What is the world order, how does it emerge,and why does it collapse?

Oleksandr Romanyuk, Anton Gorbachov and Ihor Lohovskyi

Two fundamental pillars of world order

- The first is legal: a specific international document that enshrines rules and principles.
- The second is institutional: a global organization that interprets and implements those rules. The interaction of these pillars creates a system of world order.
- It is important to distinguish between international order and world order.
- In the 20th century, there were two such systems. The first was the League of Nations.
- The second system is the UN.

Why did the system collapse?

- The authors emphasize not only the aggression of Germany, Italy, and Japan.
- The main institutional flaw of the League of Nations was that decisions in the Assembly and the Council were made by consensus.
- The second system — the UN — also has structural flaws.
- The General Assembly adopts recommendatory decisions, while the Security Council adopts binding ones.
- After the end of the Cold War, there was a chance to reform the system, but it was not used. Instead, the West hoped that Russia’ s democratization would happen automatically.

The main conclusion of the article

- The second world order cannot be reformed while key aggressors retain the right of veto.
- An order without effective mechanisms for implementing decisions is fragile.
- Institutions must be inclusive, but not defenseless against aggression.
- The right of veto needs to be limited in situations of mass violations of peace.
- Trust between great powers is no less important than the texts of charters.


THANK YOU!