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THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MINSK AGREEMENT ON THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN EAST UKRAINE: ARCHETYPICAL APPROACH

Abstract. It was determined that the speech of the Permanent representative of Germany Christoph Heusgen was critical in relation to Russia's actions. In particular, he reminded the Permanent Representative of Russia about the Budapest Memorandum, Moscow violated, and also stated that from the speech of the Russian representative to the United Nations, "one gets the impression that it was not Russia that invaded Ukraine, but Ukraine in Russia".

It has been proven that Leonid Kravchuk, in turn, noted that Ukraine conducted a disengagement of forces in three areas, and also initiated it in four more. Kyiv also outlined a plan for joint steps to implement the Minsk agreements. The document contains clear proposals for ways to end the conflict and is fully consistent with the spirit and letter of the agreements.

It is noted, that Donbas as a territory has been developed thanks to the huge deposits of coal, which have been mined for about 200 years. Today the region is losing its mines. In the Donbas, over the entire history of mining, about a thousand shafts have been dug in 600 mines. The figures are approximate, since coal has been mined in these places for 200 years and many archives burned down in Donetsk during the last war. Before this war, about 250 mines worked in the Donbas; during the war, 150 remained, of which 70 % are located on the territory of the "DNR" and "LNR". As a result of hostilities due to power outages, coal mining enterprises were repeatedly turned off, which led to the shutdown of water-pumping systems, in some cases led to complete flooding of mines. According to the data, to date, sewerage does not work at all in the territories not controlled by Kyiv – from Yenakiieve to Horlivka, in the Pervomaisk district, partly in Donetsk, Makiivka, Shakhtarsk, Toretsk. At the moment, 36 flooded mines are known.

It has been substantiated that the Horlivka, Yenakiieve and Toretsk districts are sharply considered extremely toxic. It is here, for example, that the 2-bis mine is located, which is a closed dilapidated Mykytivskiy mercury mine. Water is being pumped out of the mine – as far as possible with the help of worn-out Soviet pumps. People around are suffering from the consequences of mercury poisoning, 30,000 tons have been received from the mine over the years.

Keywords: implementation of the Minsk agreements, Horlivka, Yenakiieve districts, the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Minsk agreements.

ШОСТА РІЧНИЦЯ ПІДПИСАННЯ МІНСЬКИХ ДОМОВЛЕНОСТЕЙ ЩОДО ПРИПИНЕННЯ БОЙОВИХ ДІЙ НА СХОДІ УКРАЇНИ: АРХЕТИПНИЙ ПІДХІД

Анотація. Визначено, що критичним щодо дій Росії був виступ Постійного представника Німеччини Крістофа Гойсгена. Зокрема, він нагадав Постпреду Росії про Будапештський меморандум, який Москва порушила, а також заявив, що з виступу представника Росії при ООН, “складається враження, що це не Росія вторглася в Україну, а Україна в Росію”.

Зазначено, що Україна провела розведення сил на трьох дільницях, а також ініціювала його ще на чотирьох. Київ також прописав план спільних кроків з виконання Мінських угод. Документ містить чіткі пропозиції спрямовані на припинення конфлікту та цілком відповідає духу і букві угод.

Відмічено, що Донбас як територія отримав розвиток завдяки величезним покладам вугілля протягом близько 200 років. Нині регіон позбавляється своїх шахт. У Донбасі за всю історію існування гірничої справи близько тисячі гірських стовбурів на 600 шахтах. Цифри приблизні, оскільки багато архівів згоріли в Донецьку ще за часів Другої Світової війни. До 2013–2014 рр. на Донбасі працювало близько 250 шахт, у ході війни залишилося 150, з яких 70 % знаходиться на території “ДНР” і “ЛНР”. В результаті бойових дій через перебої з електропостачанням неодноразово відключалися вугледобувні підприємства, що призводило до зупинки систем водовідкачування, а в ряді випадків — і до повного затоплення шахт. Згідно з даними, на сьогодні повністю не працює водовідведення на непідконтрольних територіях — від Єнакієве до Горлівки, в районі Первомайська, частково в Донецьку, Макіївці, Шахтарську, Торезькому. На сьогодні відомо про 36 підтоплених шахт.

Обґрунтовано, що райони Горлівки, Єнакієвого і Торезький вважаються вкрай токсичними. Саме тут знаходиться шахта 2-біс, яка являє собою закритий напівзруйнований ртутний Микитівський рудник. Відкачування води з шахти йде, наскільки це можливо, за допомогою зношених ще радянських насосів. Люди навколо страждають від наслідків отруєння ртуттю, з рудника за всі ці роки її дістали 30 тис. т.

Ключові слова: виконання Мінських угод, райони Горлівки, Єнакієвого, шоста річниця підписання Мінських домовленостей.

ШЕСТАЯ ГОДОВЩИНА ПОДПИСАНИЯ МИНСКИХ ДОГОВОРЕННОСТЕЙ О ПРЕКРАЩЕНИИ БОЕВЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЙ НА ВОСТОКЕ УКРАИНЫ: АРХЕТИПИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД

Аннотация. Определено, что критическим в отношении действий России было выступление Постоянного представителя Германии Кристофа Гойсге-

на. В частности, он напомнил Постпреду России о Будапештском меморандуме, который Москва нарушила, а также заявил, что из выступления представителя России при ООН, “складывается впечатление, что это не Россия вторглась в Украину, а Украина в Россию”.

В свою очередь, отмечено, что Украина провела разведение сил на трех участках, а также инициировала его еще на четырех. Киев также прописал план совместных шагов по выполнению Минских соглашений. Документ содержит четкие предложения направленные на прекращение конфликта и полностью соответствует духу и букве соглашений.

Отмечено, что Донбасс как территория получил развитие благодаря огромным залежам угля, который добывали на протяжении около 200 лет. Сегодня регион лишается своих шахт. В Донбассе за всю историю существования горного дела прорыли около тысячи горных стволов на 600 шахтах. Цифры приблизительные, поскольку много архивов сгорели в Донецке еще во время Второй мировой войны. Перед нынешней войной на Донбассе работало около 250 шахт, в ходе войны осталось 150, из которых 70 % находится на территории “ДНР” и “ЛНР”. В результате боевых действий из-за перебоев с электроснабжением неоднократно отключались угледобывающие предприятия, что приводило к остановке водооткачивающих систем, а в ряде случаев и к полному затоплению шахт. Согласно данным, на сегодняшний день полностью не работает водоотведение на неподконтрольных территориях — от Енакиево до Горловки, в районе Первомайска, частично в Донецке, Макеевке, Шахтерске, Торецкое. На данный момент известно о 36 затопленных шахтах.

Обосновано, что районы Горловки, Енакиево считаются крайне токсичными. Именно здесь, например, находится шахта 2-бис, которая представляет собой закрытый полуразрушенный ртутный Никитовский рудник. Откачка воды из шахты идет, насколько это возможно, с помощью изношенных еще советских насосов. Люди вокруг страдают от последствий отравления ртутью, с рудника за все эти годы ее получили 30 тыс. т.

Ключевые слова: выполнение Минских соглашений, районы Горловки, Енакиево, шестая годовщина подписания Минских договоренностей.

Formulation of the problem. On the eve of the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Minsk agreements on the cessation of hostilities in east Ukraine, the United Nations Security Council convened at Russia's request. For the third time, the Permanent Mission of Russia to the United Nations, on the eve of the next anniversary of the signing of the

Minsk agreements, convened a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to review the status of implementation of the agreements reached. The position of Ukraine to the members of the Security Council was presented by the Chairman of the Ukrainian delegation to the Trilateral Contact Group Leonid Kravchuk.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Research problematics of the war in the East of Ukraine, in an interdisciplinary dimension, engaged in many domestic and international experts.

Purpose of the article: to substantiate the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Minsk agreements on the cessation of hostilities in the east of Ukraine, taking into account the archetypal foundations.

Exposition of the main material. A significant part of the speeches concerned the deterioration of the situation in the temporarily uncontrolled territories, the increase in the number of shelling and losses. Representatives of the United States, Germany and France called the Russian Federation the real culprit for the hostilities in east Ukraine. Most representatives of the member states of the Security Council also expressed their support for Ukraine, its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The speech of the Permanent Representative of Germany Christoph Heussen was also critical in relation to Russia's actions. In particular, he reminded the Permanent Representative of Russia about the Budapest Memorandum, Moscow violated, and also stated that from the speech of the Russian representative to the United Nations, "one gets the impression that it was not Russia that invaded Ukraine, but Ukraine that invaded Russia".

Leonid Kravchuk, in turn, noted that Ukraine conducted a disengagement of forces in three areas, and also initiated it in four more. Kyiv also outlined a plan for joint steps to implement the Minsk agreements. The document

contains clear proposals for ways to end the conflict and is fully consistent with the spirit and letter of the agreements.

Ukraine also approved a framework agreement on mine action and finalized the demining plan at 19 agreed sites. However, the Russian side, under various pretexts, refuses to complete the work on demining, as well as on four new areas for the separation of forces.

"Today no one can be fooled by Russia's attempts to convince the international community that there are no Russian troops, weapons or mercenaries in Ukraine. After all, in fact, the Russian Federation has turned separate areas of Donetsk and Lugansk regions, as well as Crimea into its large military outpost", concluded Leonid Kravchuk [1].

During the public discussion of the draft National Economic Strategy – 2030 on the topic "Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine" on 12 of February, in Kyiv it was announced that the losses of Ukraine due to the occupation by Russia of part of the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions have already amounted to 375 billion. UAH excluding the value of assets located there ... In addition, according to estimates of the Vienna International Institute, the cost of restoration of Donetsk and Luhansk regions is estimated at more than \$ 21 billion [2].

The head of the Ukrainian delegation to the Tripartite Contact Group Leonid Kravchuk, during a meeting of the United Nations Security Council, noted that Donbas was on the verge of an environmental disaster. And not only due to air and soil pollution, explosions of ammunition and mines,

but also as a result of radioactive emissions [3].

Donbas as a territory has been developed thanks to the huge deposits of coal, which have been mined for about 200 years. Today the region is losing its mines. In the Donbas, over the entire history of mining, about a thousand shafts have been dug in 600 mines. The figures are approximate, since coal has been mined in these places for 200 years and many archives burned down in Donetsk during the last war. Before this war, about 250 mines worked in the Donbas; during the war, 150 remained, of which 70 % are located on the territory of the “DNR” and “LNR”. As a result of hostilities due to power outages, coal mining enterprises were repeatedly turned off, which led to the shutdown of water-pumping systems, in some cases led to complete flooding of mines. According to the data, to date, sewerage does not work at all in the territories not controlled by Kyiv — from Yenakiieve to Horlivka, in the Pervomaisk district, partly in Donetsk, Makiivka, Shakhtarsk, Toretsk. At the moment, 36 flooded mines are known [4; 5].

From 1 of July 2017 on the electricity turned off the pumps of two mines — “Yenakiieve” and “Poltava” (Yenakiieve) — and start planning to fill with water — the so-called “wet” conservation. These mines are out of the war zone and are being closed during the ongoing restructuring. Wet conservation will inevitably lead to a rise in water at the neighboring Yunyi Kommunar” mine.

(“Yunkom” “v.n.p. of Bunge, formerly Yunokommunarivsk), where almost three years ago (from the spring

of 2018) the occupation administration stopped pumping out groundwater. And this mine is also flooded. At the Yunkom mine, in 1979, a single “Industrial” underground nuclear explosion with a capacity of 300 kilotons in order to deprive the dangerous Soyuz mine of mine gas. It was assumed that the cracking of rocks caused by a powerful nuclear explosion would lead to degassing of the mine and it would be safer for miners to work. The experiment was not successful, but at a depth of about kilometer, a capsule with walls melted to the glass was formed, if there is a lot of water with radioactive strontium and cesium on it. and more recently, this object was relatively reliably buried. If it is filled with water, it will creep over the entire horizon and get into at least to the Siverskyi Donets. Which will lead to the fact that people will not be able to live in the region for ten years.

that the Horlivka, Yenakiieve and Toretsk districts are sharply considered extremely toxic. It is here, for example, that the 2-bis mine is located, which is a closed dilapidated Mykytivskyi mercury mine. Water is being pumped out of the mine — as far as possible with the help of worn-out Soviet pumps. People around are suffering from the consequences of mercury poisoning, 30,000 tons have been received from the mine over the years. In the situation with the 2-bis mine this threatens an irreparable environmental disaster for the entire region. And it’s not just the waste of mercury mining — mine workings are going just under the channel “Siverskyi Donets — Donbas”, which supplies drinking water to millions of people from Horlivka to Mariupol. If the canal “fails”, water will be com-

pletely deprived in the “DNR” and in the Ukrainian south and west of the oblast Donetska [3]. But the flooding of ordinary mines, although it will not lead to such fatal consequences, is no less dangerous for the environment. A significant hazard is mine methane, which will rise to the surface when the mine workings are flooded along steep seams, and this is a real danger of gas accumulation in industrial and household premises and possible bursting. In addition to gas, mine waters also carry salt. They are very saline, as a result of their emergence on the surface of saline all underground water horizons, the water in the wells becomes unfit for drinking. Saline and waterlogged soil. And instead of wheat fields and orchards, in 2–3 years, saline deserts and swamps will be unsuitable for economic use at the place where the waters come to the surface. In addition, the rise in mine waters also causes landslides [4].

Conclusion. In conclusion, we note that the United Nations also draws attention to the catastrophic state of the health care system and the spread of epidemics and diseases among the population of Donbas. The number of cases of antibiotic-resistant tuberculosis, HIV, polio and COVID is also on the rise. HIV incidence rates among pregnant women in the conflict zone are much higher than the national average. The states do not have enough funds for environmental and humanitarian operations in the east of Ukraine, and the international community almost rarely remembers the fate of the inhabitants of this country.

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