

The Significance and Development Prospects of Legal Globalistics within the UN framework.

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In the last third of the twentieth century, humanity found itself in a situation unseen before: total globalization of all the processes occurring in and with it. It is on the agenda of the modern world community in general and the United Nations in particular to increase the positive and reduce the negative consequences of these processes for people and the biosphere.

This work raises the question of revising the structure and legal framework of the United Nations in terms of globalization and global law.

Today, public relations and work activities are deployed into a multi-faceted economic sector where science, means of communication, information, transportation and other infrastructure elements are implementing their globalization and social functions. The world has been exposed to economic globalization, which is characterized by a system of interconnected national economies. Globalization creates a single world market for certain types of goods, provoking the further formation of the standardization and unification, the most noticeable in the economic sphere nowadays. The essence of the globalization process is in the formation of the social and economic space for people to be able to interact with other people, corporations and social structures without the need for intermediary role of their own state.

However, changes in the external and domestic conditions for financial institutions have created instability in the global financial system. The processes of globalization have not only led to the uncontrolled flow of huge amounts of money across national boundaries and the formation of the global financial market, but also to the change in the function of money itself in the global economy.

In addition to the economic uncertainty the international community is facing a number of other global threats: by many criteria, our world is in a state of environmental decline; the gap between the rich and the poor is continuously increasing, which causes an imbalance in the developed and developing countries; deep social imbalance results in crime, violence and terrorism; persistent adherence to outdated principles and moral values, approved by the national religions in earlier times is threatening with a global cataclysm and the clash of civilizations.

In their interaction all these threats, challenges and risks synergistically increase the negative impact of human activities. The processes of globalization affect all aspects of human life, and therefore the complexity of the problem requires a multi-disciplinary and high value-oriented approach to maintaining the state of the planetary ecosystem and human rights. The international community is increasingly becoming a single integrated system under the influence of globalization in almost all respects of social life, while no control mechanisms matching the demands of such an integrity are yet to be found.

In this context, the "global governance" issue becomes more and more popular. Researchers are turning to the problems of coordinating the efforts of the international community in the fight against terrorism and poverty; assess what measures of economic or even force action can be applied to countries that threaten the safety of neighbors or massively violate human rights; discuss what can be done with the territories where the state institutions for one reason or another are almost completely absent. To some extent, the United Nations are in charge of it,

but the international legal system, upon which the organization is based, is far from flawless.

Most modern scientific disciplines and areas, as well as the vast majority of social science and humanities knowledge were formed in the model of unsustainable development that is based on the natural development of chaotic fragments (actors) of human civilization, where the control is mainly limited to the national level. Meanwhile, the transition to sustainable development as a new global evolutionary process strongly requires the formation of global governance, for such a transition is impossible without it. Thus, there is a contradiction between the traditional scientific fields of knowledge and new concepts focused on transition to SD.

Formation of global governance will require a fundamental transformation of moral and legal norms of the globalized humanity. Moreover, these norms will greatly differ from the current international and national law and the traditional and generally accepted moral imperatives, including a number of human stereotypes. It is expected that the future of the SD law will be one of the most probable versions of not only international, but of a qualitatively new - global - law. This will simultaneously result in two interrelated global processes: the globalization of legal systems and procedures (domestic, transnational and international) and their radical evolutionary and substantial transformation.

First of all, the transformation of global institutions is needed. The United Nations, despite of all its shortcomings, existed for seven decades, ranking central to the system of international relations because of its universal character as a collective instrument for the maintenance of peace and security in the world . Few dispute the irreplaceable role of the UN specialized agencies that perform a variety of functions related to the resolving the general economic, social and cultural problems of the modern world, in particular the problems faced by developing and least developed countries.

It seems natural to associate increase in the degree of control of global processes with the UN, with the strengthening of its authority. However, despite the importance of enhancing the UN's authority and efficiency are not enough. Effective management is impossible without control bodies having powers. With regard to the global society we are talking about supranational institutions of power, while the United Nations can only act with the consent represented in it national states (and there are more than 190). The existing international institutional system cannot provide an adequate level of handling global processes.

Another necessary condition for global governance are a single legal framework and the system as a decision and execution on a global scale, the rule of law, common to all countries and peoples. It should be noted that we are not talking about international law, which is already well-developed at the subregional and regional levels, but about global law, which would indeed be universal. This right does not imply the abolition of the legal systems of individual states or regional organizations, international legal instruments and institutions. It is important that the latter are brought into line with the legal norms of higher order (global rules), and do not contradict them.

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