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THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SYRIAN CONFLICT

Introduction. Armed conflicts pose a significant threat to humanity as a result of possible expansion of many participants in the context of globalization, the development of environmental disasters, and the negative humanitarian consequences associated with an increase in the number of refugees.

Today internal conflicts have become interstate, but the change in the nature of conflicts does not mean reducing their international influence. As a result of the globalization processes and those problems that conceal conflicts at the end of the XX – beginning of the XXI century, the emergence of a large number of refugees in other countries, as well as the involvement of many states and international organizations in their settlement, intra-state conflicts are international in nature.

Objective of this paper is to bring the light on how the UN tends to solve the problem of crimes during the military conflict in Syria, as well as the analysis of the crimes and the main aspects of the United Nations peacekeeping.

Results of the research. The activities of international organizations (EU, NATO, OSCE, UN) are an important part of the international relations system. It plays a primary role in solving acute world problems, in resolving military conflicts, in preserving peace and security all over the world. One of the leading organizations is the UN. Of particular importance is its contribution to the settlement of the situation in the areas of local conflicts.

The United Nations peacekeeping policy is multi-vectored both in the regions and in separate countries. Syria occupies a special place in the activities of the United Nations. Contradictions that began in 2011 with anti-government protests on the territory of Syria led to widespread military operations, during which there was a situation in which crimes against the civilian population, mass violations of human rights and the emergence of refugees became possible. This caused concern of the world community and forced international organizations, in particular the United Nations, to intervene in the military conflict in Syria. Currently the UN Security Council is the only authorized international body that can impose military sanctions on aggressors. But unfortunately, its activities cannot be fully effective because of the rule of unanimity of the "big five" states acting in the adoption of non-procedural decisions. In addition, the Council takes very cautious and infrequent decisions regarding the use of compulsory military measures against states committing acts of aggression without specifying them. Consequently, there are conflicts of international legal regulation of the activities of international law subjects in the fight against aggression of states.

Conclusion. The development and escalation of armed conflicts depend on many factors, in particular: the conflict arises as a continuation of the ancient conflict; unstable political system; resistance to authoritarian or oppressive rulers and antidemocratic regime; violation or neglect of human rights and public freedoms; free access to weapons; violation of the rights of national, ethnic and religious groups in the state; separatist tendencies aimed at destroying the integrity of the state. It is established that the United Nations and its bodies play an important role in preventing and eliminating international disputes and situations that may lead to international misunderstandings or cause an international dispute and whose continuation may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. After all, the United Nations was created to unite all states in order to counter the threats to international peace and stability and, in accordance with its status, has primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and preventing conflicts.

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THE ROLE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF GOOD FAITH IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The relevance of the topic. Modern tendencies of state formation testify to social transformations of law, its institutions and subjects of the legal circle of activity. A problem of professionalism, competence, conscientiousness, morality and ethical conformity standards is a modern legal basis practice, which determines its content and qualitative result.

Objectives of the paper. The purpose of this article is to show what moral qualities each lawyer should possess.

Results of the research. In the paper we consider a fragment from the contemporary edition of “Modern problems of legal science”, where the following is indicated: “The category of ‘honesty’ is beyond doubt of moral nature. It is a state of honesty, conscience, integrity, implies belief in the need for a thorough performance of social duties, respect for others, inability to commit low acts. Therefore, fairness in law is traditionally explained based on moral standards: for example, honesty, the absence of a contradiction between what a person thinks and what he says, the desire to do each case in the best way” [1: 12].

Bona fide is one of the main requirements to application of law. It should be noted that this requirement is an important component of the rule of law principle. “The essence of the rule of law, in particular, lies in the fact that the state will apply in good faith the norms previously proclaimed by the citizen and which determine his rights and obligations. If the rule of law does not mean this, then it does not mean anything...”. [3] These words reaffirm the fact that the rule of law is not built without the fairness of lawyers' qualities [2: 76].

Results of the research. Issues related to implementing the principle of conscientiousness in the legal system have long been of great interest to legal