

THE STRUCTURE OF UNITED NATIONS AND ITS MANDATE: A REVIEW

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Abstract. The creating of United Nations is to keep global security and international peace. The United Nations Charter outlined detailed guidelines for resolving international disputes and foreshadowed the potential of the UN providing collective security. The United Nations has six organs: the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and Secretariat United. There are fifteen specialised agencies, four linked organisations as well as three convention secretariats and two United Nations trust funds affiliated with the United Nations. This paper systematically reviews and examines the structure of United Nations and its mandate within the framework of international relations. finally, the study found that the structure of United Nations has contributed a lot regarding to international security and peace, however, there is need for the notion behind veto power to be restructured due to the interest of fulfilling the Council's purpose and goals.

Keywords: *United Nations, veto power, security council, general assembly, international peace, UN mandate*

Introduction

The United Nations was founded to keep global security and international peace. The United Nations Charter outlined detailed guidelines for resolving international disputes and foreshadowed the potential of the UN providing collective security. The General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and Secretariat are the six basic organs of the United Nations, as created by the Charter. There are fifteen specialised agencies, four affiliated organisations, three convention secretariats, and two United Nations trust funds affiliated with the United Nations. All of these organisations are self-governing and have their own finances, secretariats, and governing bodies. They are part of the UN family, which also includes the UN's primary organs. The United Nations Charter is a multinational treaty establishes all of organization's rules and regulations. major agencies and establishes its agenda. The UN Charter, on the other hand, is more than just an international organization's foundational treaty. The Charter became the international community's constitution when it was combined with statute of the International Court of Justice the Charter of the United Nations contains to answers Organization's general aims, structure, and all other questions. Many experts agree UN Charter is governing document of the international community (Fassbender, 2009; Tomuschat, 1995).

The constitutional significance of the Charter arguments based on a single provision. Article 103, which deals with the link between the Charter's duties and those imposed

by other documents, states: "In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter shall prevail" provision of Article 103 did not apply only the Charter's responsibilities, but also to decisions can be made by the United Nations' agencies. This article's constitutional feature backs up the United Nations Charter's constitutional claim (Dupuy, 1997). Other independents include fifteen others organisations related to UN through cooperation settlements, in addition to the primary organs formed by the Charter. They are some of the world's oldest organisations, dating back to before the United Nations. These self-contained organisations, known as specialised departments, have extensive international responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and other areas. The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the International Labor Organization, and others are among these organisations. A number of UN organisations, programmes, and money are also targeted towards improving people's economic and social conditions all over the world. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations (UN) The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and others are among them. They each have its own board of directors, budgets, and secretaries, but they all report to the UN General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council. All of these organisations provide technical support and other forms of technical assistance in conformity with the core purposes and principles of the United Nations (Fassbender, 2009).

The primary goal of the United Nations

The general aims of the United Nations are outlined in Chapter I, Article, the Organization's major purpose is to promote world peace and security by assisting in the peaceful resolution of disputes. Its purpose is to promote universal peace by developing good relations between nations based on respect and equality. The United Nations' mission is to address global economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian challenges while also promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms. To achieve such purposes, the United Nations and its members are supposed to behave in conformity with the principles outlined in the Charter. All Members commit to use peaceful measures to resolve international conflicts, to refrain from employing force against other countries, and to aid and support the United Nations in its decisions and actions. Organization's fundamental premise is sovereign equality for all members. Non-interference in matters related to any state's domestic authority is a principle upheld by the United Nations' organs (Dupuy, 1997).

The United Nations six primary organs

(1) The General Assembly was established under Chapter IV of the United Nations Charter (Articles 9-22). The General Assembly is the United Nations' principal deliberative, policymaking, and representative body, and the only one in which all members are equally represented. The General Assembly has wide range of responsibilities and powers. According to Charter, the Assembly is in charge of debating and approving the Organization's budget. The General In the areas of international political and economic cooperation, as well as human rights, the Assembly can commission research and make recommendations. It can do so by considering

reports from the Security Council and other United Nations bodies. Furthermore, except in cases where the Security Council is presently dealing with the situation, as indicated in Article 12, the General Assembly can debate and offer recommendations on any topic affecting international peace and security. If a veto prohibits the Security Council from acting on a threat to peace, violation of peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly has the authority to intercede, according to Uniting for Peace Resolution 377, which was enacted in November 1950. It can then advocate for collective action to preserve or restore world peace and security. On the other hand, are entirely advisory, and the General Assembly will need the recipient country's agreement to implement them (Wise, 1965).

The General Assembly can create subsidiary entities to carry out its tasks, Commissions, Committees, Boards, Councils and Panels, and Working Groups and Others are the five types of organizations. The Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, for example, are two of the United Nations' six institutions established under the authority of the General Assembly. The subsidiary organs of the General Assembly play an important role in its operation. They debate the issues on the agenda and work to reconcile the views of the various governments. They then develop resolutions to propose their proposals to the Meeting plenary session. In the Assembly, each Member State gets one vote. If a member fails to make financial payments, his or her voting rights may be suspended. Proposals concerning peace and security, the election of members of the Economic and Social Council or the Security Council, and budgetary issues all require a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly. A simple majority is required for all other things (Wise, 1965).

(2) The United Nations Security Council was founded by Chapter V of the United Nations Charter (Articles 23-32). The Security Council's primary role is to safeguard international peace and security. It is in charge of strengthening international ties, harmonising international relations, and cooperating in the solving of international difficulties. The United Nations Security Council has fifteen members. The five permanent members are the Republic of China, France, the Soviet Union (Russia), the United Kingdom, and the United States. The General Assembly chooses the Security Council's ten non-permanent members. The African bloc has typically had three members; the Latin American and Caribbean, Asian, Western European and Others, and Eastern European blocs have each had two members; and the Eastern European bloc has had one member. Each member of the Security Council gets one vote. A decision requires the affirmative votes of nine members, as well as the approval of the permanent members, who have veto power.

The right of each permanent member to veto Security Council resolutions sparked a lengthy and contentious debate at the San Francisco Conference. They were afraid of the powerful Security Council's arbitrary choices and inaction. The lesser states fought to have the veto power reduced. The "Big Five", on the other hand, insisted on this clause, indicating that they would bear the brunt of the burden for sustaining international peace. Smaller powers eventually agreed to compromise, demonstrating each country's commitment to create, if not the ideal international organisation, at least the best that could be created. The Charter's Chapter VI discusses proper approaches for resolving international conflicts and the responsibility of the Security Council in such instances. By reference to Article 25, it is widely assumed Resolutions adopted under Chapter VI.

Parties to a dispute should first attempt to reach an agreement among themselves. Many countries had regional defence and mutual assistance treaties in existence. The Inter-American System and the Arab League, for example. According to Article 33, they are free to use regional agencies or any other peaceful means they see fit. On the other hand, the United Nations Security Council reserves the right to investigate any disagreement or scenario that it believes could lead to international conflict. At any stage during the conflict, the Security Council may recommend suitable adjustment methods or measures. If the parties to a disagreement are unable to settle their differences on their own, they shall notify the Security Council, as required by Article 37. Any UN member, as well as any non-member state that is a party to the dispute, has the authority to bring the matter to the Security Council's notice. If the Security Council fails to address the matter after exhausting all diplomatic options, the situation becomes a threat to peace, necessitating more serious action.

Under Article 39 of the UN Charter, the Security Council has the authority to define a threat to international peace, a breach of peace, or an act of aggression, and to propose or decide what should be done to maintain or restore international peace. Provisional measures are dealt with in Article 40, whilst non-forcible penalties, such as radio and other modes of communication, as well as severance of diplomatic relations, are dealt with in Article 41. Article 42 authorises military reprisal, such as "demonstrations, blockades, and other acts by United Nations Members' air, sea, or land forces." Articles 45-47 called for the establishment of military staff committee to oversee the military "advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security," and also "advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security." Members of the United Nations were supposed to provide a complete or partial interruption of economic relations, as well as rail, sea, air, postal, and telegraphic services, as well as provide the Security Council with armed forces, assistance, and facilities, in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, in order to maintain international peace and security. The Security Council has the authority to use regional agreements in enforcement measures that fall under its purview. According to Article 53 of Chapter VIII, which deals with regional arrangements and the Security Council. Regional agreements, on the other hand, cannot launch enforcement operations without the Security Council's permission.

The aim was that governments would refrain from using force individually, relying instead on Collective security will be provided by the Security Council (Tomova, 2014). In this spirit and with these ideals, the United Nations Charter was unanimously passed in San Francisco's Opera House. "The Charter of the United Nations, which you have just signed, is a sturdy edifice upon which we can build a better world," President Truman stated in his address to the final session. You will be remembered for it in history. You have gained a victory over war itself between the win in Europe and the eventual victory in this most destructive of all wars. As a result of the approval of this Charter, the world can look forward to a time when all deserving human beings will be able to live freely as individuals. If we don't use it, we'll betray all those who lost their lives so that we might gather here in peace and safety to make it. We will betray ourselves if we try to utilise it selfishly, for the sake of a single nation or a small group of states". Years of hope unending debate, numerous concessions, when four years of preparation had resulted in a worldwide event organisation dedicated to ending wars,

promoting peace, justice, and higher quality of life for all humanity. The United Nations and the Charter, as President Truman pointed out, would only operate if the peoples of the globe were committed to making it work.

(3) The United Nations Economic and Social Council, which was founded under the authority of the General Assembly, is another key instrument. The Economic and Social Council manages fourteen specialised agencies, nine functional commissions, and five regional commissions. In other terms, the Council controls 70% of the UN's total manpower and financial resources, making it one of the organization's most powerful entities. The Economic and Social Council's responsibilities include supporting greater living standards, full employment, and economic and social advancement and development. It is in charge of solving global economic, social, and health concerns, as well as encouraging international cultural and educational cooperation. The Council encourages universal respect for all individuals, regardless of race, gender, language, or religion, in addition to monitoring abuses of human rights and basic freedoms. All of these issues could be investigated and reported on by the Council. It has the authority to submit recommendations to the General Assembly, coordinate with specialised agencies, and provide advice to the Security Council on demand. The Economic and Social Council has the authority to draught conventions and organise international conferences on issues that fall under its purview (Fassbender, 2009).

The Economic and Social Council is made up of fifty-four United Nations members who are appointed for three-year terms by the General Assembly. The membership was increased from eighteen to twenty-seven following an amendment to Article 61 in August 1965. The membership was increased from twenty-seven to fifty-four following a 1973 change to that Article. Each voting member has one vote, and decisions are taken by a simple majority of those present. The Council meets several times a year, the most important of which is a month-long substantive session in July. The session's five components are High-level, Coordination, Operational Activities, Humanitarian Affairs, and General, which address global issues as well as technical and administrative issues (Fassbender, 2009).

(4) The Trusteeship Council, which works under the authority of the General Assembly, was also established. In fact, the San Francisco Conference created a new chapter to establish the Trusteeship Council, which was not mentioned in the Dumbarton Oaks report. The Trusteeship Council was formed to encourage inhabitants in certain territories to pursue self-government or independence, and to replace the League of Nations mandate system. Eleven regions were awarded trusteeship, including 10 former League of Nations mandates and the former Italian Somaliland. On the topics that they deal with, the Trusteeship Council worked closely with the Economic and Social Council and specialised departments.

According to Article XIII of the Charter, the Trusteeship Council is made up of the Security Council's five permanent members, all of whom govern trust territories. Its future purpose is unknown, and it has an equal number of non-administrative members. The non-administrative members were chosen to three-year mandates by the General Assembly. Each Council member has one vote, and decisions are taken by a simple majority of those present and voting. The trust territories either obtained independence or joined with other independent countries over time. Palau, the last trust territory, became an independent state in 1994, freeing the Trusteeship Council from its duties. Since then, the Trusteeship's operations have been halted. The Trusteeship Council's

future purpose is unknown, despite the fact that it exists on paper under Article XIII of the Charter (Fassbender, 2009).

(5) The International Court of Justice supplanted the Permanent Court of International Justice as the United Nations' principal judicial arm; Chapter XIV of the Charter established it. Near the end of WWII, the PCIJ was regarded a part of the old Eurocentric system. It was felt that creating a new court would better reflect the contemporary international situation, in which non-European countries have begun to have greater influence. Despite this, there was no break in continuity with the past. As previously stated, the PCIJ's Statute was drafted based on decades of experience, and it was felt that it would be best not to make significant changes. At the San Francisco Conference, the International Court of Justice's jurisdiction was a hot topic of discussion. The conference agreed against the Court's having compulsory jurisdiction, but members might choose to accept it voluntarily. The PCIJ met for the last time in October 1945, with the resolution that its archives and effects would be transferred to the new International Court of Justice. The PCIJ was decommissioned in April 1946 (Fassbender, 2009).

The International Court of Justice was elevated to the status of a fundamental UN organisation, alongside the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, and Secretariat. It is composed of fifteen judges who are appointed by the UN General Assembly and Security Council for a period of nine years. The International Court of Justice's principal constitutional instrument is the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which is an annex to and an integral element of the United Nations Charter. The International Court of Justice is the premier judicial organ of the United Nations, with the primary objective of settling disagreements in contested cases. The International Court of Justice also renders advisory opinions on any legal subject referred to it by the General Assembly, the Security Council, or any other UN organisation, as well as all specialised entities. The International Court of Justice is just a consultation body, and its advisory opinions are just that. As a result, while its choices and points of view have a lot of clout and are well-respected, they are merely suggestions. If the parties to a dispute refuse to implement the Court's findings, only the Security Council has the ability to decide how the judgement should be carried out (Fassbender, 2009).

All specialised agencies, as well as the Security Council, General Assembly, and any other entity of the United Nations. The International Court of Justice is just a consultation body, and its advisory opinions are just that. As a result, while its choices and points of view have a lot of clout and are well regarded, they are still only ideas. If the parties to a dispute refuse to implement the Court's judgments, only the Security Council can decide what steps to take (Harland, 2004). The Security Council is the executive body of the United Nations and it is the only body with the authority to make decisions that other member nations must follow under the Charter the UN's other organs have only advisory powers.

The Secretariat, created by Chapter XV of the Charter (Articles 97-101), is the UN's administrative organ and the skeleton. The Secretariat is comprised of a Secretary General, who is selected by the General Assembly for a five-year term on the suggestion of the Security Council, and workers, who are appointed by the Secretary General in line with the regulations of the General Assembly. The Secretary General "shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council," according to the

United Nations Charter. The Secretary General is responsible for providing an annual report on the Organization's actions to the General Assembly, as well as directing the attention of the Security Council to "any event that, in his judgement, may jeopardise the maintenance of international peace and security" The Secretariat's responsibilities include everything from administering peacekeeping deployments to resolving international disputes, from analysing economic and social trends and challenges to conducting human rights and sustainable development research." The UN Secretariat is also responsible for informing the media about UN activities, organising conferences, and translating and interpreting official UN documents. International civil servants take an oath to answer only to the UN and to "not seek or receive directions from any government or other authority external to the Organization. "The Secretariat is organised into departments and offices and is headquartered in New York; however, it has substantial presences in Bangkok, Addis Ababa, Beirut, Nairobi, Geneva, Vienna, and Santiago, as well as offices all over the world (Fassbender, 2009).

Veto power

As the key organ in responsibility of sustaining international peace and security, the United Nations Security Council has also performed a unique role in fostering worldwide peace and security, putting it in a position critical to the operation of international law and international relations. The United Nations Security Council is made up of fifteen members. Five of these countries, notably the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China, and the Russian Federation, are permanent members with veto power over Council decisions. The remaining members, who each have one vote in the Council, are elected for two-year terms based on a geographical distribution. The Council must have nine votes to take any procedural action. Substantive issues, which account for the vast majority of the Security Council's work, require a nine-vote majority without the veto of any permanent member. The principle of unanimity underpins the argument for the big powers' veto. This theory implies that in order for the UN to succeed, any of its acts must be unanimous in order to mobilise the resources and will of all great countries to serve the UN's aims, with the maintenance of international peace and security maintaining a vital place (Al Shraideh, 2017).

The veto, on the other hand, has been criticised since its inception in 1946. "In a democracy, no one can be more equal than the others," says UN Ambassador Ahmad Kamal. Throughout the years of the Security Council, the five permanent members have been chastised for their veto processes. The idea that granting the permanent five members veto power would help them maintain world peace and better serve the UN's goals and ideals was fading. Instead, the permanent members' veto practises have gradually given the rest of the UN members the perception that the veto power has been used selfishly, with the primary goal of defending the particular national interests of the permanent members and their allies. Permanent members' actions have increasingly shown that they regard such power as a free right that they can wield in any way they see fit. More than 70 years after its inception, the United Nations has maintained its status as the primary forum for countries to debate international concerns and a platform for collective action to address such issues. The United Nations' methods have evolved substantially. Many nations and observers believe that there is still a vast gap between aspiration and real success when it comes to the United Nations, and that the world that dictated the UN's nature, organisation, functions, and working methods has changed

significantly. These issues have renewed debate over the United Nations' need for transformation (Al Shraideh, 2017).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the creating of United Nations is to keep global security and international peace. The United Nations Charter outlined detailed guidelines for resolving international disputes and foreshadowed the potential of the UN providing collective security. The General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and Secretariat are the United Nations' six fundamental organs. Furthermore, the United Nations' objective is to promote international peace and security by assisting in the peaceful resolution of conflicts. Its mission is to promote global peace by fostering goodwill among nations based on mutual respect and equality. The United Nations' mission is to address global economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian concerns while promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Finally, the study concluded that while the United Nations structure has made significant contributions to global peace and international security, the idea of veto power needs to be rebuilt due to the necessity of accomplishing the Council's purpose and purposes.

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Conflict of interest

The author confirms that there is no conflict of interest with any parties involved with the study.

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