

# **THE INFLUENCE OF POWERS ON THE UN'S WORK IN THE MODERN WORLD**

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The rare game is like a thrill to managing the world, it could be told by the adventurers of the past and the fanatics of the computer games of the present. Suspicions that some powerful and mysterious people actually control the planet are replicated by millions of copies of books and films of varying degrees of seriousness and artistry. There are masons, portholes, "Committee 300" in them. And it is necessary Bilderberg club: Even if, because its influential members are strictly forbidden to disclose the content of these meetings. Obviously, they rule the world.

In fact, the world's government is very open and called the UN. It is another matter that it does not solve all the issues, and even those issues that are addressed do not always solve. More often. And who said it was easy to rule the world? This is the very reason why the United Nations General assembly has not been able to deal with the problems of the management of common affairs.

Held from April 25 to June 26, 1945 in San Francisco (California, USA) the United Nations Conference was a major milestone in the development of the system of international relations and the world as a whole. The conference was designed and adopted

The Charter of the United Nations is the basic instrument for the righteous principles of state interaction in the international arena. All the participants in the Conference on the need itself organization for the maintenance of peace and security, a number serious disagreements.

Differences on the basic principles of work were the most acute Security Council between the organizers of the conference (the United States, the USSR, Great Britain and China), as well as France on the one hand, and most other states on the

other. The draft Charter, which were both permanent and future The Security Council, sought to give this body special functions and to itself special rights in it. In so doing, they referred not only to their role.

The Second World War, but also the fact that only the presence of special rights, in particular so-called “veto power” would enable them to work effectively in the Security Council peace-keeping, since it is their considerable resources that will be available be used for such tasks. States that can be conditionally They insisted that the UN should become the largest possible organization democratic structure and, despite the special role of the five in world politics,

The Security Council's procedures should be Ideally, there should be no permanent members nor The Council itself should perform more operational functions, giving up much of its intended role to the General Assembly. And disagreements are already within the G-7 itself.

During the plenary meetings of the Conference, many delegations they used their opportunity to speak to communicate with their colleagues Their governments' views on some aspects of the UN's future order, which they felt most important. In particular, much has been said about the need to reallocate authority within the organization to the benefit of the General Assembly and small countries, and to limit the Security Council's rights in particular permanent members.

Now America clearly shows its “geographical” advantage. It turns out that the UN GA is taking place in New York, but only those who want to see the US on their land can get American visas. What, then, is an "international" organization such if it is unable to be? For example, a recent case of the refusal to issue US visas to he Russian delegation. Diplomatic immunity of the United Nations for the United States is also not decree. The United States is manipulating the visa issue in its own interests, preventing politicians who are not Washington's favored. Apparently, they believe that in this way demonstrate who is in the home of the owner, who controls the world. And, of course, they are trying to physically weaken the voice of those countries that have a different view of the world order than the US. This time, not only some members of the Russian delegation did not receive visas, but also, for example, part of the

representatives of the Iranian delegation. This points directly to the political motivation of these provocations. Year-to-year visa problems arise only in countries with which the US has problems.

The United States, as the host country, has obligations to the United Nations under which it is required to maintain the functioning of UN institutions. Preventing the arrival of certain diplomats at the General Assembly, the US directly violates its obligations. However, repeatedly from the UN rostrum and from The White House, it sounded: "We pay you, so you owe us."

The United Nations Conference in San Francisco (1945) marked the beginning of a new era in the life of the entire world community, which was to be an era of cooperation. The Union of the five most powerful powers of the time - the United States, the USSR, Great Britain, France and China, supported as a result by smaller countries, allowed to create a unique international mechanism, potentially capable and in fact "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," as the preamble to the then adopted UN Charter said. Unfortunately, the UN was held hostage to that alliance, and, with its de facto disintegration at the start of the Cold War, lost a significant share of its effectiveness. In this situation, the role of the so-called "small countries", whose support has helped to preserve the UN and channel its potential to address the important issues of international life, is particularly important. Those States had made their statements loud during the conference. They largely failed to overcome the will of the five, but their voice was heard, and in subsequent years their role in world politics grew. It is now clear that the world has finally become it is no longer possible to make international politics by multi-polar, and without the views of most countries, even those with little military or industrial power. In this major outcome of the San Francisco Conference, the "small" countries not only stated that they were not going to follow blindly the "older brothers," that they wanted to participate on their own in solving the world's major problems. They were heard and took an active and not formal part in this process.

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