

National Security as a Component of Global Security: Lessons from Ukraine's Crises

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Abstract

The article exposes new security threats in Europe and worldwide. The attention is paid to Ukraine's national interests to preserve the strategic balance in the current geopolitical environment in the areas of national and international security. It is analyzed the question whether such country as Ukraine should be interested in maintenance of Euro Atlantic organization. The authors present their vision of the international and Ukraine's national security in the 21st century context, analyze new challenges and security threats searching for the reason of collapse of the modern security system. All the research conclusions are based on the national security situation in nowadays Ukraine.

Key-words: *global security, national security, defense system, sovereignty, challenges, Russia-Ukraine conflict, UN, OSCE, NATO*

The global security system of the XXI century, abandoning the classical principles of international law, is in a state of painful search for new scenarios of development. Security scheme of international relations that meet the geopolitical interests of the USSR and the United States implemented the bipolar existence, formed two opposing ideological camps, and two ideologies like opposite-economic schemes. What is the change of bipolarity? Different analytical schools argue about forming a possible scenario of global post-industrial society. We can agree with this view. However, not all countries reach the level of post-industrial in time. Thus, the transition will be quite lengthy and painful.

Countries retain and use the outdated system of international security as other protection schemes humanity has not yet been made. The victim of international aggression for the protection and implementation of national security has to now turn to the current system of protection and use made arrangements. These include: a universal component, which represents the mechanism of the Un; regional component representing security structures each geographical region; and security mechanism of bilateral relations.

National security is a combination of long-term program and targets - military, economic, propaganda, etc., the implementation of which is intended to guarantee the country preserve the sovereignty and national security. Sovereignty and Security in this case are interrelated and interdependent, and the sovereignty provides its entry into the international community and the power is determined the credibility of a sovereign state in the same community.

Consequently, the national interests of Ukraine, enshrined in the relevant legislation, represent the fundamental values and aspirations of the Ukrainian people. National security is based on the principles of independent existence of the Ukrainian state. The main objective is to maintain national security of unitary state, inviolability and territorial integrity, economic development, information security, rights and freedom. Only the North Atlantic Alliance can protect our country today in the situation of war.

The Law of Ukraine „On amendments to some laws of Ukraine concerning the refusal of Ukraine on the implementation of policies of non-alignment” secured position that the main vector of foreign policy of our country is the „integration of Ukraine into European political, economic and legal space for the purpose of membership in the EU and integration Euro-Atlantic security space” and „deepening cooperation with NATO to achieve the criteria required for membership in this organization” [1].

Ukraine’s parliament– the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has resumed the position of future membership of Ukraine in EU and NATO, stated in the Law of Ukraine „On National Security” from 2003. This means: Ukraine rejected the non-aligned status of the state and has made clear efforts to join NATO and the EU. On the main goals and objectives of foreign policy - membership in NATO and the EU is enshrined in a number of public documents: in the law „On amendments to some laws of Ukraine” - renunciation of neutrality (2014), the Military Doctrine of Ukraine in the new edition (2015), national security Strategy of Ukraine (2015), Letter to the President of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2016. The main idea of all these documents is the premise that joining NATO as a strategic goal of Ukraine.

„Ukraine is at war, - said the President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko. - We will improve, extend, deepen up to achieve full NATO membership criteria. Our strategic goal is NATO membership” [2].

Ukraine is a founder and member of the UN organization, the country has suffered military aggression and annexation of territories, asked for the protection of this universal security structure. In 1992 Ukraine appealed to the UN Security Council - sought protection, as Russia announced the return of the Crimean Peninsula, and in 1993 Russia demanded „to give it the city of Sevastopol.”

Russia encroached on the Ukrainian island of Tuzla Spit in 2003. and finally - in 2014 Russia seized the Crimean Peninsula, destroyed all laws and agreements on recognition of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. Also, Russia started the war in eastern Ukraine, trying to tear the territory of two regions (Donetsk and Lugansk regions).

Aggressive actions of Russia – the annexation of Crimea, the outbreak of war in eastern Ukraine, unfortunately, was not condemned by all over the World and the European public. Ukraine remained alone with the aggressor. Ukraine appealed to the UN for assistance – introduce peacekeepers Organization (PSO). However, the mechanism of blue helmets did not work: Russia has blocked this question, because it has a veto. Next, we see the security mechanism in the system at the regional level. For regional scheme Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in this situation, it is necessary to use the peace enforcement or soft power to resolve the conflict. But the OSCE is not capable of doing this.

Assistance could give the European Union because Ukraine and the EU have a common association agreement, which speaks well about of political support. But the EU today has many problems of its own.... In the same time the Council of Europe could support Ukraine in humanitarian operations, medical assistance, rescue and more.

This approach would facilitate the process of economization, increased the effectiveness of the OSCE missions in hot spots of the European continent and Ukraine in particular. Implementation challenges scheme: UN – OSCE / EU –Council of Europe, and in some areas of NATO involvement, could lead to success in overcoming the aggressor. We recall that the OSCE brings together 57 countries in Europe, north America and Asia. OSCE operations include reference to the region of conflict groups of military observers or special military peacekeeping. The main tasks of peacekeeping operations are in control of the cease-fire, withdrawal of troops, the rule of law and order, humanitarian aid and more. Are there effective activities of the OSCE in Ukraine? On this issue there is no positive response.

Ukraine has demonstrated its ability to be an important contributor to stability and security in Europe. This is evidenced by participation in peacekeeping EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the use of aircraft Ukraine to European military and rescue operations and so on.

Analysis of the situation around our country shows that security mechanisms are known effective yesterday, today, to deter and punish aggressor. We see only one protection scheme - the transatlantic collective security mechanism - NATO. However, the North Atlantic Alliance, whose leader is the United States, is not ready to take on the function of protecting Ukraine. If Ukraine does not receive this leverage, we will rely on our own strength, which, unfortunately, cannot compete with the aggressive potential of Russia.

NATO is leading a school security world level. NATO offered Ukraine a new format of cooperation – Program opportunities depth (Enhanced Opportunities Programmer). The program will help build our country's defense system similar to the standards of the Alliance for interoperability Partnerships (Partnership Interoperability Initiative). NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg assured Ukraine that NATO will continue to provide Ukraine the practical and political support to counter the enemy. Members of the Alliance - the leading 28 countries have confirmed that they „support Ukraine's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the rights of Ukraine to determine their own future and foreign policy” [3]. Foreign Minister of Ukraine Pavlo Klimkin said that cooperation between Ukraine and NATO is unique coaching and teaching us, NATO is also studying and becoming stronger [3].

Are these statements a constructive basis? Ukraine has adopted a number of state acts on future membership in EU and NATO [4].

Implementation of all laws provides:

- Repel armed aggression the Russian Federation;
- Ukraine's defense;
- Participation of Ukraine in implementing defense and security policy of the European Union;
- Compliance with the criteria for NATO membership;

- Reforming the armed Forces of Ukraine;
- Improve the system of democratic civilian control over the national defense sector according to EU standards and NATO, etc. [4].

The Head of the Ukraine declared: „NATO membership – the only reliable guarantee of state sovereignty and territorial integrity”. National Security Strategy of Ukraine is intended for 2020, and its main goals are to rescue Ukraine as a sovereign state, a subject of international law.

Today Ukraine has 40 executes contracts for the supply of the army of various means of defense for a total of half a billion dollars. Countries that support our country in the struggle for subjectivity sent to us armored vehicles, unmanned vehicles, surveillance and communication equipment, radars, night vision and more technical equipment.

In September 2016 President of Ukraine has officially appealed to NATO (Brussels) to include Ukraine in the Program for advanced features (Enhanced Opportunities Programmer). Recall that in the framework of the program there are the states, as Sweden, Finland, Australia, Jordan and Georgia. Main idea of program is to achieve compatibility and compliance with NATO standards.

„The concept of informing the public about the Ukraine-NATO cooperation for the period 2017-2020 years” was approved by the President (21 February 2017). The concept aims to support public state policy Euro-Atlantic integration and confidence of citizens of Ukraine to NATO as the central (important) institutions in strengthening international security. The question of NATO membership will be considered national referendum.

State of the NATO Summit Declaration (Warsaw, 8-9 July 2016) approved a comprehensive package of assistance (CRC) Ukraine. The alliance has defined the new status of Ukraine’s relations with NATO - the Status of advanced partner of the North Atlantic Alliance. This program provides the reforms agreed with NATO in the framework of the Strategic Defense Bulletin - Action Plan for the immediate future.

Ukrainian side proposed in response to the Alliance’s use of aircraft „Ruslan” and „Mriya” for strategic transport NATO. In addition, the operation of new transport aircraft production „Antonov” AN-178, which carried out demonstration flights at the international aerospace salon in the Uk, France, the exhibition in the United Arab Emirates and Berlin (Germany).

In June 2016 in Brussels, Ukraine’s Defense Ministry with NATO Agency signed agreement to support the Armed Forces of Ukraine - Ukrainian army to ensure that our technical reduce dependence on Russia. To implement programs with NATO were established joint working groups in different spheres. We know that the implementation of all plans required considerable funds. June 14, 2016 the upper house of Congress of United States approved a bill S.2943, which sets the Pentagon budget for 2017 fiscal year. as a result, the US provided assistance to Ukraine in the amount more of 350 million USD [6].

Among the immediate projects is expected reform of the Defense Ministry of Ukraine, providing armored vehicles, combat engineering kit, increasing multitude of Armed Forces and increase military salaries. System developed trust funds (Eng. - Trust Fund) is a successful implementation of programs attached Alliance. Trust aid scheme has already gained positive experience directing funds to specific tasks. Early successes achieved in this regard in the implementation of the Partnership for Peace - a project for the destruction of anti-personnel mines. NATO has added new Trust Funds [7]:

- Trust Fund to counter improvised explosive devices and mine clearance (restored in 2016).
- Trust Fund to modernize the system of command, control, communications and computerization. - Leading countries: Canada, Germany, United Kingdom.
- Trust Fund Reform of Logistics and standardization. Leading countries: Czech Republic, Netherlands, - Poland.
- Trust Fund of cyber defense. Lead country: Romania. Centre for training specialists in cybersecurity located in Estonia.
- Trust Fund for the retraining. Lead country: Norway.
- Trust Fund of rehabilitation. Lead country: Bulgaria.
- Trust Fund for the Planning and Review Process (PARP).
- The NATO «Science for Peace and Security» (SPS) operates from 2014. Ukraine is the largest beneficiary of SPS program. The program was introduced 49 new events, including 40 multi-year projects, seven short seminars on various scientific studies. a SPS activity in Ukraine covers a wide range of issues: the fight against terrorism, protection against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons, cyber defense, energy security, advanced technology.
- The total planned budget of the Program for 2014-2019 years should reach 15 million Euros. in - conducting the destruction of anti-personnel mines program implements research projects: «3D MINE» and «Face IEDs» (improvised explosive devices). The program NMB implemented measures on the subject of «Women, peace and security 'and border security too.
- The program is capacity building, strengthening civilian control over the armed forces [7].

Thus, the Alliance cooperates and supports Ukraine. However, some analytics unfortunately believe that sovereignty, as well as some territories can be given to the captor, so as not to irritate him. Leading world-class politician Zbignev Brzezinski tells us (Ukraine) „calm down and not to go either in the EU and NATO,” ... „However, the EU and NATO must assure Russia that Ukraine would not take into NATO and the EU”, - he said [8]. In response to „great chess player”, we note that such thoughts suggest historical parallels. We can remind to politician about Poland (remember the three sections of Poland). Recall that Stalin after World War II gave the Poles ethnic Ukrainian territories: Kholm-region, Pidlyaschscha-region, Lemki-region ...What should say a big politician if these territories should be returned?

Or –about Anschluss. Recall in 1938, Austria was given to Hitler in order „not to annoy” him (Anschluss). The next step – first tore apart Czechoslovakia (Munich treaty) and then Great Britain and France allowed Hitler occupied all this country. The allies–strategic partners of Czechoslovakia – Great Britain and France refused to defend it ... As a result of Nazi Germany in the Ukrainian bread (the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact) conquered half the world.

The formula „not to annoy” worked ..., that should remind Mr. Z. Brzezinski.

Our country is fighting ... fighting for themselves, for their independent future, for the future of Europe and literally – for the future of the World. Ukraine today gave its 10,000 fighters. Fighters who laid their lives for the integrity of Europe, for Baltic States, for Slovakia, for other neighbors of Ukraine.

Why Putin’s military machine does not make a lightning armored breakthrough in the West? Where is the guarantee that NATO forces will fight with Russia? it is doubtful. nuclear collision – a disaster for human civilization ... Rather, begin long-term „successful” talks about „withdrawal” and „sorry.” And it’s over shameful peace with the invader...

So, joke with symptoms – can make the entire dead standstill. We finally remember the famous saying W. Churchill. Catch phrase for a joyful conclusion Arthur Neville Chamberlain, who returned from Germany after signing the „Munich” in 1938: „I have brought peace to England!” Winston Churchill, who replaced Neville Chamberlain as prime minister, called naive peacemaker predecessor, who believed that he had found an understanding with Hitler – but by the betrayal of Czechoslovakia. „you were facing the choice between war and shame, – said Winston Churchill. – you chose a shame and ... got the war” [9]. So, do not forget the lessons of history – the great teacher of life. HISTORIA EST MAGiSTRA VITAE (Cicero) [10; 11].

Instead of a conclusion.

Changes on the European continent, aggressive policy of Russia, hostilities Russian military machine as the Ukrainian and Syrian fronts, paradoxically, become useful to the North Atlantic Alliance. Proactive Alliance, forced to change tactics and develop a new strategy, accelerated the formation of the NATO Response Force and their location in Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, etc.

Alliance joined forces with the European Union to new challenges Europe and the World in front of a dangerous situation. So, we can say that the war in Europe prompted the West to active protective actions, sanctions, strengthening its presence in the border countries on the eastern border of the EU.

What is left Ukraine as a result of these events, the events of the war?

While the cons are prevailing the pros., Ukraine has not received a complete protection system. Ukraine thanks for sanctions! Thanks to those who introduced and supported sanctions. But the sanctions do not provide a synergistic effect in the struggle with aggressor.

At the same time seeing some positive shifts in the situation:

- Ukraine, with the support of allied forces became to military overcoming backwardness.
- Ukraine learns to war fight.
- NATO – a global security organization helps our country.
- US support of Ukraine
- Ukraine and Romania are members of V-4.

However, this is not enough in order to resist the aggressor. Particularly acute is the question of inefficiency outdated protection schemes. This backwardness Un discrepancy of the challenges of the XXI century; the weakness of regional security, including the OSCE and other significant advantages provided aggressor. Impunity and permissiveness generate more revanchis, multiply the aggressor forces, creating new challenges of the global / regional security.

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