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ONZ – Order and Safety World

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ABSTRACT

The United Nations was established in San Francisco on June 26, 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations. The institution's priority mission was to protect the international community from the threat of a new global conflict. Today, despite more than 70 years of this landmark event, the organization's mission remains as current as possible. The basic question is whether the United Nations and its basic instruments are effective and efficient enough to safeguard world peace in the current geopolitical environment and dynamics of international relations.

Keywords: order, security system, safety, ONZ

1. INTRODUCTION

Globalization, as a link between actors in international relations and their interactions in all areas of the global community's life, has led to an increasing number of international events. This fact contributed to the increase in the need to set up an organizational unit to deal with problems at transnational level, although the special value of this idea was not recognized until after World War II (Michalski, pp. 131-132).

For centuries, man, irrespective of the continent, was prone to aggression, disregarding the laws of other states, guided by the self-centered good of his nation, striving for confrontation. Despite established interstate bonds, national leaders have failed to give up their dream of domination in the region and in the world, which in the twentieth century has led to the tragedy of wars, whose repercussions have affected the entire international community.

The experiences of the first and second world war have forced the states to look for new solutions that will enable them to maintain peace and security in the long run. Fiasco suffered by the League of Nations gave impetus to the establishment of a universal organization designed to protect the international community from the threat of another war. With the initiative of establishing such an organization, the anti-Nazi coalition with the United States and the United Kingdom emerged, in the time of the Second World War. (A. Nowak ,PP. 82). At that time, the considerations concerned the principles upon which the relations between states in the post-war world should be based. The definition of these standards took place on August 14, 1941, in the battleship Prince of Wales during the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting. The basic assumptions are set out in a joint declaration called the Atlantic Charter.

The adopted standards were intended to guarantee a sense of security and freedom from any act of aggression to any state after the end of World War II.

Data standards were adopted by the anti-fascist coalition, including the most important states of the world, ie China, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1942 in the form of a United Nations Declaration. The document adopted an open character with the option of progressively joining other states supporting the same values (J. Symonides, Warszawa 2006, s. 20-21).

The formal decision to establish the United Nations (UN) itself was taken on 30 October 1943 in Moscow. From that day on, successively in the following months, actions were taken to establish a new organization. This process lasted until April 25, 1945. It was then that a conference in San Francisco began, with the final result being the final version of the Charter of the United Nations (KNZ). The debate, which resolved all substantive and formal issues, lasted until 25 June, when the document was adopted unanimously. Four months later, the Charter entered into force, thus creating a new quality in the sphere of international relations

2. ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS - NEW QUALITY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The document is a multilateral international agreement, and in some cases it has been widely referred to as "the constitution of the international community" . It is motivated by the fact that KNZ contains basic, for global order, norms governing modern interstate relations. In addition, it is a collection of rights of a priority nature in relation to other international agreements, which is expressed in Art. 103 cards. He says that in the event of collision of KNZ standards and other agreements, the signatory State is obliged to comply with the standards contained in the Charter. [7] In addition, 193 countries of the world are present in the UN forum [8], giving it a special mandate, from the signatories, to building a new plane for contemporary international relations.

The UN's primary goals include: securing international peace and security, building good relations between states based on the fundamental rights of each nation, solving all global problems in the organization, and being the center of international dialogue (Charter of the United Nations and statute of the International Court of Justice, San Francisco 1945, treaties.un.org/doc/publication/ctc/uncharter.pdf, chapter I, art. 1).

The principles to be followed for the achievement of the objectives are as follows: the organization itself, the members themselves and the appropriate institutional structures to ensure the proper functioning of the whole system.

The basic principles that define the way an organization operates are:

- the principle of sovereign equality of all member states,
- the principle of performing all obligations (arising from the Charter) in good faith,
- the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes,
- the principle of resignation from the use of force,
- the principle of support for all UN mandated actions,
- the principle of non-interference in members' internal affairs,
- universal card principle (*Zgromadzeni Ogólne ONZ*, Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych, http://www.msz.gov.pl/pl/p/msz_pl/polityka_zagraniczna/organizacje_miedzynarodowe/organizacja_narodow_zjednoczonych/organy_onz/zgromadzenie_ogolne, (dostęp: 25.04.2016).

In addition to the mission and principles of the UN Organization, the Charter identifies three basic functions of this system:

- "Organizational (mainly providing technical assistance);
- Regulatory (primarily setting up standards and a forum for negotiating and discussing international socio-economic and political issues);
- control (supervision and control of Member States, whether they comply with the provisions of the UN Charter). "

To ensure that these functions are performed, the UN has established an internal structure. As Art says. 7 Charter, six major bodies, including the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice (MTS), are the most important for the order and security of the world.

3. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The basic unit in the UN system is the General Assembly. It is made up of 193 states, all UN members and has the broadest powers from all six bodies. In the ZO forum during plenary sessions, in accordance with Art. 10 issues can be discussed from the KNZ . As a result, the Member States in their annual sessions develop issues affecting all areas of international life. In addition to the planned sessions, the ZO may meet in extraordinary sessions that discuss urgent matters.

During voting, the right to equality of all members is ruled - each has one, equally important vote (*Rada Bezpieczeństwa NZ*, Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych, www.msz.gov.pl/pl/p/msz_pl/polityka_zagraniczna/organizacje_miedzynarodowe/organizacja_narodow_zjednoczonych/organy_onz/rada_bezpieczenstwa?printMode=true (dostęp: 19.05.2016). The manner of voting is decided on the basis of the subject matter submitted to the discussion. The decision taken by this body is usually formulated as declarations, resolutions or plans. In order to streamline the functioning of the ZO, six major committees

have been set up within the forum: security, finance, social, political, administrative, and legal.

4. SAFETY COUNCIL

From the point of view of every sovereign country, the Security Council is the most important body dealing with world peace issues. It consists of 15 representatives, of which five are the world powers (the Big Five) , which form a permanent group and 10 elected countries, according to the geographic key for two-year terms, as a group of non-permanent members. The Council's tasks, in addition to the protection of peace and security in the world, include, among other things, the pursuit of peaceful settlement of disputes, the ruling on the appropriateness of actions in the event of violation of international peace or the act of aggression, deciding on all aspects of implementing measures to restore order in war-torn areas. Including the introduction of sanctions, issuance of permits for operations and peacekeeping missions and the development of arms control programs. Due to the responsibility of the UN body, the Council is obliged to be in constant readiness. The solution is to consistently represent the Board members at the headquarters in New York.

The noble mission of the Council is often diminished by pointing to its ineffectiveness in practical problem-solving. One of the reasons for this body's impotence is the voting system, which since 1993 has been the main reason for a debate on the reform of the organization. According to art. 27 The KNZ has a majority of 9 out of 15 issues, including the consent of all five Powers, in the event of an objection by any permanent member, the decision is blocked. Such a voting standard gives the strategic opportunity to any Great Five State, vetoing any solution contrary to the interests of the country. Thus, this article grants permanent members the right of veto in all matters not related to their country. Where a decision involves a peaceful resolution of a dispute involving a permanent member of the Council, he or she is obliged to abstain. [23] It is important, especially for countries not represented at this time in this body, << The Security Council decisions are taken in accordance with Art. 24 Charter "on behalf of all UN members". This means that the UN member states are obliged to comply with the RB decision. >> [24]

5. POLAND AS A SAFETY COUNCIL MEMBER

In the current international situation, when the Polish border is undergoing a hybrid war, more millions of immigrants are coming through the borders of European countries, the war in Syria is taking place, and the Warsaw-Moscow relations are in a state of crisis, a great opportunity for Poland to apply For the status of non-permanent member of the Security Council for a term of office between 2018 and 2019. By entering this narrow circle, Poland would have a real influence on the shaping of international order, including, for example, any manifestation of the threat from the Kremlin.

The Republic of Poland (Poland) could co-decide on possible sanctions imposed by the RB, sending peace missions to conflict-affected countries and, most importantly, improve its position on the international scene.] Membership would give Poland a better negotiating position and the ability to enforce its solutions in the spirit of the country's strategic interests

because it would be interested in pressure groups without representation in the Security Council. It is worth mentioning that the Republic of Poland was already a non-permanent member of the Council in 1946-1947, 1960, 1970-1971, 1982-1983 and 1996-1997.

Rivalry for RB seats will be held at the General Assembly, between the two candidate countries. [29] Apart from Poland, the other 21 Eastern European countries (not including Russia, which is a permanent member of the Council) are Bulgaria.

6. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Third is the International Court of Justice, which is crucial for the proper functioning of the United Nations system and of respect for public international law. Established in 1945, is in charge of the observance of the Charter. Only the States are entitled to appear before the Tribunal, which clearly states in Art. 34 MTS Status. Key tasks of the Court include adjudicating disputes between states or groups of states, legal advice to UN bodies, and arbitration. [32] It is worth pointing out that putting the dispute under the jurisdiction of the MTS is voluntary and only then binding on the parties to the conflict.

7. RUSSIAN FEDERATION - BRIGHT UNIQUE UNEMPLOYMENT

At the outset, it should be noted that the Russian Federation voluntarily participated in the preparation of the UN Charter and later ratified it (as the Soviet Union). With this move, Russia has committed herself to follow the letter of law and to pursue the objectives of the document. As one of the victorious coalition countries in World War II, it also secured a place among permanent members of the Security Council, which further obliged Russia to take special action to ensure international peace and security. Despite all Russian commitments over the last decade, the country has consistently broken the UN's ambitions. The most recent example is the entry of the Russian Federation's armed forces into Ukraine (2014), the annexation of the Crimea (18 March 2014) and the subsequent breach of the so- The Minsk provisions [33] to bring about a ceasefire in this area. Interestingly, in February 2015 Russia submitted a motion for a resolution to the UN Council, whose main purpose was to commit to the fulfillment of the Minsk Decisions and the resolution of armed conflict. [34] The decision was accepted unanimously, and the Russian Federation showed again that it was a prominent political strategist and an impunity player internationally. Any action regarding Ukraine, The most recent examples of the hypocrisy of one of the world powers.

8. SAFETY COUNCIL REFORM

Undoubtedly, the fundamental weakness of the UN structure and the reason for criticizing the organization is the Security Council, or rather its method of voting on substantive issues, reflecting the political interests of the Big Five, rather than the voice of the general and the ineffectiveness of the actions undertaken (Hasło: weto [w]: J. Rydzikowski, Słownik Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych, Państwowe Wydawnictwo „Wiedza Powszechna”, Warszawa 2000, s. 241). For global security, a substantial reform of the

Security Council would be an important qualitative change, limiting the role of the Powers to the rest of the world and improving the effectiveness of its activities. The debate surrounding this issue, dating back to the early 1990s, indicates two sources of permanent ineffective RB. First, it refers to the composition of this body, which is inadequate to the current geopolitical state. The second cause is the form of voting and the privileged position of the Powers, giving them the opportunity to block a decision by raising their objection.

The Polish side also expressed its opinion on the reform of the Council. The position of the Republic of Poland is to increase the efficiency of RB, to balance the number of members geographically, to add one more place for Eastern European countries and to give the European Union a place of community of states. The reform of this body is a very optimistic assumption and is unlikely in the present, as confirmed by several facts. First, the Big Five divides the world into its spheres of influence, leaving no "no-man's space", the same matter subjected to the Council's decision is essential for one of the Powers. Secondly, conflict areas are in the majority of the place where the duel is played in a power struggle over the pressure of the states. Thirdly, only the Council's decision can be made to reform that organ, which in practice means that the same permanent member would have to deprive himself of the right of veto. (Reforma ONZ, Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych:

https://www.msz.gov.pl/pl/polityka_zagraniczna/organizacje_miedzynarodowe/organizacja_narodow_zjednoczonych/reforma_onz/ (dostęp: 26.04.2016). Thus, while modernizing, which would introduce a pluralistic agreement within the Council, the powers would have to give up some of their privileges. As a consequence, this would undermine their position on the international scene. Such a scenario is almost surreal for a world player and impossible to enforce for weaker states despite their numerical superiority.

9. SUMMARY

The organization, contrary to its noble objectives, does not work effectively as evidenced by the ongoing war in the world and the example of Russia, a permanent member of the UN Council, which in the eyes of the whole world is armed with sovereignty and annexes part of its territory. No measurable severe consequences.

Instead of actually protecting world peace, the organization has become an arena for the realization of the Great Five. These states under the auspices of the UN realize their own strategic interests, often breaking the rules they have created themselves.

The only potentially viable form of breaking the deadlock around the ineffectiveness of the United Nations, on the basis of securing peace and global order, is its thorough reform. The UN reorganization should start with the Security Council, which would help to increase international security and increase international respect.

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