

INEFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE MODERN WORLD

Formulation of the problem: More than 75 years ago, the United Nations was created to maintain international peace and security. But, as you know, a number of states, including Ukraine, are still suffering from conflicts. Therefore, a question arises regarding the effectiveness of the organization.

Goal: to analyze the problem of the ineffectiveness of the UN in the modern world.

To achieve this goal, we set the **following tasks:**

- Determine the cause of the organization's inefficiency
- Find out the solution to the problem

Presentation of the material. Questions about the weakness and ineffectiveness of the UN have been raised for a long time. Even before the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine, there were active discussions on this topic. After 02/24/2022, it becomes a bit unclear why this structure is needed. Ultimately, the organization was created to maintain international peace, however, as we can see, the UN cannot do anything concrete and effective.

«The UN lost the opportunity to play the role for which it, in fact, was created: to prevent wars, aggression, occupation», said in an interview the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the UN Serhiy Kyslytsia, in whose opinion the organization did not do anything possible to prevent Russia's annexation of the Ukrainian Crimea in 2014.

The UN is unable to prevent new conflicts in the world due to the fact that the principles laid down in the UN and especially the Security Council from the very beginning were made to serve the interests of the five permanent members of the Security Council, because they have the right of veto and immunity from international persecution, pressure international community and sanctions.

And even if we analyze the conflicts in which the permanent members of the UN Security Council were involved, it will turn out that they are either not resolved, or it is impossible to react to them in any way.

However, on the other hand, the role of the UN cannot be completely devalued, because the discussions and declarations of the UN are important for international law, for countries that are victims of aggression or annexation, because when the political reality changes, it will be possible to appeal in international courts – current or future.

Conclusion: so, having studied the topic of the ineffectiveness of the activities of the UN in the modern world, we came to the conclusion that the organization has certain laws and requirements for what international peace should look like, however, when the situation concerns real events, the organization is almost inactive.

References

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CONSTRUCTING A REASONABLE TRADE SYSTEM OF RECYCLABLE RESOURCES

In Asia, with the rapid economic development, countries' demand for resources is also increasing. As increasingly scarce resources and deteriorating environment may limit the future economic development, countries have to think about finding a sustainable development path that can not only save resources, improve the efficiency of resource utilization, but also reduce the pressure and pollution on the environment. Judging from the current development path implemented by various countries, the establishment of a circular economy and society is undoubtedly considered to be the most reasonable and effective development model. Circular economy emphasizes the recycling of various resources, which can not only reduce resource consumption and improve resource utilization efficiency, but also effectively reduce material emissions to the environment.

The rapid development of Asia's economy is inseparable from the continuous expansion of trade volume among countries: the development of trade promotes the economic growth of countries, and economic growth leads to greater domestic demand, which will further promote trade development. At the same time, trade has also promoted the development of economic globalization, and the international division of labor has also been formed: developed countries have gradually transferred their traditional manufacturing to newly industrialized countries in Asia, and these newly industrialized countries have exported their products to developed countries in large quantities.

Therefore, on the one hand, the amount of waste produced by developed countries exceeds its recycling capacity; Moreover, due to the high labor cost and poor economic benefits of repeated recycling, it suffers from the problem of disposal of these wastes (including recyclable resources). On the other hand, these newly industrialized countries have a huge demand for resources due to the continuous