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INSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESSES OF THE UN IN SOLVING GLOBAL PROBLEMS: IDEAS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

In a modern global community one of the most influential institute on the international scene, which presents most of a state's representatives, is The United Nations (the UN), which was established on 24 October 1945 with the Charter, that consists of 19 chapters and 111 articles.

In Chapter 1, 1st and 2nd articles set out the main objectives and principles under which the UN functions. The main features of this Organization is a distinct political character, which has found its expression in orientation on such problems as peace, safety and a broad competence in all aspects of international cooperation.

Thus the UN is obliged to maintain international peace and safety and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and elimination of threats to the peace and for the suppression of aggression acts or other breaches of the peace by the peaceful measures in accordance with the principles of justice, international law and democracy; to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; to achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural or humanitarian international problems and promotion and encouragement of the respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for everyone, without exception,

despite race, sex, language or religion; to be a center for coordination of nation's actions in order to achieve these mutual goals.

This international structure is based on the idea of world peace that was formed right after the Second World War, has repeatedly exercised decisive steps to maintain peace and safety, confirming its authority. But at the end of XX century and at beginning of XXI century international problems are becoming more global and cross-sectoral. This situation considers issues of development, providing emergency assistance and conflict resolution problems. The organization has faced a number of problems that is impossible to solve by the UN Charter.

In modern circumstances, one of the main tasks of the UN should be insurance of the unity of purposes and actions of its structural elements, providing of the integrated approach for solving international problems and, especially nowadays, it is necessary to coordinate actions in all aspects.

One of the significant problems that can be observed in the UN activity is control problem. Today's circumstances are characterized by impetuous changes and this makes insurance of a rapid response especially important. To establish a new rapid response system that meet's modern challenges, it is necessary to reform the Organization. We can agree with the opinion of Kofi Annan, that the main purpose of reform efforts should be narrowing the gap between aspirations and results. And this can be achieved only with the creation of a new management culture in the UN that will enhance the focus, coherence of efforts and responsiveness to urgent needs of the global community.

It should be noted that the another problem in the effective functioning of the UN is a decision-making procedure, which includes veto that 5 permanent members of The UN Security Council have.

It turns out that the international organization pursuing democratic goals and contributing to the development of democratic values in its very heart sticks to non-democratic principles in making important decisions that affects countries, continents and the whole world.

Today, the following issues are very important: how much do international community needs the UN functioning principles and its main institutes change? How can be changed the Charter of the Organization, or it would be easier to dismiss it and create a new international agency.

The United Nations never was a perfect institute, mostly because of differences of opinion and policy between nations-members. In general it was created by the states that have permanent membership in the Security Council and

veto right now, i.e. Russian Federation and China with the ability to block any decision.

There were already attempts of reformation in the UN. In this way purposeful process of reformation began after general secretary Kofi Annan's report «Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform» (1997). On 8 of September 2000 General Assembly adopted key document «UN Millennium Declaration» in which states noted values and principles, that should be fundamental in the XXI century. Main objectives were divided on four blocks in this document, for which states are «absolutely sure»: peace and safety, development, economic and social issues and humanitarian issues.

Purpose of these transformations meant to be strengthening the central coordinating role of the UN in global matters, efficiency increasing of the Organization, its ability to accurate and rapid respond to the modern challenges and threats. The decisions should be made optimally on the basis of the consensus of the states-members. There are certain results of the UN reformation, especially after World Summit 2005. A number of the UN reformation reports were submitted from the 2006. According to these reports the main reformation problems are: 1) The lack of representation for developing countries; 2) The privileged position of the permanent UN Security Council members; 3) The need to resolve the financial problems of the Organization with only solution – submitting permanent or half-permanent Security Council member status to the rich economically developed countries; 4) Organization's structure, functions and role does not fully correspond to modern needs and realities and excessive bureaucracy is a distinctive feature of the UN in the Cold War time period impedes effective functioning of the Organization.

Hereby, it was proposed to extend the number of the permanent members and add 5 more permanent members without veto. But in this case withdrawal of the veto would be discrimination to new permanent members. In fact, this institute represents world order of the back forties of the XX century, when the Organization was found, but since the world has changed, a little bit. That's why reformation nowadays makes sense, it will allow for the Organization reflect the real world order.

For the possible UN dismiss – it does not have any sense. If the Organization will be disbanded, the need in it will remain, and will lead to establishment of an identical structure. The best option is to use positive UN experience and reform elements that have to be changed.

The UN's regulations, that was formed 70 years ago should be corrected, but not removed. It is necessary to develop the principle in accordance with which, country that has veto and appears to be a direct party of the conflict, should not vote. If such regulation was in use, then there would be no need in the reforms which are the discussions object of the UN Security Council nowadays. Within the decision-making mechanism the best option would be not to follow unanimous decision, which is almost impossible today and provoking such negative consequences as: blackmailing, states pressure at each other using the international policy and cooperation and corruption, but to stick to the democratic principle «The right of the majority». In this way, solution can adopted if it will support 2/3 of the states-members. With this decision-making method, the UN could fully ensure the realization of those purposes that is specified in the Charter.

Nowadays, humanity faces global problems that require immediate and effective solution: creation of the world without nuclear war threat, violence and conflicts, which is able to provide peaceful background for social progress for all peoples without any kinds of discrimination, based on the consensus; providing humanity with necessary natural resources (renewable and nonrenewable); overcome of the economic and cultural gap between Asia, Africa and Latin America countries; elimination of starvation, poverty and illiteracy; overcoming the ecological crisis.

The UN should create solutions and realize specific activities to resolve global problems. Today, the UN handles assigned tasks ambiguously and irregularly.

Given global problems and many other humanity problems could be solved or progress in its solving, if the UN's decision-making mechanism could be «let off the leash» as was described before.

In terms of the globalization and imposition of the new democratic values old and ineffective decision-making system in the UN agencies which has been used since 1945, is no longer effective. In our difficult times, time of challenges and anxiety, we have to act decidedly and prudently. But the paradox is that the initially in the decision making process of the UN was established mechanism that blocks proper functioning of the whole international agency and initially couldn't reflect real geopolitical picture of the world. Over the years, with the epochs change, the UN's mechanism for adoption of the balanced realistic solutions should be supplemented with new rules in order to improve, corresponding to the modern challenges. But these changes should be achieved without loss of the basic principles of the UN's Charter.

Hereby, recommendations, mentioned in the given work allows us to eliminate contradictions within the United Nations and this leads to the possibility of the effective decision-making in the future and solution of the global problems that humanity faces in the XXI century.

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ЕЛЕКТРОННІ ПЕТИЦІЇ ЯК МОДЕРНИЙ ЗАСІБ САМООРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА

Ефективною формою сучасної комунікації громадськості та влади можна назвати механізм електронних петицій. Незважаючи на те, що в інших країнах така практика взаємокомунікації існує досить давно, в Україні такий механізм запрацював з 28 серпня 2015 р.

Проблематика дослідження даної форми впливу інституту громадянського суспільства на прийняття загальнозначущих рішень, загальна характеристики практики застосування електронних петицій, позитивні й негативні сторони їх використання є недостатньо вивченими в Україні, тоді як закордонні вчені вже досить давно обґрунтували сутнісні характеристики такого механізму інтернет-участі. Серед вітчизняних науковців слід назвати І. Харченка, Л. Пономаренка, Д. Дзвінчука, С. Соловійова та інших.

Спочатку портал електронних петицій було запущено на сайті Президента України, а сьогодні дану форму можна знайти на сайтах місцевих рад переважної більшості населених пунктів України. Одним із перших міст, де було запущено даний проект як пілотний, став Бердянськ.

Також створено єдину систему місцевих петицій у рамках програми «Електронне урядування задля підзвітності влади та участі громади» (EGAP) (за фінансової підтримки Швейцарської Конфедерації та допомоги з боку Фонду Східна Європа, Фонду InnovaBridge у партнерстві з Державним агентством з питань електронного врядування). Цільовими регіонами