

Conclusion. The peculiarities of China's foreign policy directly depend on the general perception of the state in international relations, as well as the ideological and ideological paradigm or theoretical school.

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS' ROLE IN RESOLVING THE CONFLICT IN EASTERN UKRAINE

Introduction. The conflict in eastern Ukraine is taking place in modern conditions and affects not only every Ukrainian but the world community as a whole. Many international organizations are interested in resolving this conflict, helping to overcome the crisis through the introduction of certain missions, providing economic, technical, medical and humanitarian assistance.

The policy problem of this study is that there is insufficient involvement of third parties in resolving the conflict in eastern Ukraine. Thus, the international community should pay even more attention to what is happening in Ukraine, respond to requests from the Ukrainian side for assistance in various fields and involve third parties who will provide important material, technical, economic and humanitarian assistance, create certain measures and initiatives. to overcome the crisis, or will develop already established programs and initiatives.

Objectives of the paper are to explore the involvement of international organizations in conflict resolution, to review their functions and views on conflict resolution.

Results of the research: Many international organizations are involved in conflict resolution in eastern Ukraine. For example, the OSCE sent a mission to monitor the situation, maintain dialogue and reduce tensions. The Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) sends reports on the conflict to all member countries.

The OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine is the OSCE Civilian Observer Mission. Its function is to monitor and report on the humanitarian and human rights situation in the conflict zone and in Ukraine. Due to the OSCE efforts, Ukraine and the Russian Federation signed a Memorandum of Understanding at a meeting of the Tripartite Contact Group in early May 2014. It specifies the steps of the Peace Plan of President Petro Poroshenko and Russian President Vladimir Putin. The Memorandum provided that the OSCE SMM would monitor the armistice at the Ukrainian-Russian border. Overall, all activities of SMM are useful for the de-escalation of the conflict, however, it is not peacekeeping, and, unfortunately, its mandate is rather limited [1].

Given the fact that both Ukraine and the Russian Federation are OSCE participating States, and all decisions have to be taken by consensus, the compromise is unlikely. In 2014, the UN, the World Bank Group and the EU established the United Nations Development Program's Peacebuilding and Peacebuilding Program. The essence of the Program is to strengthen public safety, restore the economy in the region, rebuild infrastructure. The UN Security Council focuses on peacekeeping groups in conflict zones. They also impose sanctions against states that violate peace and security in the world. For example, economic sanctions are imposed, diplomatic relations are severed, financial fines are imposed [2].

NATO's involvement is more complicated taking into account confusing past relations between Ukraine and the Alliance. Unfortunately, Ukraine is not a member of NATO, and thus the Alliance cannot provide military support in the form of

military intervention, because it could provoke a military confrontation between Russia and NATO [3].

Thus, NATO's support is limited to the non-military support.

They also provide assistance in the form of exercises, some non-military equipment, and military training by NATO instructors. NATO established 5 special trust funds for Ukraine: 1) command, control and communications, 2) logistics and standardization, 3) cybersecurity and 4) retraining and 5) social adaptation of military men. The organization also actively assist in the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers [3].

The International Committee of the Red Cross focuses on protecting victims of internal conflicts in Ukraine and other countries. The philosophy of the Red Cross Movement comprises universality, humanity, support for the population in armed conflict zones. In Ukraine, they provide drinking water, food and hygiene products, supply heating to homes and restore damaged houses, provide financial assistance to the most vulnerable in cooperation with the Red Cross in Ukraine.

Conclusions: The conflict in eastern Ukraine unfortunately, is far from over. Ukraine is unable to resolve it alone and needs assistance from international organizations. The Ukrainian-Russian military conflict in eastern Ukraine highlights the important role of international organizations, especially in terms of financial support for rebuilding the infrastructure and economy in war-affected zones. Most international organizations offer economic, military and humanitarian assistance. Some focus on monitoring and military training missions.

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THE INFLUENCE OF MARGARET THATCHER'S POLITICAL LEADERSHIP ON UK FOREIGN POLICY

Introduction. British Foreign and domestic policy during Margaret Thatcher's rule is of interest to historians, public figures, and political scientists. "Iron Lady" is a political figure of great authority, popularity, and historical significance. She was a firm and unscrupulous politician who achieved her goals. Her political experience of governing Great Britain for ten years is of great historical significance.

Review of the literature. Many European, American, and British historians have devoted their attention to the historic figure of Margaret Thatcher including L. Zamyatin "Humpbacks and Maggie" [1], V. Deniskina "Political Portrait of M. Thatcher" [2], V. Popov [3], O. Lebedeva "Essays on British Foreign Policy" [4], S. Peregrudov "Thatcher and Thatcherism" [5], S. Peregrudov, A. Terentyev "Iron Lady" [7] and oth.

"Margaret Thatcher: Man and Politician" by V. Popov [6] is a prominent source of information. The writer was a Soviet ambassador to Great Britain during M. Thatcher years. He describes "the Iron Lady" as a figure of a remarkable intelligence and abilities. Biographers K. Ogden [8], R. Lewis [9], D. Kavanagh [10], J. Thierry [11] also published their papers on the topic under consideration. In the book "British Conservative"[12] O'Garman describes the development and formation of conservative ideology.

The objective of the paper is to explore the foreign and domestic policy of Great Britain during the presidency of Margaret Thatcher, as well as to characterize the domestic and foreign policy, and determine the contributions to British policy.

Results of the research. Margaret Thatcher was a great British and international politician. Her political program was pragmatic and conservative. Experts credit Margaret Thatcher for putting the Soviet Union to its knees and ending communism. M. Thatcher's political and ideological interests have drawn considerable attention of the researchers. Thatcherism is implemented in more than 50 countries.

Research on Thatcherism is vast but lacks consensus. There has been a hot debate on the term "Thatcherism" because researchers tend to focus on different