

be sent back at the EU expense. For each returned illegal alien EU will relocate from Turkey a legal one. In addition, Turkey is required to make commitments to reduce the flow of illegal migrants to the EU countries. For this, Turkey will receive 6 billion euros for maintaining the migrants from the Middle East who stay on its territory. Turkey also insists on establishing a free visa travel regime for short-term travels and on accelerating the process of EU negotiations [4].

**Conclusion.** Thus, over the past decade the problem of refugees has become considerably more acute and it has taken on a mass and global nature. The flow of millions of refugees and displaced people has changed drastically. Earlier they were going to the neighboring and front-line States, but now they are moving to the highly developed countries, mainly to Europe. Hosting refugees countries are unable to deal with all of the socio-economic constraints of the refugees on their own. They need the assistance from the international community. Socio-political problems, economic difficulties and the problems of refugees and displaced people are exacerbating tensions within and among states.

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## RUSSIA'S FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

**Introduction.** International life nowadays has become much more complicated and at the same time extremely dynamic. The status of international relations, the

hallmark of which is the growth of interconnectivity and interdependence in the world, has started to play an important role in solving the key problems facing humanity, especially global problems, such as the paramount problem of war and peace [5]. **The objective of the current paper** is to discuss the issues related to the position of Russia in the world, the content of its national interests and the aims and strategies of its foreign policy.

One of the traditional features of Russia is its geographical location. Comparing to Western European countries, Russia was formed in a flat space, which has no natural obstacles for the wide displacement of tribes and peoples into new territories and for hostile attacks on their possession by neighbors [3].

An important feature of the Russian culture is the fact that from the very beginning it was formed as a multinational, multi-ethnic, multi-confessional country.

At the same time, along with the important features inherited by Russia as a participant in international relations from its recent or more distant past, a number of new specific features appeared.

Relations between Ukraine and Russia have always been an important factor in influencing the situation both at the regional level and globally.

Regional leadership allowed Russia to identify itself as an influential geopolitical entity that added Russia's weight in certain negotiating positions with world leaders [1].

Russia's leadership regard Ukraine only as a part of a big game aimed at achieving world leadership. Russia is trying to push Ukraine out of the system of international relations, turning it from the subject to the object in its field of influence and preventing its rapprochement with the EU [4]. In the case of accession Ukraine to the European Union, the EU can become the center of power in the United States in the long run, and the Kremlin does not need a strong rival in the international arena, which has become the cause of Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

Recently, Russia has moved from a tough confrontation to small demonstrative steps. It made small concessions in the form of a demonstrative suspension, but in fact restrictions, the release of three of more than one hundred Ukrainian hostages and an agreement on the breeding of parties on three sites [8]. This allowed Russia to increase the pressure on Ukraine - French Foreign Minister Jean-Marc Ero during his recent visit to Ukraine insisted on the implementation of the Minsk clauses of the Minsk agreements on local elections in the Donbas and the granting of special status [2]. The requirements for security assurances, the restoration of control over the Ukrainian-Russian border and the initiative of Ukraine to strengthen the international presence in the Donbas turned to the background, at least temporarily.

Approaches and mechanisms of the foreign policy game of the Russian Federation encourage Ukraine to respond adequately. First, in spite of existing and possible new attempts by Russia to bring international relations to its own game under its own rules, Ukraine should constantly and persistently remind us of the existing international treaty framework, the neglect of which will lead to the destruction of the system of international relations [6].

At the same time, it should continue to indicate the danger to other countries of the world from Russia's aggressive actions - the annexation of the territory of a sovereign state, interference in internal affairs, uncontrolled supply of weapons by illegal armed groups, unilateral violation of international treaties.

Secondly, in the international arena, Russia introduces its rules, which then uses as international precedents. For example, peacekeeping missions in the conflict zones in the post-Soviet space were partially or entirely composed of representatives of Russia, regardless of its involvement in these conflicts. This precedent has also been transferred to Ukraine, where nearly forty Russian citizens work in the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission [7]. Therefore, there is a danger that, as part of the proposed OSCE police mission in Ukraine, in case of such a decision, peace in the Donbas will be restored by Russian police officers, which is unacceptable.

Thirdly, the Russian leadership, the "super-class" as the main participant in the foreign policy game of Russia, has long been usurping power in its hands, and the gap between them and Russian society is steadily deepening. A vivid example was the low turnout of voters held on September 18, 2016 in parliamentary elections in Russia (officially – 47,88%) [5]. Ukraine should continue delegitimizing the newly elected Russian institutions and focusing on the distrust of the Russian society to the leadership of the country and its criminal against the world and its own people's policies.

**Conclusion.** In addition to military aggression, political pressure and information warfare, Ukraine has faced the challenge of overcoming dependence on Russian energy resources and replacing Russian markets with Ukrainian exports. Moreover Ukraine must rebuild its economy from almost zero because of destroying of Donbas.

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## **HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION**

**Introduction.** Forty million civilians were killed during wars between states and approximately 240 million civilians were murdered by their own governments during the 1900s. More than ever before, civilians are being illegally targeted by governments and rebel groups during armed conflict [6]. So, humanitarian intervention is created and is justified because the international community has a moral duty to protect common humanity and because there is a legal obligation, codified in international law, for states to intervene against large scale human rights abuses.

**The objective of this piece of research** is to discuss and understand the basics of humanitarian intervention.

Humanitarian intervention is a means to prevent or stop a gross violation of human rights in a state, where such state is either incapable or unwilling to protect its own people, or is actively persecuting them. It's not just about using military force but also humanitarian aid and international sanction [6].