

активності в цьому регіоні. Автори концепції проявляють максимальну обережність при визначенні своєї лінії в стосунках до постсовєтських прибалтійських республік. Відзначається важливість співпраці з державою цього «ключового регіону».

Принципальні положення, що визначають німецьку політику в області безпеки, не є простою декларацією. Вони мають програмний характер і надають суттєвий вплив на теоретичні розробки, а на практичні дії в важливих областях політики ФРН [4, с. 19–20].

Положення Італії в стосунках до концепції національної безпеки незвідно. Незважаючи на звідне географічне положення в сучасній Італії відсутній чіткий геополітичний доктрина. В зв'язі з цим слід відзначити три принципальні моменти, що характеризують таке положення: належність Італії до зони американського впливу (к т. н. західному світу), глибокий кризис національної ідентичності, відсутність геополітичної культури серед правлячого класу країни.

В першому випадку, крім обмеження італійського суверенітету в багатьох аспектах, з військової сфери до зовнішньої політики, належність Італії до зони інтересів США формує політику і всередині держави. Це надає вплив на вибір Римом тих чи інших стратегічно важливих джерел енергії, на проведення досліджень в області високотехнологічних, на практиці введення в експлуатацію елементів сучасної інфраструктури і, крім того, сприяє формуванню зв'язків між владою і організованою злочинністю.

Приведені приклади показують, що, не враховуючи деякі винятки, великі держави дуже серйозно відносяться до цього питання.

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### Значення ООН в регулюванні міжнародних відносин і пропозиції про її реформу

ООН відіграє важливу роль з регулювання міжнародних відносин. Але необхідна реформа ООН. Між Радою Безпеки та Генеральною Асамблеєю повинен бути консенсус. Ліквідація права вето – гарантія для задоволення геополітичних інтересів постійних членів Ради Безпеки. Проблеми, які обговорюються в інших органах, повинні бути обговорювані ще у Генеральній Асамблеї і рішення повинні бути ратифіковані ще 3/2 голосів.

**Ключові слова:** міжнародні відносини, регіональні конфлікти, реформа, резолюція, санкція.

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#### Importance of the UN in the regulation of the international relations and the offers about reforms

The UNO plays an important role from adjusting of international relations. But necessary reform of the UNO. Between Security and General Assembly Council there must be a consensus. Liquidation a right for a veto is a guarantee for prevention of geopolitical interests of permanent councillors of Safety. Problems that come into question in other organs must be to discuss as early as General Assembly and decisions must be ratified yet 3/2 voices.

**Keywords:** international relations, regional conflicts, reform, resolution, sanction.

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**Ключевые слова:** международные отношения, региональные конфликты, реформа, резолюция, санкция.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

The mutual dependence of the world states becomes stronger in the condition of globalising. Q.I.Tunkin – the Russian lawyer notes that it is possible the solution of the global problems by the development of the international law and international organizations [9,p.53]. Fr.Nuşeler – the Germany researcher prefers strengthening of the civilized legal base in international relations. He offers about the solution of the global problems as the following: the solution of the global problems by use of the global regulator mechanism; becoming stronger of UN; the instance for solution of the problems of war and peace; the development of the mutual attitudes of government and non-governmental actor [4,p.320]. The international organizations, UN especially assumes importance in the condition of integration. Many services of UN have been in the history created after II world war with the purpose to support the peace and security. This organization has prevented at least III world war. It is necessary to note that in this organization have been made a lot of useful decisions, or international documents: the declaration about human rights, the declaration about independence what give to colony country and people, the charter about economical right and duties of the states, the declaration about spread of the nucleus arm, the agreement about prohibition of test of the nucleus arm, the agreement about prohibiting of the simple weapons. The acceptance of the some decisions, agreements and conventions proves that UN is usefull organization for mankind. UN is the irreplaceable international organization in supporting peace and security, in the extraordinary help, in areas of defence of the human rights, in holding of the elections, in fighting with infectious diseases. The war of new world, barbarian ideology, racial discrimination, the confrontations have been weakened in the result of activities of UN.

The regional conflicts that are not soluble local turn to the international conflict and this is one of problems what threaten

the international security in the modern time. The role of the democratic liberty increases in the man life at present and it is preferred the diplomatic means, negotiations, the mediation of the third side for solution of the regional conflicts. The weakness of UN for put in order of the regional conflicts, not fulfil of the decisions accepted such question discovers: UN must be kept as usefull organization, or must be removed as the «dead» organization from international relations? There are current proposes for ideas about creation of the new world order as the realism, the neorealism, the liberalism, the neoliberalizm. In opinion of the realists, the development of the states and international relations is dependent from the national interests, from the authority, from the strength, from the national sovereignty. In opinion of the representatives of liberalism, the man is not aggressor and he makes an effort to cooperate, to solve the war problem is possible only by joint efforts on the basis of collective security. It is necessary being of the international institutes for preventing of the armed conflicts. It are not only strength factors in the international arena, and there are economical factors, the strength of mind. In opinion of the representatives of neoliberalizm, there are such attitudes between countries that the strength cannot say its word, mobilizing of the armed forces costs very expensive, therefore the development economical and legal relations is the means of the more effective influence. If the state is basic aktor of the international relations, but it is not only actor. In the modern world there are intergovernmental organizations including UN, regional organizations, especially OSCE, organizations have specialized and non-governmental organizations, transnational corporations. The representatives of neoliberalizm attach importance to the free market, the reciprocal dependence, raising of the role of the international institutes for solution of the global problems. Indeed, the universality and the globalness of UN, its neutral position cause to keep UN as the irreplaceable international organization. Each state represented in UN has a vote and they can say their thought independently.

Making an effort of the USA to control the world from the unique centre under idea of globalizing demands the reforms in UN. Germany and Japan being militatist states put in a claim for being the members with veto right of the Security Council. Improve of the system of international security with united effort of the world states assumes urgent importance at present. Activities of UN must be directed to prevent of the conflicts, to defend the peace and the security, to repulse the americanism, the natosentrism. V.L.Oleandrov – Russian researcher notes that there are two principles in UN, principles of democracy and realism. Democracy principle is that each state announces the opinion what discussed, gives recommendations in the General Assembly. But realism principle is that international relations are dependent from hegemony states [7,p.191–193]. The restriction of the rights of the General Assembly by the members with veto right of the Security Council, the participation of these members in the each of the basic organs of UN breaks the principle of sovereign equality of the states.

It is necessary to emphasize that international law must be in the strength for regulation the international relations first of all. The Charter of UN is treaty. Each state is under an obligation to fulfil the treaty when enters the organization. Efforts to change the basic decisions of the Charter, or not fulfil them are to break the modern international law. System of UN has the corresponding mechanism for application of the sanctions to the sinner states. Therefore it is necessary to perfect of the Security Council, of the General Assembly, of the Economical and Social Council, of the Secretariat, of the International Court for preventing of the problems of international security, for developing the system of balanced international relations.

The past secretaries generals B.B.Qali, K.Annan, the international expert group under the leadership of the foreign affairs minister of Algeria Laxdar Braximi who has been the adviser of K.Annan, M.Gulding – the representative of the Secretary General, Brayon Urkart – the representative in UN, Diego Arria –the representative of the Venezuela in UN had given some offers about reforms in UN.

What reforms is it necessary for strengthening of activities of UN put in order of the regional conflicts in the modern time? One of directions of the development of the international organizations is to force the states for to observe to norms of international law. All member states must fulfill the decisions of the Security Council according to the Charter. The Security Council will be able to accept serious sanctions against the disturbanse of the normes of international law. Therefore the opinions of the high-level group on danger and changes about apply of the sanctions, the problem of creation of the mechanism of the supervision including to embargo to the weapon selling are suitable to demand of the modern time [1;2]. Corresponding decisions accepted by Security Council are able to prevent the disturbance of the right. UN will be able to accept only military sanctions at present. The sanctions will be able to apply when the members of the organizations does not fulfill their obligation. The sanctions will be able to be two kinds of: 1) To cease of the right and of the privileges 2) To remove from the affair of the organizations of UN which have specialized in [10,p.121]. The investigation of L.Martinin about cooperation in the area of economical sanctions shows that the sanctions become stronger the cooperation between states [6,p.283]. So use the economical sanctions will be able to be a cause for observeing of the states to the norms of international law and becoming strong of the bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The selling of illegal weapon is one problem of the globalism. The thought of K.Annan about prevention of the selling of illegal weapon will be able to help the prevention of the regional conflicts. If such cases happen, the Security Council must accept the sanctions about it.

Long time not fulfil of the peace operations after adoption of the resolution about any problem is the principal cause reduction the influence of UN. Therefore the Security Council does not have a constant army. The strength of the Committee of Headquarters will able to restrict the natosentrizm politics of the USA gradually. A.D.Boqaturov – Russian researcher shows the necessity of being of the special armed forces of UN for fulfil of the any decision about strength sanction of the Security Council [8,p.83].

The diminishment of the number of the decisions and the realization them is one of the urgent problems. Keeping of the veto right of the constant members prevents put in order of the regional conflicts, therefore the «veto» right must be liquidated. The General Secretary must control to sanctions consulting with Security Council. In the both model of the High-level group on danger and changes offered the liquidation of the veto right [1;2]. It is possible to prefer the opinion of this group about to elect 8 members to the time of 4 years.

It is necessary strengthening the cooperation of the basic organizations and organizations have specialized of UN with the General Assembly. The consensus must be between Security Council and General Assembly for the stable peace. V.F.Zayomskiy – Russian researcher notes the necessity of the meeting between the members of Security Council and the states which give the contingent [3,p.85].

The veto right assumes importance for guarding the geopolitik interests of the leader states or of the five constant members traditionally. The liquidation of the veto right assumes urgent importance for preventing the geopolitical interests of the constant members of the Security Council. All member states must fulfil the decisions of the Security Council according to the Charter of the UN. The recommendation character of the decisions of the General Assembly, taking part of the constant members in all basic organs and influencing to the decisions restrict the sovereignty rights of the General Assembly at the same time of the states. Veto right of the constant members prevents put in order of the regional conflicts. Problems discussed in the some organs should be discussed in the General Assembly anew and the decisions must be affirmed once again with the majority 3/2 voices. The increase of role of the General Assembly, the realization of decisions will be able to strengthen the peace potential of UN. The problems must be discussed in short time, the decisions accepting must not be repeat. The diary of next session of the General Assembly

is decided in the General Committee. Macedonia, Latvia, Lithuania offered the increase of composition of a General Committee and to enter there 28 members, including the states of Eastern Europe [5].

For strengthening the cooperation between Security Council and Secretariat is one of important factors. Three basic duties stand in front of the operations of peace: preventing of the conflicts, building of peace, guarding of the peace. It is expedient to use the potential of the organizations of UN which have specialized.

The realization of the norms of international law with the help of International Court is the important factor in balancing of the international relations. The cooperation must be between Security Council and International Court. If the Security Council does not define the aggression act, the International Court must implement this obligation. Must be preferred to address to the International Court for putting in order of the international conflicts. Special tribunals must be organized about sinner persons according to the convention about the prevention of the genocid crime and therefore punishment. The Commission of International Court about captives must set up for put in order of the legal problems about them. The International Court must collaborate with the Council on Human Rights and the Commission of Compensation.

NATO dominates in the conflict zones using by the weakness of the Committee of Headquarters of UN. USA takes different place from other member states in this organization according to 10–14th articles of the Washington treaty and the hegemony of NATO is the hegemony of the USA in the world. If activities of the Committee of Headquarters is become stronger, it will not stand in need of military strength of the NATO. It's not advisable taking part of the states what give contingent for put in order of the regional conflicts which they are interested.

Activities of the Council on Human Rights must not politicize, it must be directed to secure the human rights. The respect of the states to human rights must be under control, the missions must be sent away for this purpose to the conflict zone. The state what does not fulfill the decisions of Generale Assembly about human rights must be deprived from the status of member of UN. All member states must defend the human rights, must fight against selling of illegal weapon, against the exploitation of natural resources in the occupied territories, against the illegal move of the population of the occupier state to the occupied territories.

The cooperation between regional and subregional organizations is one criteria of the improvement of the efficiency of UN for prevention or regulation the regional conflicts in the XXI century. This cooperation must be implemented according to the chapter VII of the Charter of UN. Otherwise it is impossible the activities of the regional organization efficiently. For example, the activities of the CIS in the Georgia and the activities of the OSCE in Azerbaijan were unproductive by this cause.

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