhov,*  
*Candidate of Law Sciences,*  
*Senior Lecturer at the Department of Social and Human Sciences,*  
*National Academy of Statistics, Accounting and Auditing*

## **LEGAL ASPECTS OF UNITED NATIONS' PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

Peacekeeping operations of UN have proliferated within the activities of the organization, although such powers are not stipulated in its Charter. The current situation causes a number of practical and theoretical difficulties in the implementation of operations. In practical terms, there are problems of manning, financing and management of such operations caused by the absence of universal agreement on a single mechanism of international law. In theoretical terms, especially important is the relationship between the peacekeeping operations and the system of collective security under the United Nations and their legal basis. The absence of special rules in the Charter of UN governing conduct of peacekeeping operations, during "cold war" caused ideological confrontation, which hindered the sequential statutory confirmation of the mechanism for such operations and caused the need of for-

mation of such regulation for each individual case. Broad debate on the legal nature of peacekeeping operations was launched. Different points of view were expressed. Western lawyers, first of all, emphasized the difference between peacekeeping operations and specified in Chapter VII of the Charter of UN actions on threats to peace, breaches of peace and acts of aggression. The basis of this position was aspiration to limit the impact of the UN Security Council, which could use veto and put the main responsibility for the peacekeeping operations to the UN General Assembly and other authorities. In Soviet literature it is repeatedly emphasized that Chapter VII of the Charter of UN provides not only military action, but also preventive and temporary peaceful measures. However, the history of UN indicates constant use of "peacekeeping operations" despite their not statutory nature.