The role of the United Nations in maintaining global security after the Ukrainian war

Abbas Sadoon Refat[1]

Abstract

The research deals with the problem of categories with problems in global security, the Ukrainian war, unified dispersion, international variables, the research aims at global variables affecting security, how the Ukrainian war affected security, and the tasks undertaken by nations in order to achieve global security, also, the importance of research on this topic, as it confirms the importance of the global organization, and its roles, in achieving global security, the important result of the research is related to the fact that the United Nations is finding itself facing great burdens, and that the global security variables have become multiple.

key words: The United Nations, security, the world, the Ukrainian war, the United States, Russia, Europe.

Introduction

In the first half of the twentieth century, the world suffered a lot, and it fought two major world wars that drained a lot of resources, which led the major powers to establish the League of Nations first in the year 1919 as a supranational organization that could speed up the dismantling of conflicts, then it returned and established the United Nations in 1945 depending on the principle of collective security, and it was granted powers to consider conflicts and dismantle them, but the world of World War II changed a lot and the United Nations remained working according to a charter that looks at the challenges and threats that afflict the world from a traditional perspective, which are the source of states only, while working to preserve the sovereignty of the national state and prevent interference.

During the years following 1990, that followed the dismantling of the structure of the Cold War, the United Nations began to expand its interpretation of what is considered a threat to international peace and security and is no longer limited to what states are the source of, and reconsider the concept of non-interference, so the first trend was to intervene under a humanitarian cover, the second is the intervention under the principle of the responsibility to protect

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[1] College of Political Science, Al-Nahrain University,
dr,abas@nahrainuniv.edu.iq

approach, and as a result, the flexible interpretation of the Charter of the United Nations, and the tendency to give the international organization a flexible interpretation of its responsibilities. The desire behind it was related to the tendency to reduce the size of challenges and threats, and to achieve more global stability.

The United Nations has played many roles and tasks throughout its history, but the global transformations and the challenges required more flexibility that is granted to the international organization to carry out its tasks, especially since the international organization remains first and foremost an organization that is not independent of the will of member states, as it is a governmental organization.

The Ukrainian war in 2022 led to more threats to international peace and security, due to the involvement of major parties in it in the form of a direct or indirect actor, and that war ended with re-proposing the roles that the United Nations can play in conflict relations to which the major powers are parties.

The issue of maintaining international peace and security was and still is one of the most raised topics in international relations, but the face of importance is evident through the propensity and direction to globalization that international relations follow, and the more the world moves towards the global system, the actors become more dynamic, and the threats become the challenges are more complex, and many of the articles of the United Nations Charter need greater flexibility in order for the international organization to be able to deal with global situations.

The importance related to the study of this subject is the existence of a number of major powers that were involved in the Ukrainian war, in the circumstance that the United Nations Charter obliges the international organization to intervene in international conflicts in order to achieve an important goal, which is the maintenance of international peace and security, and then the goal that is linked to the principles of the United Nations has become inconsistent with the tools granted to the international organization as a governmental organization that deals with conflicts involving parties that bear the responsibility for diagnosing what is considered a threat to international peace and security, namely the permanent members of the Security Council, and therefore the required result remains in doubt, and requires a lot of effort and political will to reach the lofty goal: achieving international peace and security.

The goals that are to be achieved are related to what the United Nations can do, in light of the conflict whose parties are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, which requires reference to the global transformations in which many non-state

actors have become, along with what they have ended up with the Ukrainian war is about redefining global security to suit contemporary transformations, and re-introducing the tasks of the United Nations, and the necessity of adapting those tasks to conform to global transformations.

Those goals are bound by certain boundaries, which are temporally, the research refers to the total interactions that the world witnessed in the new millennium, with a focus on the interactions that accompanied and followed the Ukrainian war, spatially, the research focuses on the world as a whole, that is, the global trend that is escalating, despite its focus on what happened in Ukraine, objectively, the research focuses on the tasks of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security in an environment that is not consistent with the charter of the international organization, and in an environment that witnesses conflict between the parties responsible for the tasks of maintaining international peace and security, and they are the permanent members of the Security Council.

Research problem:

The problematic of the research revolves around the existence of many problems that have begun to affect global security, and that the institutional structure represented by the United Nations has been designed and its powers to suit the needs of international security, however, today's world is suffering from the presence of a number of variables represented by the escalation of competition between the major powers and the emergence of tensions among them in a way that causes negative repercussions on that security, which raises the issue of uncertainty regarding security.

This problem raises the need to answer a number of questions, the most important of which are:

• What are the variables of global security and its principles?

• What are the effects of the Ukrainian war on global security?

• What are the tasks of the United Nations in maintaining global security?

Research Hypothesis:

The hypothesis from which the research is based, is related to the following:

The Ukrainian war caused serious repercussions on global security, the escalation of competition and tension between the major powers, which raises the issue of validating the following hypothesis:

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There are responsibilities and tasks that fall on the shoulders of the United Nations, calling on it to carry out tasks regarding issues of tension that afflict security in the world, and therefore the more the United Nations advances towards proving its global role this will be reflected positively on global security.

Research Methodology:

The methodology from which the research stems is based on the adoption of the systemic analytical approach.

Research Structural:

The research will be divided into the following topics:

First - Global security variables and principles.

Second - The effects of the Ukrainian war on global security.

Third - The tasks of the United Nations in maintaining global security.

First- Global security variables and principles

The world order is among the important issues, and it is the result of several transformations that are pushing the world away from the international system, and making all countries, in addition, to other governmental and non-governmental actors, it tends to interact within the framework of a system that is less coherent and more complex than what the world has known since the establishment of the Westphalian regime in the year 1648 and later when the nation-state emerged, and from the post-World War II regime when the United Nations was established to adopt a system of interactions that lasted until 1989, and the world finds itself with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Warsaw Pact (the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, which was founded in 1955 by the communist countries that fell under the influence of the Soviet Union in Central and Eastern Europe), and the United States became at the top of the international pyramid as one pole, and calls escalated in a rumor the new international order at the time (1).

The international system is a pattern of interactions between international actors, and it includes a hypothetical and value structure for the relations between the countries that make up that system, and the bipolar post-World War II system continued until the disintegration of the Cold War that prevailed at that stage, and ended with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, and the German unity that followed it (2).

In the year 1990, a rapid system began to form, the content of which was the trend towards globalization, as a result of what was known at the time as globalization, which is more countries' involvement in intense interactions, in addition to the wide participation of non-state actors, not to mention the weakness in the presence of sovereignty, and the widening of interpretations that justify interference in internal affairs under a humanitarian cover (3), and the most pressing factors were: the economy and interdependence, along with technology, communications, and others, this made the world seem close, and calls began to appear to reshape the United Nations and expand its roles, specifically reformulating the composition of the Security Council, and his writings started talking about the world being a small, interconnected village, every event affects and is affected by what exists or is located in any region around the world, i.e. not it considers security and interactions from a traditional perspective linked to the entity of the state only (4).

At that stage, the talk about global security began, and the reason for talking about this level of security, which is higher than security at the national and international levels, is that the world looks at it as one unit, that is, what is wider than the international system, and that there are units and actors other than states, it imposes its presence in the interactions that affect the world, including the security interactions, and it is units or actors that are sometimes intensely influential in global interactions, as is the case of violent organizations with their various names and addresses.

Global security refers to the measures that are taken at different levels, by different actors, with the aim of achieving peace and ensuring stability, it is slightly higher than international security, as it includes procedures and measures approved by organizations, in addition to the elements of imbalance that occur from non-state actors, it is a concept that remains flexible, and is more expansive than international security, which is meant by a set of measures that countries agree not to bypass or resort to when a threat to international peace and security occurs (1).

The world today, and after several decades of the dissolution of the Soviet Union, expresses its global character more than its international character, and although the active countries are working to confirm their presence in the international system, and to emphasize the established interactions and general principles in international relations, however, global values, and the pressure of those values on international relations, is something that no country can deny, although Russia intervened in Syria and Ukraine, its intervention at times was through private security companies, those companies that reflect the realities of the post-war situation. cold war, as for-profit

formations, It provides various services related to security, and sometimes it is transnational companies operating in more than one country, and its contractors are of different nationalities, including the Russian Wagner Group company, which was active in the year 2014 and beyond, and it operates indirectly under: the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces (the Main Directorate of Russian Intelligence, formerly), in matters that Russia wishes not to bear to have its name officially raised in those conflicts and requires it to deny it in order to prevent it from bearing international legal responsibility (2).

One of the most important features of global security is that it interacts with an open environment in terms of sources and types of threats and challenges, meaning that the sources and types of threats and challenges are no longer traditional, that is, it is no longer confined to the military aspect only, but rather extends to cover different aspects, security in its global concept is no longer viewed from the angle of wars and threats emanating from other countries. In the case of Iraq and Syria in 2014, the terrorist organization ISIS became one of the most prominent sources of violent threats with which the Arab region and the whole world coexisted, and thinking about wars has become relatively declining, given that the possibility of its eruption has decreased relatively, due to its high cost, Whereas, the military spending carried out by states is aimed at imposing deterrence to its maximum extent in order to provide a guarantee against traditional sources of threat, and many countries are preparing to deal with advanced generations of wars, including the fourth generation and beyond, which are those generations in which the threats do not come from armies systematic but from unclear sources, aiming at influencing and coercing at the same time, making the target countries in difficult and bargaining situations, because there are no clear sources of threat (1).

The international community has tended to formulate general principles in international law to deal with traditional sources of threat, that is, those that fall within the scope of international security, and most of them fall under the headings: international sources of threat, while it does not interfere in national sources, given that it is not possible to interfere in the national affair internal, because the sovereignty of the national state is considered one of the most important principles in international relations, as for in the case of global security, the world has opened up to national sources that could be a source of threat to security, including in the case of displacement and asylum, i.e. humanitarian considerations, and some of them related to the suppression of human rights, including the spread of epidemics, ..that is, sovereignty is no longer a determining factor for looking into security problems, and the military aspects are no longer

the ruler or the criterion for considering the existence of a global security problem.

The main principles that can govern global security are determined, from our point of view, as follows:

1) Relative distancing from the military aspect, and human concepts became the most prominent and proposed, given that the human being has a supreme value in the interactions that take place between and across countries.

2) Several nuclear security conferences were held, the first type of which was sponsored by a number of countries, including the United States, and was held in 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016, and the second type was sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency in the years 2013, 2016, and 2020, and each targeted threats that accompany proliferation, and the possibility of controlling any nuclear threat (1).

3) Environmental security has become heavily involved in global interactions due to the threats to existence and biodiversity on Earth.

4) Non-compliance with sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, meaning that states cannot today invoke national factors to practice violence against the population or some of them, every targeting of a group followed by asylum or displacement causes the issue of international intervention to be brought up for humanitarian purposes, which is what happened after 1991, then, in 2001, it introduced a new concept, which is the responsibility to protect approach, meaning that the international community can intervene if the state fails to fulfill its national and international obligations.

5) The sources of threat are no longer only the national state, but the world has opened up to various sources, including the sources of violent actors, given that the national state is no longer the only monopolist of violence on the global level, but influential groups have emerged, some of which are utilitarian: organized crime groups, and some are ideological: groups that are classified as terrorist, and here, the tools of violence and the threat of these actors do not often require the use of regular armies, but the rehabilitation of special units to deal with those sources.

6) Cultural sources have emerged to threaten global security, and they are related to the aspect related to cultural identities and affiliations. The world coexists in the light of cultural diversity, but at other times there has become a kind of tendency towards racism, which affected societies characterized by diversity, as in the case of India and Myanmar and others, targeting diversity is not limited to the local and national part, but in many cases it has multi-level repercussions,

including regional and international ones, which requires international cooperation as well as cooperation within a multilateral framework in international organizations to deal with various sources and types of threats and challenges.

Second - The effects of the Ukrainian war on global security

In the year 1991, the Soviet Union disintegrated, and this caused Russia's status to decline quickly, because the latter was attributed behind sources of multi-level challenges, and its leaderships became concerned with preserving the federal entity of Russia, and its continuation, in a circumstance when the country was suffering from the repercussions of preserving the Soviet capabilities that remained on Russian soil, and providing economic capabilities to run the country, ..perhaps among the important challenges is preserving weapons of mass destruction, preserving regional security, and preserving national security priorities..(1).

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian state appeared next to the Russian state, and soon the policies of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine converged, and what was known as the Commonwealth of Independent States was established in 1991, which gave Russia a wide umbrella to impose its policies and its presence in the Soviet sphere (2), Ukraine realizes that it obtained many Soviet capabilities, by virtue of the agreement that was linked to the decision to accept the dismantlement, as every country obtained what was found on its soil of capabilities, and according to which Russia obtained the largest legacy of capabilities, especially nuclear, ballistic missiles and strategic aircraft.

and other capabilities, in addition to the rise of Russia to the permanent membership of the Security Council instead of the Soviet Union, and with this decision there became four nuclear states: Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Belarus, while Kazakhstan inherited about 104 SS18 missiles, carrying 1216 nuclear warheads, in addition to the second largest base for nuclear industries in the Soviet Union, which made it the fourth largest nuclear country in the world at the end of 1991 after Russia, the United States and Ukraine, the country's leadership decided to give up those weapons due to the first consideration that the country does not have the capabilities to maintain that arsenal, and Western pressures to reassemble that arsenal inside Russia and provide support to Russia to maintain it at that time, or to destroy what cannot be dealt with, and indeed in 1995 the last nuclear warhead was destroyed present in the country, in the year 2000, the last nuclear test center was destroyed, the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site was closed, the Treaty on the Prevention of Nuclear Weapons was ratified, and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was ratified, but it remained the largest producer of uranium in the world, and embraced the first international

bank for low-enriched uranium that could provide, under international guarantees, supplies of low-enriched uranium for peaceful nuclear power plants in the world (1).

While Belarus tended to hand over the nuclear weapons that were deployed on its soil under the Lisbon Protocol of 1992 (which took place between Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus), to Russia due to its great dependence economically on Russia, as for Ukraine, it was the second largest heir to the Soviet strategic capabilities, and the third largest arsenal in the world was found on its soil at that time, as it possessed 130 ballistic missiles of the type UR100Nk, , 46 RT23 ballistic missiles, 33 nuclear strategic launchers, and 1,700 nuclear warheads, and although Ukraine signed the Lisbon Memorandum in 1992 that decided to abandon nuclear weapons by destruction or transfer to Russia, however, it was delayed until 1994 before it began negotiating with Russia and with the guarantee of both the United States and Britain, and the agreement was reached under the Budapest Memorandum in December 1994, which took place between Russia and Ukraine, which approved several opposite commitments: Ukraine undertakes to transfer nuclear weapons to Russia and destroy the part that cannot be transferred, and its signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, in exchange for affirming respect for the independence, sovereignty and borders of Ukraine, and refraining from threatening or using force against the integrity or independence of Ukraine except in accordance with the right of legitimate defence or what is approved by the United Nations, and refraining from any economic action aimed at subjugating the political decision of Ukraine, and a pledge to provide direct assistance to Ukraine through the Security Council if Ukraine is exposed to an act of aggression, and a pledge not to use nuclear weapons against Ukraine except in the case of an attack on the territory of Russia and the guarantor states (1).

Despite the depth of Russian-Ukrainian relations, and despite Russia's assertion of its total opposition to NATO's expansion to the east, Russian-Ukrainian relations began to witness a gap in 2005, because of the expansion of Ukrainian national currents that want to open up to the West instead of Russia, at a time when NATO was expanding in Central and Eastern Europe, until tension reached in the year 2014 with the fall of the Russian-backed government in Ukraine, Russia intervened indirectly first to support the Russian minority to rebel against the Ukrainian authorities, in the east of the country, and then intervened militarily to carve out Crimea and annex it to Russia, at a time when this caused international condemnation, and the will of the West tended to impose broad sanctions on Russia, the crisis continued to grow until the beginning of the year 2022, when Russia decided to intervene more militarily in eastern and northern Ukraine, causing the emergence of the largest crisis in the world, Given that Russia is a

direct party to it, and has declared that Ukraine represents an important region for its national security, and because Western countries find that they have obligations to maintain the presence of Ukraine and provide support for it (2).

Although more than a year (February 2022) has passed since the Russian military intervention in Ukraine, Russia's position was difficult, as it suffered many losses, and was unable to resolve the military battles, which was managed through more than one method: direct military intervention, and intervention through the private Wagner Group company, which has good relations from the Russian military and security institutions, beside to imposing restrictions on oil and gas shipments to Europe, not to mention the threat of using nuclear weapons, calling for partial mobilization in the country, and announcing the annexation of several Ukrainian regions to Russia (meaning that any attack on those regions would indicate that it is aggression on Russian lands). ., however, these methods did not achieve much progress for Russia in Ukraine, rather the Western powers tended to bring about a change in the tools of war management in Ukraine by moving from providing some light and medium tactical weapons and financial support to Ukraine throughout the year 2022 to ensure that Russia does not achieve significant progress in the Ukrainian territories, and to focus on reducing the challenges that could face energy security in Europe, then moving to providing strategic support to Ukraine in the year 2023, allowing Ukraine to make strategic changes in the course of the war, which caused the escalation of the crisis between Russia and Western powers (1).

The effects of that war on global security have weakened Russian-Western coordination and cooperation in several areas, including dealing with global challenges and threats, in addition to the Russian tendency to escalate the possibility of using nuclear weapons, and the threat of Western countries that Russia will find responses that change the outcome of the war in a way that does not serve Russia's interests, as well as the use of energy to target European countries, due to Europe's great dependence on Russia's supplies of oil and gas, and that war also caused food supplies from Ukraine to be cut off for several months, in a way that affected global food security, this caused a serious escalation of tensions globally, because Russia cannot accept a loss in Ukraine, and Western countries cannot allow Russia to win in Ukraine(2).

Third - The tasks of the United Nations in maintaining global security

When the major powers set about establishing the United Nations at the end of World War II, there were several important premises, including overcoming the reasons that led to the failure of the League

of Nations to prevent World War II, and to prevent a war like World War II, and to grant the international organization more powers and tasks to enhance multilateral cooperation, and to give it the tasks of dismantling the structure of conflicts, and to impose collective security measures to increase deterrence in the face of conflicts, ... (1).

At the end of World War II, the world was a world whose interactions are organized and managed by states, meaning that the center of interactions in it is the international part, therefore, in view of the Charter of the United Nations, it is noted that the legislators set goals for this organization, which are determined by the text of Article 1 thereof as follows:

1) Preserving international peace and security, to this end, the Commission shall take effective joint measures to prevent and remove causes that threaten peace, suppress acts of aggression and other breaches of peace, and use peaceful means, in accordance with the principles of justice and international law, to resolve international disputes that may lead to a breach. peacefully or to settle it.

2) Developing friendly relations among nations on the basis of respect for the principle of equal rights among peoples and for each of them to have self-determination, as well as taking other appropriate measures to strengthen public peace.

3) Achieving international cooperation in resolving international issues of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian nature, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people without discrimination on grounds of gender, language or religion, nor between men and women.

4) Making this body a reference for coordinating the actions of nations and directing them towards the realization of these common goals" (2), that is, by pursuing these goals, the organization will work to achieve two main goals simultaneously: strengthening cooperation, and working to prevent conflicts.

The organization adhered to being guided in its work by the following principles according to Article 2 of the Charter:

1) The Commission is based on the principle of sovereign equality among all its members.

2) In order for the members of the Commission to guarantee for themselves all the rights and benefits arising from membership status, they undertake in good faith the obligations they took upon themselves in this charter.

3) All members of the Commission shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a way that international peace, security and justice are not endangered.

4) All members of the Commission shall refrain, in their international relations, from threatening or using force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5) All members shall provide all possible assistance to the United Nations in any action it takes in accordance with this Charter, and they shall also refrain from assisting any country against which the United Nations takes an act of prevention or repression.

6) The Commission works to ensure that non-member states adhere to these principles to the extent required by the necessity of maintaining international peace and security.

7) Nothing in this Charter justifies the United Nations to interfere in matters that are at the core of the internal authority of a state, and nothing in it requires members to submit such issues to be resolved by virtue of this Charter, provided that this principle does not prejudice the application of repressive measures contained in Chapter VII"(1).

In other words, the general content of these principles is that it is obligatory to abide by the prohibition of the use or threat of military force, and for states to be equal in their sovereignty, to refrain from interfering in the affairs of states, and to help the organizing states to implement their purposes.

Following the goals and principles shows that the organization was established to deal with a traditional environment, but within several decades, specifically with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the organization found that it was dealing with a new world, in which it needed to reformulate its charter, and even some of its important institutions such as the Security Council, The Charter addresses the challenges and threats emanating from states, specifically the traditional threats, for which the Charter establishes Chapters Six and Seven to settle or end its dispute peacefully (Chapter Six) or coercively (Chapter Seven), gradually with a number of procedures (1).

In the year 1990, the world opened up to an environment that became more complex, as some permanent member states became too weak to bear the responsibility of managing the world, such as France, Britain, and even China at that stage, while large countries appeared such as Germany and Japan, in addition, some continents were not properly represented in the Security Council, including Africa, and for this reason proposals began to appear to reformulate the roles of the

Council, specifically the position of the veto from it, in addition to reviewing membership (2).

The first dealing with the tasks of the United Nations was with the issue of displacement and asylum resulting from internal conflicts, so the organization sought, under the influence of the United States, to expand the interpretation of charters, so it allowed international intervention under a humanitarian cover after 1991, in a precedent that violates the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, this approach continued until 2001, when the principle of the responsibility to protect approach was put forward in the meetings of the general assembly.

Which continued to crystallize later until it was accepted by the international organization in 2005, which builds on intervention for humanitarian purposes and adds to it that the international community has the right to intervene if the state breaches its internal and external obligations, which means that state sovereignty cannot be invoked to prevent external interference (3).

The United Nations was unable to manage some of the important conflicts according to either of the two approaches: humanitarian intervention or the principle of the responsibility to protect approach, as in Syria, Libya and Yemen after 2011, as a result of Russia's intransigence in using the international umbrella to allow Western powers to intervene, this caused serious repercussions for global security, despite the continuation of several conflicts of grave humanitarian dimensions, but the international organization was unable to cover these conflicts or show an appropriate intervention towards them (1).

In today's world, the state is no longer the only actor in it, but it is one of the actors in it, along with actors from non-states, governmental and non-governmental, peaceful or violent, it is not possible to isolate any interaction in its repercussions from what is happening globally, and countries, along with many international organizations, have become interested in everything that would achieve global security, stability, peace and security are of global dimensions, and it cannot be argued that a conflict can be contained within a local or even a regional environment.

In the year 2014, a serious local-regional crisis escalated in Ukraine, as the country witnessed a shift from the rule of currents that advance the relationship with Russia, to currents that want to link the country with the West, so Russia intervened by supporting Russian minorities in the east of the country to rebel against the government, and Russia supported it indirectly, then it intervened and cut off and included Crimea from Ukraine, in the year 2014, in a manner that caused a great

Western reaction, by imposing broad sanctions on Russia, which ended in Western-Russian tensions, which continued to grow until the year 2022, when Russia made its decision to intervene militarily in Ukraine, During the period between 2014-2022, there was no role for the United Nations in the crisis, and this can be explained by the fact that the important parties to the crisis: Russia and Western countries, especially the United States, are permanent members of the Security Council, and therefore it is difficult to move the procedures for adjudicating the conflict, through the Security Council, because each of the two countries has the right to impose the right of veto on any draft resolution and then abort it at an early date.

In February 2023, Russia resorted to military intervention, and other countries were unable to move measures to end the conflict through the Security Council, and the United Nations found itself practically paralyzed in dealing with this conflict, and the United Nations resorted to two methods to deal with the conflict:

1) The first method is the formation of the United Nations Coordinator for the Crisis in Ukraine, each of whom was assumed by Amin Awad, then Dennis Brown, at a time when the war was causing serious humanitarian repercussions, including the presence of about 8 million refugees, according to United Nations statistics, and about 5.4 million displaced persons, and about 18 million people need urgent humanitarian aid, ..(1).

2) The second method is referral to the General Assembly of the United Nations. In more than one of its resolutions, the assembly condemned the war and criticized Russia for causing it, and called for not recognizing any outcome that would cause Ukraine to lose its territorial integrity war without the ability to force Russia to accept the outcome of the Assembly (2).

The reason for this result is that the assembly was not given powers to consider binding disputes, nor to take binding decisions. Rather, the powers were given to the Security Council and without the existence of a second way to consider disputes whose parties are permanent members of the Security Council.

The most dangerous repercussions on global security that have been linked to the Ukrainian crisis, from our point of view, are:

1) Displacement and asylum, and the high number of civilian casualties in Ukraine, and the United Nations was unable to intervene effectively to stop these repercussions.

2) Allowing the flow of mercenaries into conflict areas, as Russia employed a number of mercenaries, along with the private Wagens Group, while Ukraine allowed the flow of mercenaries into the conflict,

and several countries were indirectly involved in the conflict, by supplying the parties to the conflict with some weapons, which means an extension of the circle the conflict outside Ukraine, which the United Nations could not deal with.

3) The threat of using nuclear weapons, as Russia threatened to use it, while the United Nations was unable to curb this trend, due to the absence of a binding international agreement to prevent the use of nuclear weapons.

4) The cessation of food imports from Ukraine, which is a dangerous aspect that caused a rise in global food prices in the year 2022, before the conflicting parties allowed the continuation of supplies later.

5) Threat to European energy security, as Russia tended to use oil and gas to put pressure on Europe's decision, before the latter tended to impose obstacles and refrain from importing energy from Russia.

6) The US-Russian relations were strained as a result of that war, and the tensions between them reached the level of obstructing the roles of the Security Council.

Conclusion:

The world has been suffering for several decades from major transformations, and the trend towards globalization has become an important path, that is, the institutional foundations on which the United Nations was built and granted powers in light of it, and which are consistent with the outcomes of the Second World War, many of which need political and legal re-adaptation , in order for that organization to be able to carry out its tasks, which are divided into several important axes: support for peace and cooperation, dismantling the structure of conflicts and everything that would threaten international peace and security.

After the Cold War the borders and sovereignty witnessed more openness, less barrier or ideological constraint, and the increasing presence and influence of economy and technology in pushing the world towards the emergence of global interactions in which states are an actor among several actors influencing the global system, and the trend has become increasing to withdraw more than the interactions that be linked to the international system to the interactions that are linked to the global system. In such a transformation the world today is heading towards more features that are not regulated under the Charter, and the international organization has worked to bring about some adaptation that enables the international organization to absorb the global transformations after the year 1990, including: accepting international intervention for

humanitarian purposes, then accepting the principle of the responsibility to protect approach that allows the international community to intervene in the event that a country is unable to fulfill its duties towards its society and its external obligations.

The Charter of the United Nations is based on resorting to several procedures to achieve international peace and security, the procedures begin with determining what could be a threat to international peace and security, passing through a series of procedures that end with intervention, including intervention under the cover of collective security and the right of legitimate defense under the provisions of Article 51 Charter of the United Nations , what is important here is that these measures were paralyzed when Russia intervened directly in the Ukrainian war, and the Western powers intervened indirectly in that war, and the international community was unable to qualify bodies other than the Security Council to be able to impose its direction in achieving the most important goal of the existence of the international organization, and it remained general assembly resolutions are non-binding recommendations.

In this research, a number of conclusions were reached, namely:

1) Global security indicates that it is measures taken to ensure the continuity of world peace, and that any imbalance in the rules and values that regulate global interactions and the position of the active forces in the global system will negatively affect that security.

2) The world has been tending for several decades to move away from the international meaning, that is, for the state to be the only player in international relations, and for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs to be understood in its absolute sense, and that the trend that is increasing due to the economy, interdependence, technology and communications, is towards more globalization, and the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, which were endorsed by the Charter of the United Nations, have become more flexible concepts in dealing with them.

3) The United Nations is entrusted with the task of maintaining international peace and security, and to that end it works on two lines or two parallel tracks, the first is based on maximizing the option of peaceful cooperation between states and peoples, and the second track is based on diagnosing everything that would pose a threat to international peace and security, and then putting in place mechanisms determined to dismantle and end that threat, and its path is to adopt dialogue and negotiation, and it ends with military intervention supported by the UN in accordance with the provisions of

Chapter VII of the Charter, and its maximum options are legitimate defense in accordance with Article 51 of the International Charter.

4) One of the issues that the Charter of the United Nations could not deal with is the one that is related to the existence of a conflict involving the major powers, the permanent members of the Security Council, and this is an issue that happened in the Korean War, and in the Cuban crisis, then it was repeated in the Ukrainian war, and the difficulty or forms faced that the permanent members in the Security Council, they control the establishment and diagnosis of what is considered a threat to international peace and security, which is the most important step for deciding the rest of the United Nations procedures in dealing with conflict situations.

5) The United Nations remains an organization that is subject to the will of the member states, specifically to the permanent members of the Security Council, because they have the right to veto, and measures to maintain international peace and security can only be initiated without the objection of one of the permanent powers, on the other hand, the United Nations has not yet succeeded in establishing powers and tasks, binding to the General Assembly of the United Nations in matters of maintaining international peace and security.

6) The Ukrainian war was among the most complex crises in the global system, Russia views its military intervention in Ukraine as subject to its national security considerations, while the United States considers that Russia's intervention violates the Budapest Memorandum agreements of December 1994, which took place between Russia and Ukraine, and with the guarantees of the United States and Britain, in which Ukraine acknowledges the disarmament of its nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles in return for affirming respect for Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and borders, and refraining from threatening it.. those guarantees impose from the Western point of view on the United States and European countries to intervene to protect Ukraine's security .

7) The tasks of the United Nations in maintaining global security require it to find appropriate mechanisms for maintaining international peace and security, and to find appropriate mechanisms for conflict settlement, which requires it to work to find consensus among the permanent members of the Security Council, and to work to grant a greater mandate to the General Assembly in the event of the fact that the conflict involves parties that are members of the Security Council.

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