

THE UNITED NATIONS REFORM: THE PERSPECTIVES AND THE MODERN CHALLENGES

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There are 252 countries in the world that each day have their own pace of development, no matter in what vector their economy and foreign policy are moving. The realities of things are such that the actions of the great countries can influence developments in a global context. The processes of globalization and regionalization are intensifying day by day and leave a mark in the history of each country.

If every state in the world acted on the postulates of the school of classical realism, relying solely on its own national interests, forgetting the rules of international law, then it already looked like the anarchy of international relations of the pre-Westphalian and Westphalian era. In the twentieth century, the mechanism and rules for the interaction of states as participants in international relations were elaborated, taking into account the sad experience of the two world wars and the practice of using US nuclear weapons in Japan. The United Nations (UN) is a modern and recognized actor in international relations and an active instrument of conflict resolution in the world. The UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945 in San Francisco [1]. Chapter III: Bodies, Article 7, paragraph 1 states: «The following are the principal organs of the United Nations: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social

Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat» [2].

For peace and security in the world, the UN Security Council takes the lead. It consists of 15 members, 5 of them permanent and 10 non-permanent, elected for two years [3]. Permanent members include: the Russian Federation, the United States, France, the United Kingdom and China.

One of the current challenges of the UN is to reform the internal decision-making system of the organization, and at the same time the UN Security Council, based on the following main reasons: the complication of international relations in the modern world and the development of scientific and technological progress. Many say that the organization is more responsive to crises than preventing them. The main body of the United Nations - the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is increasingly criticized by international leaders. According to them, the problem lies not only with the number of permanent and non-permanent members, but also as a solution to the UN Security Council's armed conflicts in the world. Major global players such as the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia and China have increasingly expressed the need to reform the main peacekeeping organization and the composition of the Security Council, but each has their own opinion and a club of supporters and opponents.

We offer to look at the offers and interests of the leading countries in the world. Provisionally, the initiator countries can be divided into two groups: 1) Uniting for consensus countries (Italy, Canada, Argentina, Pakistan, Costa Rica, Colombia, Malta, Mexico, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Spain). Expansion of non-permanent members of the UN Security Council and 2) G4 countries (Germany, Japan, Brazil, India), which support the increase in the number of permanent members. As for the countries that are currently permanent members of the UN Security Council, they have their own interests in reforming.

On September 18, 2017, US President Donald Trump said at the UN Reform Forum: «In the past few years, the UN has not been able to reach its full potential with bureaucracy and failures, the regular UN budget has grown by 140%, and staff in The United Nations has doubled, but we do not see a result that would be in tune with such investments ...» [4]. The United States of America will be ranked first in UN funding. Washington pays 28.47% annually [5] for UN peacekeeping operations, with a total budget of \$ 7.3 billion, and 22 percent of current expenditures of € 5.4 billion. Yes, the US is talking about UN reform, but in doing so it deviates from the Security Council issue. It looks like this: “We support the need to reform the entire United Nations without affecting the UN Security Council, but if they still draw attention to the UN Security Council, the reform will have additional conditions for the adoption of the state: the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. , respect for human rights and freedoms, democratic political regime ” [4].

China is strongly opposed to accepting Japan as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, arguing that Japan refuses to acknowledge its historical mistakes. The PRC says that Japanese politics, which was carried out for the militaristic legacy of Japan, is a major historical problem. Therefore, China sees Japan in the UN Security Council only if it acknowledges its mistakes.

Russia very clearly lobbies for its own interests in the UN Security Council. First of all, when reforming permanent members of the UN Security Council, it doesn't want to allow the veto to be weakened. Because, as the number of members grows, the leading UN body will lose its effectiveness and efficiency in the world. Secondly, Russia now holds a special place in the Security Council, which it inherited from the USSR. But when it comes to the financial performance of this country, it is no longer very relevant to this status. Russia needs to maintain its control, given that in the modern world, it already has a weakening in the form of sanctions. On October 5, 2018, President of the

Russian Federation Vladimir Putin supported India's entry into the permanent membership of the UN Security Council [6]. If we analyze the UN's documentation on draft resolutions not adopted as a result of voting by permanent members, we can see who and with whom the veto is exercised. Russia always speaks with China, the USA with France and Great Britain, but if India will be a permanent member, it can be said that Russia receives an ally.

France and the UK oppose the expansion of permanent members and Germany's accession to the UN Security Council. In this case, Germany will again talk about another place in the form of the EU. At the same time, as German Foreign Minister Freiko Meuse says: "Germany is taking on more and more responsibility in dealing with international problems and at the same time is meeting the growing expectations of the international community. Germany is the second world country in terms of the amount of money allocated for humanitarian needs" [7].

On the issue of Ukraine in the UN Security Council, they recently proposed to remove the veto, because the main subject of illegal actions has the power to influence the decisions and actions of countries.

Going to the conclusions of this question, we can come to the following conclusions:

1. There won't be major reforms in the UN Security Council in the near future, but discussions on this will be revitalized.

2. Each member of the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council lobbies for its own interests and does not want its activities recognized by others. This problem is quite complex at the present stage: on the one hand, a unipolar vision of the world led by the United States, on the other hand, multipolar given the influence of the BRICS and G20 countries, but must take into account the period of the United Nations when the bipolar system of international relations was headed from the USSR and the US.

3. First and foremost, the UN and the Security Council must guarantee security and maintain peaceful relations between countries in the international space, resolve complex conflicts and contribute to overcoming today's global problems in the world.

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