

Научная статья

УДК 324, 327

<https://doi.org/10.37493/2307-910X.2024.4.12>

Турбулентность рисков в условиях нестабильности современного мирового порядка

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Аннотация. В условиях нестабильности мирового порядка возрастает состояние хаотичности международных отношений. На фоне увеличивающегося количества региональных конфликтов уменьшаются шансы выживания человечества. Возникающие риски и угрозы (в том числе, ядерная угроза и угроза мировой войны) должны быть урегулированы совместной деятельностью всех государств, желающих жить в мире, а не быть готовыми к самоуничтожению путем наращивания военно-промышленного комплекса, создающего дивиденды для отдельно взятой политической и финансовой элиты любого государства.

Ключевые слова: односторонние санкции, кризисное состояние мирового порядка, Европейский Союз, идентичность НАТО, США, ООН

Для цитирования: Явчуновская Р. А. Турбулентность рисков в условиях нестабильности современного мирового порядка // Современная наука и инновации. 2024. № 4. С. 116-119. <https://doi.org/10.37493/2307-910X.2024.4.12>

Research article

Turbulence of risks in the conditions of instability of the modern world order

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Abstract. In conditions of instability of the world order, the state of chaotic international relations is increasing. Against the background of an increasing number of regional conflicts, the chances of human survival are decreasing. Emerging risks and threats (including the nuclear threat and the threat of world war) should be resolved by the joint activities of all States wishing to live in peace, and not be ready for self-destruction by building up the military-industrial complex, creating dividends for a single political and financial elite of any state.

Keywords: unilateral sanctions, the crisis state of the world order, house, EU, NATO identity, USA, UN

For citation: Yavchunovskaya RA. Turbulence of risks in the conditions of instability of the modern world order. Modern Science and Innovations. 2024;(4):116-119. <https://doi.org/10.37493/2307-910X.2024.4.12>

Introduction. Modern humanity needs to answer the question: "How to live on?" What kind of world order does humanity need in the 21st century? And no less important - how did the CBO influence the leadership of the USA and give impetus to the rapid development of the military-industrial complex of many countries?

The development of international relations in modern times has led to a revision of the Yalta-Potsdam Treaty, which defines an order acceptable to all states. In modern conditions, the European Union is in a state of crisis and its development prospects are difficult to predict. The United States of America is torn apart by party contradictions between Democrats and Conservatives. The current world order is objectively in contradiction between the American project of globalization and the realpolitik of a number of other powers.

Materials and research methods. The idea of the formation and development of a world community is today at the center of the most ideologically diverse political debates, and this is certainly justified in order to find compromises acceptable to all. On the one hand, the number of national-ethnic conflicts provoked by increased national self-awareness, both domestic and in the foreign political arena, is increasing, and this makes one think about the correctness of the existing approaches to regulating the current situation. On the other hand, there is the process of globalization, which is classified by most researchers as an irreversible process, which supposedly should lead to the construction of a global society.

But is this true?

Research results and their discussion. Firstly, the instability of the world order lies in the unwinding of the sanctions policy, which determines the desire of the United States to maintain leadership (both political and financial) over states. The application of the sanctions regime has led to the loss of stability of the world economy and financial instability. It should be recalled that the term "sanctions" is not used in international law and the UN Charter, but the powers of the UN Security Council allow us to speak about the lawful application of UN sanctions. *Unilateral sanctions have become widespread in real politics* (especially in the United States). The practice of states shows that sanctions applied unilaterally undermine international stability and contradict the norms of international law, since sanctions can be applied within the framework of an international organization and *do not apply to the actions of one state or group of states*. Therefore, sanctions are coercive measures that can be lawfully applied only by an international organization whose charter specifies the authority to apply such measures. For example, the EU or the Council of Europe often apply sanctions to states, especially those that violate human rights. The confrontational way of building relations used by Western countries towards their opponents leads the international community into a dead end, ensuring the emergence of new challenges, risks and threats.

Secondly, the world order is in a state of chaos, the crisis has engulfed the countries of the European area, the countries of the NATO bloc and the USA. The difficult situation in the field of international security is complicated by reckless rhetoric and the use of information warfare¹. The growing global disorder associated with the militarization of international relations is becoming a threat to the entire world community. In this situation, each state must take responsibility for the choice of its development. The policy of a number of states demonstrates its focus on observing the principle that each country in the world has equal rights to a secure existence and takes all possible measures to protect it. However, in doing this, the state must be sure that the national interests of other countries or global peace and security will not suffer. In the modern world, security has both military and non-military dimensions. For example, India considers an important principle of its foreign policy to be its contribution to maintaining global peace and prosperity, as well as active actions to establish a fair, honest and equal world order². But there are also countries, such as Poland, which follows the US's uncontested course on many issues of international security. As an example, we can recall the participation of Polish armed forces in Iraq,

¹ The pioneers in the field of informatization were Western countries and the United States. Due to the growth of production in the 60-80s of the twentieth century, there was a need to process more.

²Kupriyanov A. India's Foreign Policy Dilemmas: In Defense of National Interests <https://ru.valdaiclub.com/a/highlights/vneshnepoliticheskie-dilemmy-indii/>

unconditional support for US plans to deploy elements of a national missile defense system in Europe, and NATO contingent and military equipment on its territory.

Thirdly, the existence of the national identity of many countries is being questioned, given that the existence of modern European countries directly depends on migration policy, which has been particularly affected by the influx of Ukrainian migrants as a result of the Ukrainian crisis and the special military operation being conducted by Russia. This policy has not yet been formed, a common system for regulating migration flows and accepting refugees has not been created, there is no single mechanism for responding to the problems of illegal migration, there are no effective ways to expel illegals, and centralized registration of migrants has not been established - this is typical of all countries. Until now, the main driver of migration regulation remains the internal projects of national states in solving the migration issue.

But it seems that the migration crisis in the EU has already turned into a socio-political crisis and continues to initiate disagreements not only within the European Union, but also to mark a political crisis in various European countries, for example, in the Federal Republic of Germany. The victory of O. Scholz, a member of the SPD, in the elections, a clear course towards globalist values, support for the Euro-bureaucracy, the definition of national interests through Germany's affiliation with the Anglo-Saxon alliance, NATO and other Western integration projects shows that Germany is unable to find the right vector for its further development³.

Fourthly, the turbulence of risks and threats against the background of the growing number of regional conflicts is primarily based on socio-economic crises that are clearly manifesting themselves in the European community and thereby affecting the political and socio-economic development of modern states. Significant shifts in the energy market and the rapid development of information and technological changes have led not only to positive changes, but also generated dangerous threats and risks; primarily associated with the emergence of pronounced crises in such areas as military, economic, social, energy, health, environmental, religious and others. Rapidly developing digitalization and internalization are signs of a global world, but do not indicate the financial and economic stability of the world order. Thanks to computerization, working with information has become universal, broad opportunities have emerged for exchanging data in all spheres of society, as well as opportunities for manipulating the political consciousness of the majority, the connecting link is collapsing - the global financial system and the global economy, based on the demand and need to update economic information. Taken together, these risks and threats are evidence of the emergence of hybrid wars and proxy wars against countries and governments that disagree with US hegemonic policies.

Conclusion. In order to build a new world order, in our opinion, it is necessary:

- firstly, a well-thought-out policy of interaction with developing countries, an example of which is the activities of the BRICS organization, which emphasizes the importance of the national interests of all its member and partner countries.

- secondly, the implementation of the transformation of world political governing bodies (including the UN and its structures).

- thirdly, the construction of new models based on respect, independence and sovereignty of states, regardless of their political structure, the creation of new connections and relations of solidarity, tolerance and focus on agreement and cooperation in order to build a constructive modern world order.

In the long term, the sustainability of the world order and the very survival of humanity as a whole depend on the ability of the world community to establish a fair world order for all countries, free from weapons of mass destruction and based on equality, justice and fair rules of financial and economic interaction (i.e. on the responsible behavior of all global actors).

³German Foreign Policy. German Foreign Ministry URL ; [http // www . answaertiges - amt . de / de / ans senpolitik](http://www.answaertiges-amt.de/de/anssenpolitik)
Issue No. 4, 2024

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Конфликт интересов: автор заявляет об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Статья поступила в редакцию: 01.10.2024;
одобрена после рецензирования: 13.11. 2024;
принята к публикации: 18.12.2024.

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Conflict of interest: the author declares no conflicts of interests.

The article was submitted: 01.10.2024;
approved after reviewing: 13.11.2024;
accepted for publication: 18.12.2024.