Crisis in the Multilateral System: The United Nations Dilemma in the Fallout of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine

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ABSTRACT

The Russian invasion significantly impacted the multilateral system and global geopolitics order. This research examines the impact of an invasion on the international system ruled by the United Nations and the Security Council in resolving conflicts. This study uses a qualitative technique by utilizing primary and secondary data regarding the analysis of invasion's alignment with principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, while also highlighting the limitations of the current multilateral system. The invasion could have a negative impact on the multilateral system and create dilemma for resolving conflicts. This has led to serious problems for the whole multilateral system and has made it harder to solve future conflicts through international teamwork. This study proposes an analysis to maintain the multilateral system and reform the Security Council by limiting veto power for better conflict prevention and resolution. The UN Security Council's decision-making and crisis response could be improved by managing the interests of permanent members' veto powers. By investigating the challenges and action solutions to reduce disputes, this study emphasizes the importance of UN members' collective efforts and commitment to maintaining global peace as a national interest and maintaining security in the modern world.

Keywords: International Politics, Multilateral System, Global Security

INTRODUCTION

The multilateral system faced a severe crisis after Russia invaded Ukraine (Larionova, 2023). This invasion has disrupted the existing world order and undermined the international norms that have become interstate relations and world peacekeeping since World War (Kumari & Pandey, 2022). Since then, the complex framework of global alliances and treaties constituting the international order has been essential for maintaining global peace and security and its primary objective is to prevent another catastrophic war between countries (Kinne, 2020). By establishing norms that guide the

behavior of nations, the international order provides a framework for peaceful coexistence and resolving conflicts through diplomatic means. Over the years, this system has largely succeeded in maintaining stability and preventing the escalation of tensions into widespread armed conflicts (Hunter, 2022).

Russia's aggression towards Ukraine has profoundly impacted the effectiveness of the international order (Kirby, 2022). This invasion has directly questioned the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity that already construct the foundation of the global system in maintaining peace (Sönmez et al., 2015). International institutions ability to prevent conflict and address international law violations have been questioned. This crisis has uncovered the limitation of the current multilateral system, and it is important to reassess this concept to stay relevant to protect international peace in the modern global landscape.

The United Nations have encountered significant challenges in preventing the invasion of Ukraine. The main problem arise from the existence of veto power by the Security Council's permanent members(Murithi, 2022). Eventhough the UN objective is to protect and ensure global peace and security, but its effectiveness in responding to crises depends on the consensus among its member states (Perbawa, 2022). In the case of the Ukraine invasion, the response from the Security Council was impeded by conflicting interests, particularly Russia's veto power, which aimed to protect its political and strategic agenda (Qureshi et al., 2022). The veto power wielded by the Security Council's permanent members often leads to a stalemate when addressing crises involving these members or their allies. This situation poses a dilemma for the Security Council as the veto power can hinder decisive actions and compromise the UN's effectiveness in addressing threats to international peace and security (Murithi, 2022). The Ukraine crisis has highlighted concerns about the decision-making process within the Security Council, emphasizing the need for international collaboration and alliances to find

appropriate solutions and prevent the consequences of the invasion.

There have been many previous studies that examined about the impact of the Russian attack, both in terms of the interests of the western bloc (Kaynak, 2022) and the eastern bloc (Mendez et al., 2022), some researchers also identify this case from the perspective of international law (Nur & Soesilo, 2022) and humanitarian law (Bukar, 2023) for assessing the feasibility of an invasion. Several other researchers have also conducted studies on the role of the United Nations and the challenges faced by the global order (Crawford, 2014; Murithi, 2022; Perbawa, 2022; Totten, 2020) . However, this research aims to specifically discuss the potential consequences of the invasion on the multilateral system's global structure. It seeks to analyze how the invasion and the United Nations' failure to prevent or address the conflict could disrupt the established multilateral order.

By looking at how this crisis unfolds, this study aims to resolve disputes and dilemmas faced by the United Nations and the UN Security Council against the ongoing global multilateral system. The UNSC's inability to prevent and stop the invasion would concern global security stability. This research also contains findings regarding potential alternative solutions to mitigate the damage and strengthen the effectiveness of the international order. The invasion has raised concerns about the disruption of the global multilateral order. The world needs to uphold the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity so that no country is unrestricted to invade and harm many parties, including how the United Nations should maintain peace and security.

The failure to take decisive action weakens confidence in the multilateral system and undermines the effectiveness of international norms and rules in guiding interstate relations. This fragmentation weakens the multilateral system and sets a dangerous precedent for future conflicts. Preserving the existing multilateral system is crucial. Reinforcing collective cooperation among the countries to uphold peace and compliance with

international law is way to fulfill this. Examining the implications of the crisis is expected to provide an investigation to confound the challenges and dilemmas faced by the multilateral system in preserving peace and security and suggest measured action to strengthen the balance of international security.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study examines how the Russian military invasion of Ukraine will create a crisis in the multilateral relations system. The research design utilizes a descriptive qualitative approach. Primary data is collected through interviews and focus groups, allowing for a nuanced exploration of various perspectives and insights from individuals who possess expertise in international relations and geopolitics. While, secondary data is gathered through extensive library studies and document analysis. This involves a systematic review of relevant literature, academic papers, reports, official documents, and media sources to establish a comprehensive foundation for the analysis. This data acquisition process ensures a well-rounded understanding of the historical, political, and contextual factors at play.

These qualitative interactions provide valuable firsthand information regarding the implications of the invasion on the multilateral system and global peace. The data analysis technique employed in this study follows Miles & Huberman's (1992: 16) approach, which involves data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. At the data reduction, we had organized data and identified the main themess through qualitative coding. This step helped us focus on understanding how the invasion affected the multilateral system. In data presentation, we organized data in a clear way from different sources and get the main findings about how the invasion impacted the multilateral system's effectiveness and global peace. In the end, we have draw conclusions based on the data and connect the patterns that we identified to our research goals, giving us insights into how the invasion influenced the multilateral

system and global security. We'll also make sure our conclusions match up with the data we collected, making our results reliable. This step meets our research goal of understanding the invasion's impact and the multilateral system for global peace and security through this method.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Impact of Russia's Invasion on the Multilateral System

The Russian invasion of Ukraine significantly impacted the international and multilateral systems. The invasion has undermined international rules and norms, posed challenges to sovereignty and territorial integrity regulations, and threatened international security (Bukar, 2023). The United Nations Charter explicitly emphasizes the peaceful concession of disputes and forbids the use of military force against the territorial integrity of any state (Totten, 2020).

Russia's violation of these principles sets a damaging precedent with destructive implications. It weakens the adherence to international rules and norms, which are crucial for maintaining stability and promoting peaceful relations among nations. When an influential nation such as Russia violates these principles, it sets a troubling precedent that may encourage other countries to act to violate international law. This fallout resulting a significant challenge to the post-World War II international order and the rules-based multilateral system. This system was built on recognizing the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and its is crucial for preventing conflicts and maintaining global peace and security. Non-compliance with common norms in international structure would cause the undermine credibility of institutions such as the UN, which strive to maintain peace. Security Council concessions and unresolved conflicts cause the organization to be incapable of upholding international law and world peace.

The UN Charter is the core of the international system for war and

peace. It outlines the rules that all member states must comply with the principle (Parker & Burke, 2017). The Charter emphasizes that member states must resolve disputes peacefully and not use force to violate the territorial integrity of any state. Article 2(3) emphasizes the importance of peacefully agreeing with international disputes to maintain peace, justice, and security. The article highlights that resorting to armed conflict can have serious consequences for all parties. Article 2(4) of the UN Charter prohibits threatening force to sabotage any country's territorial integrity and political sovereignty (Totten, 2020). This provision is a norm that prevents aggression and the acquisition of territory by military means. Russia's disregard for international law as a whole system due to Ukraine's willingness to join NATO and the Western bloc, coupled with their violation of respect for Ukraine's territorial sovereignty, has a very dangerous impact on international relations as a whole system that maintains the status quo of peace so far.

The erosion of international norms exhibited in Russia's invasion of Ukraine has broader implications for world stability (Lin et al., 2023). It constructs an atmosphere of uncertainty, making it harder for nations to trust one another and cooperate effectively (Shah et al., 2022). The erosion also sets a dangerous precedent, potentially encouraging other states to challenge established norms in their own territorial disputes. Such a breakdown in the existing order can lead to more conflicts and increased instability globally (Willett, 2022). To address this conflict, the international community must respond firmly and collectively to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Upholding the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and demonstrating a commitment to resolving disputes peacefully and preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity are crucial steps to reinforce the multilateral system. By taking this action, the international community can express a strong statement that aggression and violation of international law will not be tolerated, thus upholding the foundations of global order to ending conflict and promoting a

more peaceful world.

The UN Charter's emphasis on peaceful settlement and respect for territorial integrity stems from the lessons learned during World War II, which witnessed devastating consequences from using force and territorial expansion. It was intended to foster an orderly world characterized by peace, security, and the preservation of national boundaries (Bin-Nashwan et al., 2022).

Russia's invasion of Ukraine represents a direct breach of this document. Russia violated the UN Charter by operating a military to annex Crimea and advocate separatists in eastern Ukraine. Its shows that Russia undermines its integrity and sets a threatening precedent, creating potential points of contention around the globe. An adequate response by international bodies must follow Russia's actions to preserve multilateralism's credibility. International actor requires collective efforts to condemn the use of force, uphold peaceful settlement principles, and support restoring Ukraine's territorial integrity. The invasion of Ukraine led to a breakdown in the acceptance and adherence to international rules. Based on that scenario, here is an analysis of this situation;

First, the invasion of Ukraine directly violates the principles of respecting nations' sovereignty and territorial integrity. This norm, a cornerstone of the post-WWII international order, aspires to prevent conflicts and maintain stability. Russia's disregard of this norm challenges the established understanding of state boundaries and sends a message that powerful nations can act unilaterally to change borders.

Second, the military invasion harmed the reputation of international institutions like the United Nations, regional organizations, and other international bodies that maintain peace based on rules and norms mutually agreed upon by the international community. The offensive attack by Russia, which also has veto powers in the Security Council, caused many deaths and

destroyed the global economy. Russia's violation of these principles without consequences raises doubts about their effectiveness in maintaining order and resolving conflicts.

Third, the Ukraine invasion introduces uncertainty and unpredictability into international relations. It erodes the trust and confidence among nations as they become unsure of how other countries might interpret and respect international rules and norms. This can hinder cooperation, diplomacy, and the resolution of conflicts through peaceful means, as countries may resort to more assertive and aggressive actions to protect their interests.

Fourth, international rules and norms violations by a country with military power like Russia can inspire other countries to question existing norms. This will be a new paradigm in the international structure that powerful states can act outside the boundaries of accepted international law without facing significant consequences. The most destructive outcome of this sentiment is that the state notices the corrosion of international regulations and has the potential to lead to a more chaotic international system.

Fifth, Complying with international law can enhance the stability of the multilateral system. This system relies on a shared commitment to the principles whereby nations can cooperate and interact collectively for the common good. The occurrence of violations of these collective principles, in the long run, can undermine trust and create disputes that will be difficult to overcome collectively.

This invasion can disrupt the stability of the multilateral system. The longer the war lasts, the greater the difficulty in achieving diplomatic efforts towards peace. The international community must reassert its commitment to international legal rules and standards, strengthen institutions, and collaborate to prevent such violations.

The UNSC's Powers And Responsibilities In Managing The Russia-Ukraine Conflict

The dynamic of International politics is still tense because of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The decision of Ukraine to join NATO led to more government repression. The conflict was started by pro-Russian revolutionary actions in Eastern Ukraine, which revolted against Ukrainian state forces. UNSC has actively intervened in this conflict by issuing statements and resolutions to encourage a peaceful solution (Crawford, 2014; Fassbender, 2018). The UNSC has played a vital part in reacting to the conflict and endeavoring to find a solution. However, regardless of diplomacy and conflict regulation efforts that are still being pursued, this military aggression continues and becomes even more intense. It raises the question of the UNSC's inability to manage conflict. (Parker & Burke, 2017).

The United Nations Charter permits the UN Security Council to charge sanctions, arms embargo, and use military force to prevent attacks that have catastrophic consequences. Regardless, their effectiveness leans on several factors (Ade-Ibijola, 2020). The main aspect is that UN Security Council decisions are binding on all member states, and this veto decision is a noteworthy authority that exclusively member states of the security council hold by the five permanent members to deal with certain threats to international peace and security, such as threats by non-state actors to humanity (Olabuenaga, 2023).

Veto rights can make it problematic for the UN Security Council to take action when one or more permanent members have certain political interests. Permanent members can intercept any resolution that does not serve their interests, even if they have wide approval from other members. Due to Russia's veto power as a permanent member, the UNSC is interfered in responding to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Improving the UNSC's decision-making process could enhance its effectiveness in addressing the conflict. The

UNSC comprises 15 members, with five permanent members and ten non-permanent members elected for two years. Decisions made by the UNSC require at least nine members' support, including all five permanent members. A single permanent member can block a resolution with broad non-permanent member support (Yigzaw, 2022).

The UNSC's response to the Russia-Ukraine conflict has been limited by the veto power of permanent members, especially Russia, showcasing the council's involvement in international peace and security. This has prevented the UNSC from taking strong action to prevent and end the conflict, such as authorizing military force or imposing harsh sanctions. Although the UNSC has initiated peacekeeping missions in the area, their effectiveness could be improved. The UNSC has intervened in the conflict by imposing sanctions on Russia. The UN issued Resolution that stated the Russian attack on Crimea was declared illegal and violated sovereign rights in international law. Russia is obliged to withdraw military forces immediately (Malenovský, 2015; Sönmez et al., 2015). This imposed economic sanctions and bans on individuals involved in Crimea's annexation and caused conflict in eastern Ukraine (Ngo et al., 2022). Alongside sanctions, the UNSC has tried to resolve this conflict diplomatically. The UNSC called for an immediate ceasefire and implementation of the Minsk Agreements, an international peace plan created through negotiations among Ukraine, Russia, and OSECE (Crozet & Hinz, 2021). Though no ceasefire has taken effect, the UNSC continues to advocate for a peaceful resolution and support diplomatic initiatives.

However, despite adopting this Resolution, the conflict has continued, and ceasefire violations occur regularly. The UNSC has proven unable to effectively respond to some aspects of Ukraine's conflict, such as humanitarian crises or direct support of Ukraine's military (Bukar, 2023). These shortcomings demonstrate its difficulty responding to complex conflicts while underscoring its ineffectiveness, prompting efforts towards increasing its

efficiency. The United Nations Security Council's limitations have also shown its difficulty responding to complex conflicts.

Maintaining and improving the effectiveness of the UNSC will remain key to meeting global challenges effectively. Despite attempts at diplomacy, the UNSC's call for a ceasefire and Minsk Agreement implementation has not brought peace; it has been repeatedly violated. The humanitarian crisis and Ukraine's military support have been too much for the UNSC to handle in eastern Ukraine. These limitations have underscored the challenges faced by the UNSC in responding to complex conflicts and have highlighted the need for ongoing efforts to strengthen its effectiveness.

The Dilemma Faced by the United Nations

The UN have a dilemma when balancing national interests with geopolitical conflicts. As an international organization composed of member states with diverse interests and perspectives, the UN must navigate a complex landscape while upholding its principles and mandate (Yenigun, 2016). One of the primary challenges encountering the United Nations is balancing the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity align with international peace and security (Nur & Soesilo, 2022). The United Nations Charter underlines respect for state sovereignty by restricting using military force against one country's borders - an essential principle in maintaining stability and preventing conflicts. But, the UN is also accountable for dealing with threats to international peace and security that require intervention or collective action (Czachor, 2021). When faced with conflicts like Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the UN must carefully navigate these competing interests. Balance must be struck between respect for the sovereignty of nations, responding to international law violations, and preventing further aggression. This dilemma is particularly challenging when powerful states involved in the conflict have their geopolitical agendas and influence within the UN system.

The world's geopolitical dynamics further complicate the UN issue and create a dilemma. The five permanent members (P5) hold veto power of the Security Council, and it serves to address conflicts and maintain international peace and security (Gifkins, 2021). Interests and alliances of P5 members often interfere with decision-making processes, making consensus more challenging to attain and action to take decisively (Schulmann & Galeotti, 2021). The United States has been vocal in supporting Ukraine during this conflict. The US has placed sanctions against Russia while providing military support for Ukraine through weapons, ammunition, and training assistance. The US has consistently backed Ukraine's territorial integrity and urged Russia to quit supplying military aid to separatist groups . France and the UK share similar positions to those taken by the United States: both nations support Ukraine while condemning Russia's actions. France has taken part in diplomatic initiatives designed to settle this conflict amicably, such as Normandy format talks involving Ukraine, Russia, France, and Germany (Cafruny et al., 2022).

As the fifth permanent member of the UNSC, China advocates for a peaceful resolution to the conflict through dialogue and negotiations. China has supported Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty while calling upon both parties to exercise restraint and avoid exacerbating tensions. One country may have different goals and priorities from another; this demonstrates the complex dynamics within an international organization and the challenges it poses when maintaining global peace and security (Machaffie, 2022).

The way power is distributed among the P5 members has caused them to use their veto power in ways that obstruct the Security Council's ability to respond effectively to conflicts. This obstruction makes it even harder for the Council to take actions that could potentially resolve these conflicts. Russia's frequent use of its veto power within the UNSC has created obstacles in passing

resolutions related to Crimea and Eastern Ukraine (United Nations, 2022). This has made another problem for the Council to reach a consensus in resolving conflicts between both countries. As a result, it has become increasingly complex to find solution for ending the war in the prespective of the Security Council.

The political power among the P5 has resulted in different views regarding this conflict due to members having different strategic interests that make action hard to come by on behalf of the Security Council. Russian interference in Ukraine has complicated efforts to maintain international peace and security as the Security Council struggles to find a collective response that satisfies all parties (Schmitt, 2020). However, these measures depend on cooperation from all five members. Concerning Russia-Ukraine disputes, close economic and political ties between Russia and China have made imposing effective sanctions challenging.

The dynamics within the P5 have had detrimental consequences on the effective utilization of veto power, divergent perspectives, and decision-making regarding enforcement actions (Nick Pay & Postolski, 2022). These factors have contributed to significant challenges, resulting in the UNSC's inability to resolve conflicts. The initial response by the Security Council to the Ukraine-Russia conflict: issuing a symbolic statement with "grave concern" (Lichterman, 2022). Unfortunately, more was needed to address the issues behind the conflict. However, the Security Council took concrete measures to address this conflict. These included sanctioning Russia in response to its illegal annexation of Crimea. These sanctions aimed to pressure Moscow into changing its behavior and respecting Ukraine's territorial integrity (Bo, 2023; Mahlstein et al., 2022).

Though taking initial actions against the Ukraine-Russia conflict, the Security Council has been criticized for failing to respond effectively. Responding to Russia's invasion of Ukraine has proven difficult for the UN

Security Council due to Russia's powerful position as a permanent member (Mubin & Adha, 2022). By vetoing resolutions that receive widespread support, Russia has used its power to prevent corrective measures from being taken. Responding to Russia's invasion of Ukraine has proven difficult for the UN Security Council due to Russia's powerful position as a permanent member. By vetoing resolutions that receive widespread support, Russia has used its power to prevent corrective measures from being taken. This situation has resulted in a deadlock within the UN, making it nearly impossible for it to take decisive actions or condemn Russia's invasion. Using its veto power, Russia has effectively blocked resolutions criticizing or sanctioning its actions or authorizing measures to address crises (United Nations, 2022).

Russia's use of its veto power has serious ramifications for the UN's ability to manage conflicts effectively. It compromises both the credibility and authority of the Security Council as they cannot take decisive action when one of their members is directly involved. This can cultivate a perception of double standards in the UN's ability to uphold international law and ensure peace and security (Khater, 2022).

Furthermore, the fear of Russia's veto can discourage other countries from proposing resolutions or taking action that may provoke Russian opposition. The lack of meaningful debate and agreement among Security Council members hinders their ability to address crises effectively (Parízek, 2023). The failure of the United Nations to effectively end Ukraine's civil war has far-reaching implications for multilateralism and international politics. Their institutions are designed to maintain global peace and security (Murithi, 2022). However, their inability to address a major conflict like the invasion of Ukraine raises doubts about their ability to fulfill their mandate. Trust between international organizations can deteriorate over time, creating skepticism about their effectiveness in solving conflicts.

The perceived double standards in the response to the Ukraine crisis

can further damage the multilateral system. When a powerful member of the UNSC, like Russia, is directly involved in a conflict but faces limited consequences, it creates a sense of unfairness and inequality in applying international law (Rafols, 2022). The power dynamics among the P5 have negatively impacted nations' fair treatment and the multilateral system's credibility (Rafols, 2022; Yigzaw, 2022). It has resulted in a lack of cooperation to prevent wars and conflicts, undermining the principles of equality among nations. There is an urgent need for the Security Council to hold more productive discussions and achieve agreements. It happened because it was paralyzed by political interests and the power dynamics of its member countries. The inability to take decisive action in Ukraine also sets a dangerous precedent for future conflicts and territorial disputesWhen a state fails to abide by international law, it may encourage other nations to do the same without facing consequences. It can cause international rules and norms to be ignored, leading to a more disorderly and contentious global system.

Regarding the structure of international politics, the inability to address the Ukraine crisis highlights the challenges posed by power imbalances and geopolitical rivalries within the UN and the UNSC. The veto power of the permanent members, including Russia, gives them disproportionate influence and the ability to block actions even in the face of widespread international support. The action can undermine the principles of equality and inclusivity that underpin the multilateral system, as the decisions of a few powerful states can outweigh the majority's will. The failure to take effective action in Ukraine also raises questions about the need for UN and UNSC reform to ensure more equitable decision-making processes. Calls for restructuring the UNSC to reflect the current global power dynamics better and address the limitations of the veto power have gained traction in recent years. However, achieving meaningful reforms requires the consensus and cooperation of member states, which can be challenging given their diverging

interests and geopolitical rivalries.

Restoring Stability and Upholding International Principles

Russia's invasion has resulted in considerable destruction in Ukraine. Military conflict, particularly in the eastern area, has asserted thousands of lives while damaging infrastructure, residential areas, and public institutions. Using heavy weaponry against civilians has only compounded the humanitarian toll leading to civilian casualties and millions of displaced people resulting in humanitarian cataclysms. The invasion has created a severe humanitarian crisis in Ukraine. Displaced civilians within Ukraine and neighboring nations have put undue strain on humanitarian resources and infrastructure, often making accessing basic needs such as food, water, shelter, and healthcare difficult for these displaced people. The humanitarian response has been challenging due to ongoing conflict, access restrictions, and limited resources (Firdaus, 2022).

This incident represents a clear breach of international law and United Nations Charter principles by directly contradicting their respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity principles (Bukar, 2023). The UN Charter explicitly forbids using violence to undermine any country's territorial integrity or political independence, emphasizing peaceful conflict resolution as its goal. By disregarding international principles and forcibly annexing Crimea through military force, Russia violated Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity while undermining international stability, setting an unacceptable precedent that will likely escalate other territorial conflicts in the future (Nezhyka, 2022). Destabilization in Europe has wider-ranging ramifications for global order. Russia's invasion of Ukraine puts at stake fundamental principles like sovereignty and territorial integrity that underlie the international system. By breaking them, Russia sets an extremely dangerous precedent that weakens trust between international institutions

and adhesion to the rules and norms of world society.

The erosion of these principles can lead to a breakdown in the acceptance of established boundaries and the potential for similar actions by other states in their territorial disputes (Sinkkonen, 2022). It is crucial to restore stability and uphold international principles. Restoring stability requires addressing the root causes of the conflict and finding a peaceful resolution that respects Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The international community must play an active role in encouraging dialog and supporting efforts to reduce tensions. In addition, it is necessary to address the underlying geopolitical dynamic and power imbalances to restore stability and uphold international principles after the invasion. Influential actors, like Russia, in the region can further complicate efforts at peaceful conflict resolution. Therefore relevant stakeholders must participate actively and promote inclusive dialogue which addresses all parties' interests and concerns. This helps build trust among participants as negotiations proceed and fosters an environment conducive to effective conflict resolution (Lichterman, 2022).

Reforming the Security Council will strengthen the UN's ability to maintain global peace. Unfortunately, its current structure, with Russia wielding its veto power over five permanent member nations (including Britain) hindering effective decision-making, has caused dissension within and hampers effective decision-making (Lakomy, 2021). Currently, the Security Council operates based on the principle of military strength and nuclear possession, often resulting in a disproportionate concentration of power . This system implies that possessing nuclear capabilities grants a sense of entitlement and influence over the lives of many (Marples, 2022). While the veto power provides a safety net to prevent hasty actions that may harm other nations, it can be susceptible to abuse when used in self-interest.

The implications of veto misuse are significant. Conflict among Council

Members may stall decision-making and hamper its ability to respond rapidly during emergencies, as well as undermine its fundamental principle of collective security (A et al., 2022). Instances where a permanent member uses its veto power to shield itself from accountability or to advance its narrow interests at the expense of international peace and justice, highlight the need for reform. Reform efforts should focus on making the Security Council more representative, transparent, and accountable to address these concerns. It could involve expanding the Council's membership to include more countries that reflect the current international order and represent different regions and geopolitical interests. Considering a broader range of perspectives and voices in decision-making enhances the Council's legitimacy and effectiveness.

The second alternative is reducing the veto power within the Security Council. This recommendation addresses the limitations of the current veto system by making it harder for permanent members to override a majority vote (Gifkins, 2021). It would promote more inclusive decision-making on important issues and foster sufficient action in fixing confrontations. Although the veto can serve as a protection, it should not be utilized to extend immunity or prevent necessary interventions in threats to international peace. Finding a balance between decisive action and avoiding abuse of power requires careful negotiation and consensus-building among the Council's member states.

Reducing the veto power could make it more difficult for a single nation to block advancement on important issues. The current system allows one member to veto resolutions, even if there is consensus among other members. The veto can hinder the Council's ability to take necessary action. Allowing more difficult vetoes could result in quicker responses to critical situations (Yigzaw, 2022). Another advantage is that diminishing the veto power would give more countries a representative in decision-making within the Security Council. Currently, only the five permanent members hold this right, which does not sufficiently represent the diversity of the international community.

By allowing more countries to take function in the decision-making, a wider range of perspectives could be considered, and this could improve the effectiveness of the actions.

However, there are possible risks associated with diminishing the veto power. It could make consensus-building more challenging. Reaching an agreement among more countries with different interests and priorities may take more time and effort. If the veto power were diminished, countries would likely resort to unilateral action outside the Security Council. This could undermine the UN's legitimacy and authority and its ability, through collective decision-making, to maintain world peace and security.

The third alternative is using regional organizations to intervene in conflicts is an alternative that can be considered for more effective crisis resolution (Allin & Jones, 2022). Regional organizations, such as the African Union or the European Union, have a better understanding of the local dynamics in their respective regions. This familiarity enables them to tailor interventions to the specific needs of the affected populations and address root causes more effectively. Moreover, involving regional organizations fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among regional actors, increasing the chances of sustainable peace and stability.

However, there are challenges to relying solely on regional organizations for conflict intervention. Regional organizations may need more resources and capacity to address complex conflicts comprehensively. There is also a risk of politicization and biases within these organizations, potentially undermining their impartiality. Additionally, collaboration between regional organizations and the UN Security Council is crucial to ensure coordination and the utilization of complementary strengths.

Increasing partnerships between regional organizations or sovereign countries with security concerns will greatly overcome crises because these alliances have the same national interest: maintaining world peace and

stability. By maintaining cooperation with these regional entities and international organizations, the UN can operate diplomacy or economic sanctions to prevent and handle conflicts between warring forces. It is also critical to build interdependence and trust between countries that are members of the United Nations and regional organizations to enhance collective measures to resolve conflict (Gentile, 2022).

The UN's humanitarian assistance role is pivotal in supporting people affected by conflict and should be strengthened to address the crisis in Ukraine effectively. The UN's role in humanity and providing solutions to civil society affected by conflict is very important. It must be strengthened to overcome the crisis in Ukraine because civilians are the main victims of military attacks. By dispatching assistance, several UN movements are one of the right actions to guarantee civilians do not experience post-war trauma (Bendix, 2022). The UN can better provide humanitarian assistance by increasing its capacity and receiving adequate funding and support from member states to address the immediate needs of conflict-affected individuals. The UN should collaborate with other humanitarian organizations to enhance coordination and maximize impact.

In addition to these options, the UN must also focus on strengthening multilateralism as a system. The UN is essential in promoting dialogue and ensuring that international law is followed. The United Nations can help build trust between nations by promoting multilateralism and educating them on its benefits. Engagement programs in public education can promote cooperation and inclusive responsibility among nations. The United Nations should continue to promote adherence to international law as a crucial factor in maintaining stability and preventing conflict.

We must realize that the destiny of multilateralism is doubtful and can dynamically change over time. The existing geopolitical landscape is characterized by increasing nationalism, protectionism, and skepticism

toward international cooperation. Nevertheless, the UN remains a vital institution in addressing global challenges. By pursuing the options above, the UN can adapt to the changing world order, strengthen the multilateral system, and prevent future crises. It will require sustained commitment and support from member states to enable the UN to fulfill its crucial role effectively.

CONCLUSION

The aggression of Ukraine territorial by Russia has posed considerable challenges and outcomes for the multilateral system and global order. The current international framework, especially the United Nations Security Council, needs to be improved by competing interests and the veto power of permanent members, which is exposed by the crisis. There are considerations from international society about the multilateral system's significance in averting and managing infringements of international law and sustaining global stability and security.

The Russian military invasion is considered to have violated the principle of sovereign integrity that has underpinned the international order so far. The annexation of Crimea and the continued attacks on Eastern Ukraine have created a dangerous paradigm for forthcoming confrontations between countries. Violations of norms in international law governing the limits of a state's sovereignty create distrust in the multilateral system's ability, in this case, the United Nations, to overcome global challenges and maintain stability. Evaluating and revamping current institutions and mechanisms to tackle the crisis and enhance the multilateral system is essential. Consider reforms to the UN Security Council for fairer representation and decision-making, less vulnerable to veto power abuse and competing interests. Regional organizations and the United Nations can collaborate to prevent and resolve conflicts by leveraging regional cooperation and collective resources.

Enhancing the Security Council's effectiveness in maintaining international peace and security can be achieved by reducing the veto power.

Additionally, leveraging the knowledge and resources of regional organizations through increased cooperation can lead to more effective conflict prevention and resolution. Expanding the role of the UN in the context of humanitarian assistance or ensuring that civil society does not experience psychological impacts due to war trauma is very important in ensuring the long-term effects of post-conflict. Additionally, promoting multilateralism and upholding international principles are essential in preventing future crises and maintaining a stable global order.

It is critical to comprehend that substantial challenges and threats are associated with the alternatives suggested in this paper. Security Council reforms require delicate negotiations and consensus-building, considering permanent members' interests. Utilizing regional organizations may require additional resources and may be subject to potential biases. The future of multilateralism also faces uncertainties in a changing geopolitical landscape. By carefully weighing potential benefits and risks, the United Nations can help restore stability in Ukraine and uphold international principles. Strengthening cooperation, emphasizing multilateralism, and pursuing reforms can prevent conflict and promote a more peaceful and inclusive global order. It will require ongoing commitment from member states and collaborative efforts to address the challenges ahead. Addressing these implications requires diplomatic efforts, cooperation among nations, and a commitment to upholding international principles and norms. The international community can effectively respond to conflicts, prevent future invasions, and ensure a more stable and secure global order only through concerted multilateral action.

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