

УДК 334.726

Л. В. Казначевская (kaznachevskaya@inbox.ru),
ст. преподаватель

К. П. Фадеева (kaznachevskaya@inbox.ru),
студентка

В. П. Ромейко (kaznachevskaya@inbox.ru),
студентка
Белорусский торгово-экономический
университет потребительской кооперации
г. Гомель, Республика Беларусь

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE WORLD AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN BELARUS

Данная статья рассматривает роль Организации Объединенных Наций (ООН) в мире и ее значение для Республики Беларусь. Авторы кратко описывают историю организации, ее цели и принципы, а затем дают более подробный анализ деятельности ООН в Республики Беларусь.

This article examines the role of the United Nations (UN) in the world and its significance for the Republic of Belarus. The authors briefly describe the history of the organization, its goals and principles, and then give a more detailed analysis of the UN's activities in the Republic of Belarus.

Ключевые слова: ООН; достигать целей; проект по развитию; социально-экономическое развитие; развитие зеленой экономики; международное право.

Key words: UN; achieve goals; development project; social and economic development; green economy development; international law.

The United Nations is a universal international organization created to maintain and strengthen international peace and security, and to develop cooperation between States. The foundations of its activities and structure were developed during the Second World War by the leading members of the anti-Hitler coalition (the USSR, the United States and Great Britain). The name “United Nations” was first used in the United Nations Declaration signed on January 1, 1942. The UN Charter was approved at the San Francisco conference, held from April to June 1945, and signed on June 26, 1945 by the

representatives of 50 States. The date of entry into force of the Charter (24 October) is celebrated as United Nations Day [1].

Only internationally recognized states that are subjects of international law can be members of the UN. Among the original members of the UN were countries that were not fully recognized internationally: the former USSR, the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR (in 1946–1947 it was planned to introduce the Kazakh SSR, the Baltic and Transcaucasian republics to the UN); the British colony of British India (now divided into independent members India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar); the US protectorate of the Philippines; as well as the de facto independent dominions of Great Britain, the Union of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

The objectives of the organization are:

1. To maintain international peace and security and to take effective collective measures for this purpose to prevent and eliminate threats to the peace and to suppress acts of aggression or other violations of the peace.

2. To develop friendly relations among nations and take other appropriate measures to strengthen world peace.

3. To implement the international cooperation in solving international economic, social and other humanitarian problems.

4. To be a center for coordinating the actions of nations in achieving these common goals.

Principles:

To achieve these goals, the organization and its members must act in accordance with the following principles:

1. Sovereign equality of states.

2. Settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

3. Renunciation in international relations of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state [2].

Its unique nature and the powers conferred by the Charter enable the Organization to work on a wide range of issues, providing a forum for its 193 member States to express their views through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.

The activities of the UN are known in the most remote corners of the world. The success of the United Nations in such areas as peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance is well known. However, there are a whole range of other areas where the UN and its organizations contribute to the improvement of the world situation and thus influence the course of our daily lives. The Organization's work is multi-faceted and covers a wide range of important issues from sustainable development and the fight against terrorism, the promotion of democracy and governance, to environmental protection and addressing global health issues, from mine clearance to food production. In addition, much more is being done to achieve the goals set and coordinate activities in the interests of global security and the fate of future generations [3].

Now we would like to observe the importance of UNO in Belarus.

On June 25, 1945, at the founding conference in San Francisco, Belarus signed the UN Charter, to which it made a constructive contribution. On August 30, 1945, the Belarusian Parliament ratified the UN Charter. The UN Charter is a unique document that contains the incredible work of states, political will and a sense of corporate responsibility to the world community. As a result, the world was presented with a textbook of international relations that is still relevant today. The work done in the shortest possible time, even by today's standards, is unique.

On October 24, 1945, the UN Charter entered into force. In this regard, this date was proclaimed as UN Day by a resolution of the UN General ASSEMBLY adopted at its 2nd session. In a 1971 resolution, the UN General Assembly recommended that member States celebrate this Day as a public holiday, which is what Belarus should do.

In 2019, Belarus launched an initiative to establish the international day of delegates at the UN to mark the anniversary of the colossal work of delegates. Currently, the UN Development Programme in Belarus is implementing 19 development projects in three priority areas of work of agencies in the country:

1) Environment and energy efficiency (9 projects).

2) Democratic governance and sustainable development (4 projects).

3) Social and economic development (6 projects).

The total budget of all ongoing projects is more than 42 million dollars.

UNDP has been working in Belarus since 1992. In accordance with its mandate, UNDP “supports and complements national efforts to address the most important issues of its economic development and promote social progress and better living conditions”.

Currently, the UNDP office in Belarus is headed by Alexandra Solovyova.

UNDP activities in Belarus are currently regulated by the Insurance Policy Document (CPD) for 2016-2020. The document focuses on three main areas in line with national development priorities:

- 1) Strengthening inclusive and flexible governance.
- 2) Development of a green economy, including production aimed at employment and ensuring a decent life for vulnerable groups of the population.
- 3) Improving access to basic services for vulnerable groups.

The UN is the most representative forum for discussions between states on topical issues of international development.

The sustainable development goals are a global call to action to eradicate poverty, protect the Earth's environment and climate, and ensure that people everywhere can live in peace and prosperity.

The UN is working in Belarus on the following goals:

1. No poverty.
2. Zero hunger.
3. Good health and well-being.
4. Quality education.
5. Gender equality.
6. Clean water and sanitation.
7. Affordable and clean energy.
8. Decent work and economic growth.
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure.
10. Reduced inequalities.
11. Sustainable cities and communities.
12. Responsible consumption and production.
13. Climate action.
14. Life below water.
15. Life on land.
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions.
17. Partnerships for the goals [4].

The UN Charter is the Foundation of modern international law, a kind of universally recognized code of conduct for States and their relations; it is used to compare other international treaties and agreements.

In conclusion we should notice that the UN itself has become an important mechanism for international rule-making and occupies a very special place among other organizations that are sources of international law. Hundreds of international conventions and treaties have been signed on the initiative and within the framework of the UN, regulating the state of affairs in a wide variety of spheres of public life. The world needs the UN very much today. But states must come to the organization with peaceful and creative initiatives, get rid of political ambitions and stop abusing the opinion and trust of the world community.

Reference

1. **Справочник** [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа : https://www.spravochnick.ru/mezhdunarodnye_otnosheniya/rol_oon_v_sovremennyh_mezhdunarodnyh_otnosheniyah/. – Дата доступа : 17.11.2020.

2. **Инфопедия** [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа : <https://www.infopedia.su/17x944a.html>. – Дата доступа : 16.11.2020.

3. **Организация Объединенных Наций** [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа : <https://www.un.org/ru/sections/about-un/overview/index.html>. – Дата доступа : 16.11.2020.

4. **United Nations Belarus** [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа : <https://www.belarus.un.org/en/sdgs>. – Дата доступа : 16.11.2020.