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AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT**

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## PECULIARITIES AND WAYS OF RESOLVING THE MILITARY-POLITICAL CONFLICT

**Nadiia Reznik.** «*Peculiarities and ways of resolving the military-political conflict*». The purpose of the article is to analyse the causes of the war that spread across the entire territory of Ukraine in February 2022. The main purpose of the study is to substantiate the essence of international economic and political conflicts, as well as scientific and theoretical approaches to resolving the political conflict that is the root cause of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

Various methods were used in the research, including the comparative-historical method, the method of source analysis, as well as induction, deduction, synthesis and analysis. This made it possible to gain a deeper understanding of the essence of political and political-economic conflict, as well as to divide political-economic conflicts into conflicts of values, interests, and identification, determining their essential causes.

An armed conflict that turns into a war is the most dangerous form of political conflict, as it causes a transition to destructive actions on the territory of the country, involves the involvement of a large number of participants and significant losses among the military and the civilian population. The historical and modern reality in Ukraine since 2014 is characterized by the presence of political and armed conflicts that arose as a result of serious contradictions that were not resolved within the framework of the post-Soviet system. It is because of this that armed, political, economic and inter-ethnic conflicts became more frequent in the 21st century.

For a long time, domestic science believed that state power and politics were aimed at finding a balance of the interests of seizing natural, energy and human resources, which was supposed to completely eliminate the conflict. However, the authorities of Ukraine did not cope with the invasion of certain territories, which has been going on for more than eight years. The article analyzes the prerequisites and nature of a full-scale invasion of the territory of Ukraine as a political conflict, and suggests key ways to resolve it.

The conclusion states that Ukraine's accession to the EU and NATO is a significant prospect for ensuring future guarantees of peace and protection against further or new invasion of the Russian Federation on our territory.

**Keywords:** political conflict, economic and political conflict, conflict management, Russian-Ukrainian war

**Надія Резнік.** «*Особливості та шляхи вирішення військово-політичного конфлікту*». Метою статті є аналіз причин війни, що у лютому 2022 року охопила всю територію України. Основною метою дослідження є обґрунтування сутності міжнародних економічних і політичних конфліктів, а також науково-теоретичних підходів до вирішення політичного конфлікту, який є першопричиною російсько-української війни.

У дослідженні використовувалися різні методи, зокрема порівняльно-історичний метод, метод джерелознавчого аналізу, а також індукції, дедукції, синтезу та аналізу. Це дозволило глибше зрозуміти сутність політичного та політико-економічного конфлікту, а також розділити політико-економічні конфлікти на конфлікти цінностей, інтересів та ідентифікації, визначивши їх сутнісні причини.

Збройний конфлікт, що пероріс у війну, є найнебезпечнішою формою політичного конфлікту, оскільки зумовлює перехід до руйнівних дій на території країни, передбачає залучення великої кількості учасників і значні втрати серед військових та цивільного населення. Історична та сучасна реальність в Україні з 2014 року характеризується наявністю політичних та збройних конфліктів, які виникли внаслідок серйозних протиріч, що не були вирішені в рамках пострадянської системи. Саме через це у 21 столітті почастишали збройні, політичні, економічні та міжетнічні конфлікти.

Тривалий час вітчизняна наука вважала, що державна влада і політика спрямовані на пошук балансу інтересів захоплення природних, енергетичних і людських ресурсів, що мало б повністю усунути конфліктність. Однак влада України не впоралася із захопленням окремих територій, яке триває вже понад вісім років. У статті проаналізовано передумови та природу повномасштабного вторгнення на територію України як політичного конфлікту, а також запропоновано ключові шляхи його врегулювання.

У висновку зазначається, що вступ України до ЄС і НАТО є вагомим перспективним для забезпечення майбутніх гарантій миру та захисту від подальшого або нового вторгнення російської федерації на нашу територію

**Ключові слова:** політичний конфлікт, економіко-політичний конфлікт, управління конфліктами, російсько-українська війна..

**Introduction.** Every year, the world community is more and more often faced with new, non-traditional forms of wars and conflicts, which were the permanent result of the childish stage of international relations. For Ukraine, this issue is extremely relevant, as it is currently facing a number of threats and challenges, the main of which is the resolution of the military-political conflict and the restoration of the country's territorial integrity. Therefore, the search for ways to resolve this conflict is extremely urgent at this stage.

Conflict (from the Latin word «conflictus» - collision) is considered as one of the forms of social interaction, the participants of which can be individual individuals, groups of people, organizations, institutions, societies, countries, states, etc. Both internal (intrastate) and external (interstate) conflicts weaken the ability of any country to defend its national interests in the international arena. They can be used as a tool of pressure on the state leadership, forcing it to make unfavorable decisions. The problem of conflicting international relations in the modern globalized world is extremely relevant and occupies an important place in modern socio-

humanitarian science. This includes the issue of the armed conflict on the territory of Ukraine, the constructive solution of which is of great practical importance both for Europe and the whole world.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** It is known that the scientific understanding of conflict begins with the early formation of philosophical thinking and the development of fundamental concepts of conflict theory in the 1950s and 1960s. The analysis of scientific research in the field of philosophy, sociology, political science, and psychology shows that the theoretical, methodological and practical foundations of modern conflict theory are based on the achievements of the founders of the leading sociological and psychological theories of conflicts (M. Deutsch, K. Levin, D. Mead, K. Rogers, K. Horney) and others. It was these thinkers and scientists who initiated the process of institutionalization of modern conflictology, which studies conflicts at the micro-, meso-, macro-, and mega-levels [1; 2].

In the modern world, conflicts attract the attention of representatives of various fields of science (philosophy, sociology, conflict studies, political science, psychology, history,

jurisprudence, military science, cultural studies, ethnology, pedagogy, and others). Analyzing the historical stages of studying this issue, it should be noted that one of the first researchers who paid attention to this topic were R. Dahrendorf, L. Koser, G. Simmel and P. Sorokin. They studied the functions and mechanisms of conflict regulation and developed a functional theory of conflict.

In Ukraine, the phenomenon of military-political conflict is studied in the works of researchers V. Bezruchenko, O. Batrymenko, I. Izhnin, and S. Syroy. G. Perepelitsa considered this issue quite thoroughly, analyzing the essence of the military-political conflict.

Unfortunately, a deep understanding of the specifics of the armed conflict on the territory of Ukraine and the methods of its settlement has not been properly developed.

**The formulation of the goals of the article.** Various methods were used in the research, including the comparative-historical method, the method of source analysis, as well as induction, deduction, synthesis and analysis. This made it possible to gain a deeper understanding of the essence of political and political-economic conflict, as well as to divide political-economic conflicts into conflicts of values, interests, and identification, determining their essential causes.

**Presentation of the main results.** Military-political conflicts are one of the most widespread and dangerous social conflicts of our time. Various aspects of the occurrence, dynamics, solution and prerequisites for the prevention of armed conflicts in certain states and regions are the subject of numerous studies, which are an integral part of modern science.

According to I. Artsybasov's research, an armed conflict is «specific social relations formed between its subjects in the process of waging an armed struggle, which can take the form of a war, an international armed conflict, or an armed conflict of an international nature».

As E. Smith points out, «armed conflicts are open confrontations with the use of

weapons between two or more parties controlled from the center, which continues continuously for a certain time in the dispute for control over the territory and its management». E. Smith's definition refers primarily to conflicts in which territorial contradictions are resolved, but the emphasis in it, as in I. Artsybasov's definition, is on armed struggle, the use of weapons.

Armed struggle can be a means of solving various social conflicts, such as economic, religious, ideological, etc.

In armed political conflicts, armed confrontation is the main means of achieving the goals of the parties in the sphere of political power. This, in turn, gives them the opportunity to realize their own interests with the help of a set of spiritual and informational, economic, normative and legal and power resources. Thus, the general subject of armed political conflict is political power as «the real ability of some people to exercise their will in relation to others with the help of legal and political norms».

Unlike other technologies of conflict management, the goal of settling military-political conflicts is to minimize damage and negative consequences for each of the warring parties, thanks to which the conflict itself becomes more productive. Basically, the settlement of the military-political conflict from the point of view of management theory is a process of purposeful influence on the conflicting parties with the aim of achieving a productive and agreed result.

The plan of practical actions for settlement includes a list of methods that must be effective and correspond to the nature of the military-political conflict. Based on the last requirement, some scientists divide these methods into two main groups: political and armed. In international practice, it is customary to call them civil and military elements.

In 1975, E. Mack, a British international scientist, came to an important conclusion: in most of the modern conflicts known to him, powerful countries were not defeated militarily, but were defeated in a political



sense, because they could not impose their will on the opponent. The political victory of the Polish army consisted in the fact that by using mainly partisan methods of conducting military operations, it managed to use up the will of the whole nation to prolong the war and achieve its goals. Ukraine's current challenges in asymmetric resistance have two dimensions. In an external sense, we must find a supporter and not succumb to the imposition of an external, surely destructive for our depravity, the political will of a slave. And in the internal dimension - to ensure the dominance of our political will in problematic regions, not allowing them to exhaust us economically and politically.

Conflicts lead to heavy and inevitable losses for all parties. Politics often uses

forceful methods of struggle, which do not give the desired result. Most often, there is a combination of political goals of a socio-political, economic, diplomatic, informational, military direction.

Experts believe that the greatest global and regional threat is the presence of nuclear weapons in various countries of the world, which could lead to the beginning of the Third World War with the use of weapons of mass destruction: nuclear, chemical, biological (bacteriological), seismic and psychotropic. The military potential of the countries of the world is given in the table. 1 where the leaders in terms of the number of nuclear warheads and weapons are: the USA, russia, China and India.

Table 1 – Countries with the world's strongest armies as of 2022\*

Country	Active troops, people.	Defense budget, \$ million	Number of nuclear warheads	Tanks, units	Navy, in tons	Airplanes, units
USA	1400000	577	3708	8800	3415893	13892
russia	766000	60	4489	12556	845730	3429
China	2333000	145	410	4950	708086	2860
India	1325000	38	164	4614	317725	1905
United Kingdom	147000	52	225	227	367850	936
France	203000	40	290	222	319195	1264
South Korea	624000	33	-	2331	178710	1412
Germany	179000	40	-	266	242508	663
Japan	247000	42	-	-	413800	1613
Turkey	411000	18	-	2229	148448	1020
Ukraine	800000	989,5	-	1890	25	240

Source: developed by the author based on research

Settlement of international conflicts takes place under the following conditions:

- the world community realizes that the use of military methods to resolve conflicts is ineffective and dangerous. This facilitates the transition from military actions to political dialogues and strategic communication. States and international organizations prefer negotiations and diplomacy to settle disputes, which reduces the risks of conflict escalation.

- the development of integration processes contributes to the destruction of interstate and interregional barriers. This creates conditions for the formation of unions, associations or state associations that pool their resources and efforts to ensure maximum cooperation. Such associations help reduce the possibility of conflict situations due to closer interaction and joint problem solving.

Thus, the key conditions for the settlement of international conflicts are the transition to political negotiations and strategic communication, as well as the strengthening of integration processes that contribute to the creation of strong alliances and associations to ensure stability and cooperation.

The conflict that is taking place in Ukraine and has already led to the annexation of Crimea and the failed resistance on the way to the country, in a number of cases, is mistakenly or unilaterally interpreted as exclusively hybrid the epic war between the Russian Federation and Ukraine (the Ukrainian-Polish War). A narrow or one-pointed understanding of the cause of the conflict leads to the fact that the proposed ways of its mediation do not give the expected results.

Since international conflicts include various situations, such as interstate confrontations, crises, revolutions, hybrid wars, terrorism, and global or local conflicts, the current conflict in Ukraine can be described as a protracted international armed conflict of a neocolonial nature. This conflict arose as a result of the escalation of the hybrid war, which began long before 2014. Hybrid aggression on the part of the Kremlin against Ukraine (as well as against other independent states of the former Soviet space) is connected both with the intentions of restoring the USSR and with the aspirations of restoring the Russian Empire within the borders of 1913 [1]. Ukraine's course towards European and Euro-Atlantic integration has become a significant challenge for the Russian Federation, which views the European vector of Ukraine's development as a significant threat to its own geopolitical and neo-colonial interests. Thus, the events in Crimea and the East of Ukraine since the beginning of 2014 give reasons to consider military aggression by Russia as an international armed conflict of the neo-colonial type [1].

That is, Russia views Ukraine as an object of its influence and a key component of post-

Soviet integration processes, with the desire to restore its «ectopic leadership» and strengthen its lost positions in the regions, which she considers to be a good point of influence, as well as to ensure the proper strength in global and European security architecture and cooperation.

Therefore, there is an urgent need for a way to mediate the Ukrainian-Polish military-political conflict. The peace, stability, and prosperity of not only both countries, but also other countries in the region of Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus, and Central Asia will depend on mediating the conflict and trying to resolve it [1].

The settlement of military-political conflicts can be achieved through various mechanisms and strategies, depending on the specific context of the conflict, the interests of the parties involved, and external conditions.

In his book «Great Shakyvnytsia» in 1997, Zbigniew Brzezinski emphasized the importance of Ukraine for the security of the EU and even the world. In it, Professor Brzezinski pointed out that in the current cooperation in the Weimar Triangle (France, Germany and Poland), joined by Ukraine, such a group of states will become the basis of security, without being a threat to Russia and other participants at the same time international arena [16]. In connection with the fact that Ukraine's non-blockade has not been able to guarantee its security and ensure reliable protection of national sovereignty and territorial integrity, the issue is relevant integration of the mutual potential of our country into the existing system of Euro-Atlantic security.

The main ways of settling military-political conflicts are:

### **1. Negotiations and Diplomacy.**

Negotiations are one of the most important tools for achieving a political settlement of conflicts.

– Bilateral negotiations: Direct negotiations between the parties to the conflict without the involvement of third parties.

– Mediation: Involvement of a neutral third party to facilitate the negotiation process (for example, the UN, individual states, international organizations).

– Direct negotiations can be supplemented by preliminary consultations and preparatory meetings to develop an agenda and create an atmosphere of trust.

**2. Peacekeeping Missions.** Peacekeeping missions involve international forces to maintain peace and security in a conflict region.

– UN operations: UN peacekeeping forces enforce peace agreements and prevent a resumption of hostilities.

– Regional peacekeeping missions: For example, missions under the auspices of the African Union or other regional organizations.

**3. Economic Sanctions and Incentives.** Economic measures can be used both to put pressure on the parties to the conflict and to encourage them to make peace.

– Sanctions: Imposing economic sanctions on states or non-state actors involved in the conflict.

– Economic assistance: Provision of economic assistance, investments and resources for the reconstruction of post-conflict regions.

**4. Political Reforms.** Political reforms can help address the root causes of conflict.

– Decentralization of power: Granting greater powers to regional or local authorities.

– Inclusive governance: Ensuring representation of all key groups in political processes and institutions.

– Constitutional changes: Adoption of a new or amended constitution that takes into account the interests of all parties.

**5. Justice and Reconciliation.** Ensuring justice and reconciliation are key to lasting peace.

– International tribunals: Trials of individuals who have committed war crimes or crimes against humanity.

– Truth and Reconciliation Commissions: Investigating past crimes and

human rights violations with the aim of uncovering the truth and promoting reconciliation.

**6. Humanitarian Aid.** Humanitarian efforts are aimed at supporting the civilian population during and after a conflict.

– Provision of humanitarian assistance: Provision of food, water, medical care and shelter to the population.

– Support for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Assistance to people who have been forced to leave their homes due to conflict.

**7. Role of Civil Society.** Civil society can play an important role in reconciliation and reconstruction processes.

– Local NGOs and public organizations: Support for dialogue, mediation and reconciliation at the local level.

– Involvement of citizens: Active involvement of the population in the processes of decision-making and conflict resolution.

**8. International Support.** The international community can contribute to conflict resolution through diplomatic pressure, financial assistance and technical support.

– The role of the UN and other international organizations: Coordination of international efforts to resolve conflicts and support peace processes.

– Bilateral support: Involvement of individual states that can act as mediators or donors.

The settlement of armed and political conflicts is a complex and multifaceted process that requires a comprehensive approach and cooperation between various actors at the international, national and local levels.

**Political compromise** is one of the most effective tools for settling military-political conflicts. It consists in reaching an agreement between conflicting parties through mutual concessions and taking into account the interests of all interested participants. Political compromise is based on the desire for

stability, peace and cooperation, which is especially important in the context of modern international relations.

The main advantages of political compromise are:

**1. Reduction of losses and damage:** A political compromise allows avoiding further human and material losses typical of the continuation of hostilities.

**2. Stability and peace:** Reaching a compromise helps establish long-term stability and peace in the region, which positively affects socio-economic development.

**3. Rebuilding trust:** The process of negotiation and compromise can help restore trust between conflicting parties, which is critical for continued coexistence.

**4. Preservation of international image:** Participants who reach a political compromise demonstrate maturity and responsibility, which positively affects their international image.

Examples of successful political compromises are:

**1. Dayton Accords (1995):** Ended the Bosnian War by creating a complex but functional political system that kept peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**2. Goodfried Treaty (1998):** The signing of an agreement between Great Britain and Ireland on the status of Northern Ireland, which helped to end years of conflict in the region.

But along with the advantages of political compromise, there are also challenges of political compromise, namely:

**1. Difficulty in negotiation:** Finding common ground between opposing parties can be very difficult because of deep differences in their goals and values.

**2. Resistance from radical groups:** Radical groups may perceive compromise as a betrayal and continue with armed actions or terrorism.

**3. The need for concessions:** Political compromise requires concessions from the parties, which are sometimes perceived as a loss of face or weakness.

The main conditions for a successful political compromise are:

**1. Mutual respect and trust:** Without a foundation of trust and respect for each other's interests, it is almost impossible to reach a compromise.

**2. Involvement of neutral mediators:** Neutral mediators, such as the UN or other international organizations, can play an important role in facilitating the negotiation process.

**3. Willingness to make concessions:** The parties must be ready for real concessions and changes in their initial positions.

There are two main models of peace in the Ukrainian-russian military-political conflict - «Autonomization» and «Occupation» [4].

The «Autonomization» model provides for the granting of autonomy to the part of Ukraine that is under Russian control - the creation of the Autonomous Eastern Republic. There can be no language for the expansion of Russia's computer technology. Autonomy provides for the juridical stay of the territory within the structure of Ukraine, and therefore, the extension of the effect of all the laws of Ukraine on this territory. Autonomy foresees its own Parliament and its own Upad on this topic. That is, everything is being built according to the Kryma model, as it is recommended in the Constitution of Ukraine. This also means payment of expenses from the current budget for pensions and salaries to budget officers. This also means the conclusion of a special economic agreement with the Autonomy, where the rules of transportation, the functioning of the infrastructure, and other things are foreseen. However, this also means the absence of national independence in this typology. If the protection of the Ukrainian state is not attached to this tepitopia, that is, if the tepitopia has its own state, then this will mean its exit from the structure of Ukraine. Therefore, Tepitopia is fully under the protection and jurisdiction of the Ukrainian government.

Thus, in this case:

1. Ukraine must control the Ukrainian-Polish cooperation;
2. all Polish eyelashes leave tetopyia;
3. all military equipment is removed from the territory of Ukraine, or, if it is left on the territory of Ukraine, it will be nationalized;
4. all military and illegal formations are created together;
5. Ukraine guarantees amnesty for the actions of former militants, militias, and illegal formations, which did not involve military servicemen of the failed forces of Ukraine and a false intention before the conclusion of the agreement, but only in respect of military actions and only until the moment of conclusion of the agreement. Why are all military actions already qualified as war crimes;
6. pardon will not be sent to unmotivated objects of false purpose, which are pursued, and those guilty of this will be buried;
7. amnesty also does not extend to tepopism and banditry with regard to peaceful purposes, as well as to fraud. This is still being investigated and the culprits are not being punished;
8. russia reports all Ukrainian criminals to Ukraine for investigation of their criminal activities against Ukraine. This process continues until it is fully published.

The «Occupation» model is the adoption of a law on the temporarily occupied territory, which falls under all the sanctions to which the occupied territory currently falls. With this occupied territory, very limited economic relations of Ukraine are possible, but within the framework of a clear Agreement, which is also agreed upon by Ukraine with the majority of the countries that are to enter the territories.

Ideally, the Ukrainian-russian military conflict can be settled through political and diplomatic means.

For this, several key strategies can be used: the strategy of «smart power», the strategy of complex response to current challenges and threats, as well as the strategy of multi-level settlement of armed conflicts [6]. Among them, the main role is played by

the «smart power» strategy, which is based on the combined use of «hard» and «soft» methods, which allows to achieve better results than using any of them separately [2]. Ukraine should implement a «smart power» strategy in order to effectively resist the pressure of the former imperial center and preserve its independence, using both «hard» and «soft» resources. This strategy involves the use of political, legal and diplomatic means of influencing the aggressor country, negotiations and mediation, as well as multilateral and multi-level influence on the course of the armed conflict, including peacekeeping operations and other forms of intervention [3].

Ensuring the integrity of Ukraine is one of the most important tasks of the authorities, especially in the conditions of modern geopolitical challenges and threats. A comprehensive, scientifically based approach is necessary to successfully solve this task for several reasons:

**Diversity of challenges:** modern threats to the integrity of Ukraine are not homogeneous and require diverse strategies and appropriate measures. For example, military aggression, information warfare, economic pressure - all these factors require different methods of countermeasures.

**Constant changes:** the geopolitical situation is constantly changing, and the Ukrainian authorities must be ready to adapt to these changes. Flexibility in solving problems allows you to effectively respond to new challenges and opportunities.

**Optimal use of resources:** an accurate assessment of the situation allows you to avoid the dispersion of efforts and mobilize resources where they are most needed. A science-based approach helps to develop more effective strategies.

**Adequate response to the actions of the aggressor country:** the response to the actions of the aggressor country must be well-founded in order to prevent the escalation of the conflict and maintain international support [2].

In the legal sphere of the post-conflict society, the strengthening of law and order is important for restoring stability and ensuring the development of the country after the conflict. Carrying out reforms in all bodies and power structures is necessary to create an effective and democratic management system that will contribute to the economic and socio-cultural development of the affected regions and the entire country in general.

The protection of human rights and freedoms is a fundamental principle of any democratic society, especially in the post-conflict period, when there is an increased risk of human rights violations. The development of civil society contributes to the strengthening of democracy and increased participation of citizens in decision-making, as well as the restoration of trust between citizens and the authorities.

Harmonization of relations between different regions of the country is necessary to ensure the unity and integrity of the national society. The restoration of the national security system includes the strengthening of the country's defense capabilities and the development of the law enforcement system to ensure the safety of citizens and the protection of state interests.

Therefore, in the legal sphere of the post-conflict society, the implementation of reforms, the protection of human rights and freedoms, the development of civil society, the harmonization of relations between different regions of the country, and the restoration of the national security system are key aspects for the creation of a stable and prosperous society.

In the economic and environmental spheres of post-conflict reconstruction, comprehensive work is needed to ensure stable and sustainable development. Some justifications for the importance of these directions:

**Macroeconomic Stabilization:** Macroeconomic stability is the basis for economic growth and social stability, namely inflation control, budget management,

currency market stabilization and other measures aimed at ensuring economic balance, as well as raising the standard of living of the population.

**Improving economic and environmental conditions:** that is, attracting investments and ensuring sustainable economic growth promotes the development of effective environmental protection mechanisms, the creation of new jobs, which allows for stability for business and investors.

**Infrastructure recovery:** The recovery of transport, energy and social infrastructure is a key step in post-conflict recovery. That contributes not only to the efficient functioning of the economy, but also improves the quality of life of citizens.

In the field of socio-cultural and psychological development, it is necessary to strengthen the system of medical care, education and social security, which will contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding, trust and cooperation, as well as contribute to the restoration of mental health and long-term peaceful coexistence. It is important to ensure optimal conditions for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, their constructive reintegration and the satisfaction of basic needs such as job search, housing and medical assistance. It is necessary to carry out measures for psychological support, social rehabilitation and reintegration into society of former combatants, forced migrants, refugees and civilians who were in the conflict zone. The start of work on reintegration should take place only after the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of a peaceful situation in the affected regions, because only in peaceful conditions is it possible to complete de-occupation, normalize the life of the population, and restore the mental health of refugees and displaced persons.

The crisis in Ukraine requires a comprehensive approach not only by the United States, but by the West as a whole. In the framework of the Western public policy in terms of the political crisis, it is necessary to

monitor authoritative media communications, as well as to search for patient connections in moments of deep conflict the day's propagandistic headlines that flatter society.

It is necessary to emphasize what Zbigniew Brzezinski drew attention to in each of his speeches on the topic of the year: giving the state the opportunity to get out of a permanent conflict in any situation. The overly aggressive steps of the West, which compromise the Kremlin and weaken the Russian government, may have global consequences, according to the president. This is connected with the system of power in the country, where the rich oligarchs, who own huge financial assets, are covered by extremely radical ideologies and have been fighting for them for a long time power with the current president. Therefore, first of all, unofficial negotiations between the USA, EC and Russia are necessary, but without fail with the participation of the Ukrainian authorities, in order to force the Kremlin to stop military actions on the territory of Ukraine. It is also important to allow all Ukrainians to accept the decrees and guarantee their observance, as is the case in all democratic countries [13, p.85].

We believe that the only option for preserving the Ukrainian state is joining the Euro-Atlantic community. NATO, in its program document - the Washington Agreement of 1946, defines a number of clear and transparent provisions, perusal of which will convince an unsuspecting average citizen of the absence of any reservations regarding the rights and security of third countries. The five essential requirements for NATO membership candidates clearly and concisely formulate our desired relationship both in the entire North Atlantic Union and with countries not members of NATO.

Applicants for NATO membership have clear requirements: «The applicant country must comply with the basic principles of the Washington Treaty» [12].

The applicant country is required to:

– it is better to write out inter-day vouchers in the correct way;

– secondly, to demonstrate devotion to the principles of good governance and human rights;

– thirdly, to resolve international conflicts and external territorial disputes in a peaceful manner, including issues of internal jurisdiction in accordance with the principles of the OSCE and with the aim of pursuing the goal renewal of welfare relations;

– fourthly, to establish proper and democratic civilian control over all the failed forces;

– fifth, refrain from threats of force or actions or any method that does not correspond to the purpose of the UN. To promote the development of international and friendly relations by strengthening their free institutions and, thanks to the strengthening of stability and well-being, continue to provide full support and help in the case of the Euro-Atlantic partnership, the program «Partnership of the West» and the development of cooperation with partner countries that are not members of NATO.

It is worth noting that obtaining membership in the EU and NATO is the most effective way to strengthen Ukraine's security. The main problem with such a strategy is that it requires time, which is not available in Ukraine.

Responding to the needs of reforming the political system and economy of Ukraine in the most complete way, such a path can last for decades. Its purpose is that in order to achieve success, Ukraine is the most effective part of the collective security system in the world.

For all these reasons, it is possible that the last week of the year will be maximum. Overcoming this problem may turn out to be too difficult a task. However, keeping the issue of NATO membership on the agenda is fundamentally important for strengthening Ukraine's position.

With the acceptance of the country, the Ukrainian authorities are forced to review the threats facing the country, and to establish what, exactly, is the importance of collective security contributed to the potential

integration of Ukraine into NATO, but nevertheless the prospects for this membership for us remains, although not in the near future.

**Conclusions.** Theoretical developments and accumulated empirical data related to the study of the features of the deployment, course of armed conflicts and exit from them are of great practical importance, as they help to determine the optimal strategies for the approach to conflict resolution and stabilization of the vital activities of Ukrainian society. This knowledge is important for the implementation of the processes of deoccupation and reintegration of the population of the territories affected by the armed conflict.

The integrative approach involves the use of several main strategies:

- 1) «smart power» strategies;
- 2) strategies for comprehensive response to current challenges and threats;
- 3) strategies of multi-level settlement of armed conflicts.

One of the most important among them is the «smart power» strategy, which is focused on long-term results. The use of these strategies makes it possible to strengthen the international pro-Ukrainian coalition, improve state policy, prevent further violence, establish peace, and ensure international and national security.

Also, an important tool in the settlement of military-political conflicts is political compromise. It provides a peaceful way to resolve disputes, preserves human life and promotes long-term stability. Although the

process of reaching a compromise can be difficult and require considerable effort, the results are usually worth the resources and effort.

Therefore, in conclusion, it should be noted that in order to be able to restore the lost topias in the future and to restore its sovereignty, Ukraine needs to invest as much as possible now the country's melons are full, as well as internationally. Convince the entire society and the international community that Donbas and Kym are temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine, from which it will not give up under any circumstances sooner or later I will bring them to the whole structure. It is important that discussions about the recovery of lost tapes should include not only Donbas, but also all the occupied territories of Ukraine. Crimea and other occupied regions must always look out for each other. Unfortunately, Russia is still trying to share information about these groups.

The Ukrainian authorities should ensure the implementation of active holiday work in the pre-emptive areas with the immediate benefit of social and economic impact. It is extremely important that development programs are implemented with the active involvement of European organizations in order to dispel all myths about the EC and NATO, in particular, and the Kyiv authorities in general. Comprehensively help refugees from the occupied territories loyal to Ukraine and those who contribute to the protection of its interests in the eastern-southern periphery. This will mean that Ukraine as a country takes care of its citizens..

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