

Renaissance of UN: Need of the Hour

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Abstract

This article investigates the impact of permanent members of the United Nations Security Council's veto power on armed conflicts, focusing on how vetoes obstruct resolutions and exacerbate humanitarian crises. Case examples include the Syrian Civil War, which was hampered by Russian vetoes, the Israel-Palestine conflict, which was influenced by US vetoes, the Russia-Ukraine crisis, in which Russia obstructed international condemnations, and Chinese vetoes increasing tensions in Macedonia. The United Nations, founded in 1945 to prevent major global catastrophes, has helped to mediate disputes and stabilize regions. Nonetheless, more than 300 vetoes have been exercised, mostly by the US and Russia, casting doubt on their applicability in contemporary politics and reflecting the League of Nations' past problems. The results indicate that because of the financial gains from arms sales, big arms exporters who account for more than 75% of the world's arms market do not have incentives for long-term conflict resolution. Due to its reliance on payments from member countries, which results in budgetary restrictions and liquidity issues, the UN's financial stability is also called into doubt. Reforms to the UN's financial structure and democratization are recommended to increase its efficacy.

Keywords: United Nations; League of Nations; Veto power; Financial Burden; Reforms

Introduction

It is widely acknowledged that the United Nations (UN) has a significant historical background, established with the intention of fostering global peace and security. However, its current standing has been called into question, particularly as permanent member states appear to undermine its credibility through repeated violations of the UN Charter. For instance, the United Kingdom's military actions against Argentina, China's assertiveness in the South China Sea at the expense of smaller Southeast Asian nations and Taiwan, Russia's increasing aggressiveness marked by its incursion into Ukraine, and the United States' history of infringing upon the sovereignty of nations such as Vietnam, Iraq, Libya, Afghanistan, and now Iran, all contribute to a perception of the UN as ineffective. These actions often go unchecked, rendering the UN seemingly powerless, especially as these belligerent nations possess veto power within the organization. This raises a pertinent question: has the concept of the UN become obsolete? While such a question may appear redundant, it is essential to recognize that the ideals of the UN remain strong among peace-loving nations.

Recent aggressive manoeuvres by the United States under the current administration have further highlighted the vulnerability of the UN in the face of obstreperous state leaders. Since its inception, the UN has recorded 285 distinct armed conflicts globally, with the United States identified as a participant in 200 of these, accounting for over 70% of the total. In 2024, there were 61 active state-based conflicts involving major military powers, a figure that has slightly decreased to 59 conflicts in 2025, resulting in over 250,000 fatalities. The ramifications of these conflicts extend to approximately 83 million individuals, constituting nearly 16% of the global population. Notably, the United States is engaged in eight known military operations across six different theatres [1]. The framers of the UN Charter articulated a clear mandate: to safeguard future generations from the ravages of war, uphold human rights and dignity, and promote social progress and improved living standards in an environment of greater freedom. Thus, the maintenance of international peace was established as the primary objective. One significant flaw in the drafting of the UN Charter was the creation of a category of nations designated as permanent members, endowed with the unlimited power of veto.



The five permanent members of the UN Security Council possess the ability to obstruct any substantive resolution, a power that is often viewed as the most undemocratic aspect of the UN. This veto authority has resulted in inaction on major conflicts that have garnered support from 14 other member states. Since 1945, over 300 vetoes have been exercised.

Literature Review

David L. Bosco, *Five to Rule Them All: The UN Security Council and the Making of the Modern World*. Five to Rule Them All exposes the inside story of this extraordinary diplomatic achievement. The book, based on significant research, including dozens of interviews with accommodating and former ambassadors to the Council, examines political struggles and personal confrontations as it unlocks the locked doors of its meeting room. What emerges is a revealing portrayal of the world's most powerful diplomatic group. According to David Bosco, when the five sempiternal members are combined, the Council has the authority to wage war, impose blockades, redraw borders, destabilize regimes, and impose sanctions. There are almost no impediments to its advancement. However, the Council exists in a world of realpolitik. Its members are, above all, powerful states with their own distinct interests. The Council's performance has often shattered expectations that its members would work together to create a more peaceful world. Even if these lofty expectations were not realized, the Council nonetheless served an important purpose: to prevent conflict between the Great Powers. In this position, the Council has been an unsung success. As Bosco points out, atrocities in the Balkans and anarchy in Iraq are human tragedies, but battles between the world's big powers in the nuclear age would be disastrous. In this effervescent, swift-moving, and frequently jocose story, Bosco explores the function of the Security Council in the post-war world, making a strong case for the ongoing supremacy of the five who rule them all.

Interventions: A Life in War and Peace, Kofi Annan, Nader Mousavizade. *A Life in War and Placidity* tells the narrative of Annan's extraordinary tenure at the centre of the international arena. After forty years of service at the Cumulated Nations, Annan shares his unique perspectives on the terrorist attacks of September 11, the American incursions into Iraq and Afghanistan, the war between Israel, Hezbollah, and Lebanon, the brutal conflicts of Somalia, Rwanda, and Bosnia, and the geopolitical transformations that followed the end of the Cold War. *Interventions*, with eloquence and uncommon candour, discloses Annan's unique role and unparalleled perspective on decades of ecumenical politics. *An Insider's Guide to the UN*, Linda Fasulo. In this age of rapid globalization, the Amalgamated Nations is more at the center of world events. Now, more than ever, we must comprehend its

structure and operations. In this extremely engaging book, a senior UN news correspondent presents a vivid overview of the organization's actions and goals. Linda Fasulo, a UN correspondent, draws on her personal observations as well as the insights of those who have worked in the UN, such as US ambassadors Richard Holbrooke, Madeleine Albright, and John Negroponte. She explains how the UN came to be, what governing principles influence its operations, and what it's like to be a participant. She discusses the Security Council's structure, tasks, and often contentious politics. Fasulo concludes that there are compelling reasons for Americans to strengthen the United Nations [2,3]. *The Inchoation's and History of the Veto and Its Use*, Published online by Cambridge University Press 2020. This chapter looks at how the veto power of the permanent members of the UN Security Council started from the talks that led to the San Francisco Conference to when the UN Charter was finalized. It also checks out early attempts to deal with the Security Council being stuck like the General Assembly's calls for veto restraint in the late 1940s and the "Uniting for Peace" Resolution in 1950. Even though the Security Council's role has likely gone beyond what the UN Charter's creators intended, especially since the Cold War ended, it's clear that when there's enough political will, this group can actually prevent or stop many situations that could lead to serious harm for communities, countries, and regions worldwide. On the flip side, when the Council doesn't step up, people are really disappointed with how it performs. The failure to respond to large-scale atrocities (like genocide and crimes against humanity) that have happened pretty much without interruption in places like Rwanda, Darfur, Syria, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and Yemen has cost countless lives. A lot of the time, the Council's inaction can be directly linked to the use or threat of the veto by one or more of the permanent members. This chapter argues that it's time to rethink existing legal obligations and recognize that they actually limit the use of the veto when it comes to preventing such atrocities. *Multilateralism and the United Nations Security Council, Voting, Puissance, and Coalition Formation*, 2025. This edited volume seeks to address the existing gaps in research concerning the participation of the United Nations (UN) in intergovernmental relationships by exploring the operational mechanisms of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The book provides a comprehensive overview of the voting procedures within the UNSC and their practical implications. Notably, it investigates the voting behavior of member states, the implications of veto power, power dynamics, and the diplomatic strategies employed in sponsoring resolutions and forming coalitions within the Council. Additionally, it analyses the role of smaller, emerging, and regional powers within the UNSC, as well as their influence on the power dynamics of this UN body. The volume also evaluates the interconnected relationship between the UN and the European



Union (EU). Each chapter elucidates the challenges and functioning of multilateralism within one of the most significant organizations dedicated to global cooperation [4].

Hypothesis

Based on the study's focus, the general research statement adopted was: "The UN Renaissance: The Need of the Hour." The need to focus on cognitive learning was important to stress the relevance of the United Nations by allowing its organizational systems to execute activities normally associated with human perspicacity, as well as the UN as an embodiment of world order. As a result, it was decided that the specific topic would focus more on the implications of veto power and the establishment of permanent members in the UN charter. As a result, the precise question was whether "the introduction of permanent members and veto power had made the UN obsolete in forging a world order?"

Methodology

The study challenge necessitated the use of exploratory research methods. In general, this form of research summarizes the phenomenon being studied. The major goal of this type of research is to describe the data and characteristics of what is being researched. By evaluating the data available on the UN and conflicts around the world since 1945, the researcher is able to evaluate the relationship between conflicts and the engagement of permanent members in conflicts, as well as the effect of veto power on bringing about a shift in the global order.

Analysis

This paper largely fixates on the impact of veto power utilized by sempiternal members, it would be prudent to analyze the military conflicts, which in the recent past have not been concluded due to utilize of veto power by perpetual members. Several major military conflicts have persisted or escalated because the UN Security Council was unable to act due to an aeonian member (P5) exercising their veto puissance [5]. These vetoes frequently shield a P5 member, their allies, or avert the adoption of humanitarian ceasefires, sanctioning conflicts to perpetuate, as shown in the following examples:

Syrian Civil War (2011–Present): Russia, frequently fortified by China, has vetoed numerous draft resolutions aimed at addressing human rights contraventions, referring the situation to the International Malefactor Court, or imposing sanctions on the Bashar al-Assad regime. Russia has vetoed over a dozen resolutions cognate to the conflict.

Israel-Palestine Conflict (Sundry): The Amalgamated States has historically used its veto power to block numerous resolutions reprehending Israeli settlement expansion, calling for the auspice

of Palestinian civilians, or inductively authorizing immediate ceasefires in Gaza.

Russia-Ukraine Conflict (2022–Present): Russia has vetoed resolutions condemning its incursion (2022) and its endeavoured annexation of four Ukrainian regions (September 2022). These vetoes averted the council from taking direct action against the aggression.

Macedonia (1999): A Chinese veto in 1999 ended the mandate for the UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) in Macedonia, which was regarded as a prosperous peacekeeping mission. This led to a period of instability and a minor armed conflict in 2001.

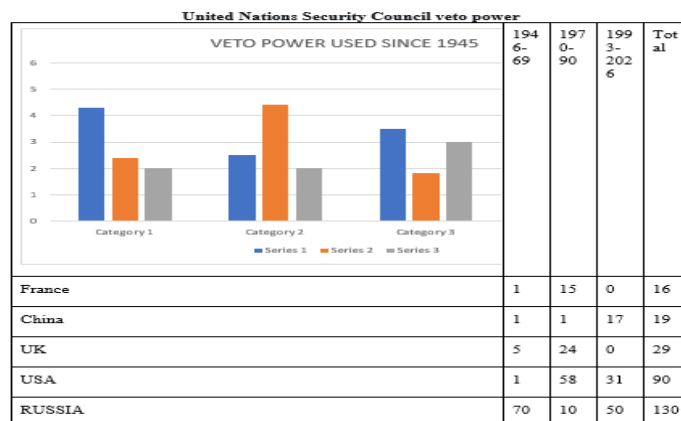
Sudan (2024): The Russian Federation vetoed a resolution in 2024 aimed at the cessation of hostilities and the aegis of civilians in Sudan, where the conflict has caused massive displacement and atrocities.

Iraq War (2003): While not a veto of an incursion itself, the US, UK, and Spain failed to secure Security Council approbation for military action against Iraq due to the threat of vetoes from France, Russia, and China.

The habitual utilization of the veto has solemn consequences, including: Vetoes sanction wars to perpetuate by obviating amalgamated action from the Security Council, studies have shown that vetoed cases frequently correspond with higher civilian casualties compared to situations where the Council acts, the threat of a veto, or "enubilated veto," is frequently used to enervate or block resolutions afore they are even voted on [2]. In replication to these vetoes, the UN has increasingly relied on the "Cumulating for Placidity" mechanism, which sanctions the General Assembly to debate and act on issues when the Security Council is deadlocked, such as in the case of the Ukraine crisis in 2022, Gaza 2024, Iran 2026 [6]. Since 1945, the Cumulated Nations has had one overarching mission: to obviate World War III. It's an audacious mandate. While reproves today frequently point to examples of the organization's inefficiency or bureaucratic sprawl, they incline to miss the moments the UN has deliberately made invisible: the wars that never transpired. There are no parades or breaking news alerts for conflicts that don't erupt. From Cold War standoffs to tense border disputes, the UN has mutely, perpetually pulled the world back from the brink [7]. Everyone recollects President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev but few recollect the mute diplomat who availed preserve the world: U Thant. Without the UN's mute diplomacy, the Cuban Missile Crisis could have ended in disaster. As Yugoslavia crumbled in the early 1990s, Bosnia and Croatia descended into violence and ethnic tensions surged across the Balkans [8]. Most surmised Macedonia, a minute former republic, would be next. But war never came thanks to a bold and little-kenned UN intervention. At Macedonia's request, the Security Council deployed 1,000 peacekeepers in 1995 under the

UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) [9]. It was the first UN mission launched not to pacify a war, but to obviate one. In the 1990s, Nigeria and Cameroon teetered on the edge of war. At the heart of the dispute was the Bakassi Peninsula a swampy, oil-opulent sliver of land along the Gulf of Guinea. Both sides amassed troops as skirmishes broke out and tensions rose. Then the UN stepped in. In 2002, the International Court of Equity ruled Bakassi belonged to Cameroon. When Nigeria resisted, Secretary-General Kofi Annan kicked off a years-long campaign of mute diplomacy. The UN established the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission to facilitate pressure, mediate community concerns and oversee a phased troop withdrawal. In 2006, the presidents of Nigeria and Cameroon met in Green tree, Incipient York, to sign a placidity deal. By 2008, the last Nigerian soldier had left without a single shot fired. In 2009, Guinea was on the brink under the rule of a military junta. When thousands of pro-democracy protesters amassed in a stadium, soldiers opened fire. In integration to the more than 150 people killed, dozens of women were ravished. The UN acted swiftly. Secretary-General Ban-Ki-moon authoritatively mandated an independent investigation. Its conclusion: malefactions against humanity. Coalesced with regional pressure and international sanctions, Guinea's bellwethers were coerced to the negotiating table [10]. A resulting unity regime availed usher in elections, and, in 2010, Guinea held its first democratic vote. It wasn't impeccable, but it was tranquil. For 12 years, El Salvador was engulfed in civil war. U.S.-backed regime forces fought Marxist guerrillas. With death squads unchecked, an estimated 75,000 people died. Tranquility seemed infeasible until 1992, when the UN brokered a miracle. After two years of intensive negotiation, the Chapultepec Tranquility Accords were signed in Mexico City. The accidence included sweeping military reforms, transitional equity mechanisms and democratic elections. However, the UN did not just mediate it stayed to implement the tranquility [11]. Since 1946, the five perpetual UN Security Council members (P5: US, Russia/USSR, China, UK, France) have utilized their veto power over 300 times to block substantive resolutions. Russia/USSR has utilized it most frequently (120+ times), followed by the US (80+ times), primarily forfending fascinates like Israel, while China, UK, and France have utilized it less frequently. Most frequent users have been, Russia/Soviet Union and USA. These two countries together have used vet power over 200 times. Whereas it was USSR/Russia which used veto power frequently during cold war period to block Western aligned members, post-cold war The U.S. has utilized the veto frequently to shield Israel from resolutions, while Russia has increasingly utilized it to block actions on Ukraine, Syria, and other geopolitical crises [12]. The utilization of the veto has gone through several distinct phases, reflecting the shifting political balance on the Security Council. From 1946 to 1969, a majority of the Security

Council was aligned with the United States, which cast no vetoes because it won every vote. To block resolutions from the Western majority, the Soviet Union cast 93% of all the vetoes. France and the United Kingdom infrequently utilized the veto to bulwark their colonial [13] (Figure 1).



Source: "Security Council - Veto List". Dag Hammarskjöld Library Research Guide

Figure 1: Veto Power used since 1945.

The Western majority eroded through the 1960s as decolonization accelerated the membership of the united countries. The incipiently impartial international locations of the 1/3 global often voted towards the Western potencies, which led the USA to resort to the veto. After the primary United States veto in 1970, the Soviet ambassador declared, "making use of your computerized majority you imposed your will on others and coerced it down their throats. However, times have now transmuted." From 1970 to 1991, the United States had fifty-six% of the vetoes, once in a while joined with the aid of French and British vetoes. The United Nations Security Council turned into not the primary entity to workout veto power. The League of States, based in 1919, sought to avoid conflicts and maintain the peace between states. However, its structure, which included an effective veto for each member of the League Council, ultimately led to its dying. The outbreak of global warfare II in 1939 uncovered the League's incapacity to fulfil its essential task, prompting its state of being inactive till its extinction. at the same time as any member may additionally theoretically veto a selection, in fact, this was uncommon, and it have become traditional for the ones in positions of authority to make use of the veto. The question of veto remains a crucial impact in worldwide affairs, as evidenced by way of the Security Council's failure to bypass a draft resolution on Syria due to vetoes by Russia and China [3]. The difficulty of veto power has been key to debates inside the fashionable meeting, with requires trade to prevent the United Nations from suffering a destiny just like the League of countries. America' veto of particular resolutions has also been a source of dispute, emphasizing the want for changes to the modern-day machine. The League of Nations' failure to forestall conflict

and keep peace served as a lesson for succeeding global institutions, inclusive of the United Nations. Despite efforts to learn from beyond screw ups, problems about veto power and choice-making methods persist. The League of Nations' primary organs, appreciably the assembly and the Council, have been supposed to foster member state equality, but the inclusion of veto power caused decision-making disparities. Eventually, the problem of veto power contributed extensively to the League of countries' downfall. It endured to be a supply of war of words inside the United Nations. Efforts to modify the modern device and clear up the issues related with veto strength are critical to making sure that global agencies continue to be a hit and relevant in sustaining global peace and security [14].

Findings

On analysis from the data available it is identified that the permanent members of the Security Council, which is a premier decision-making body are also the leading exporters of military hardware around the world. (Figure 2).

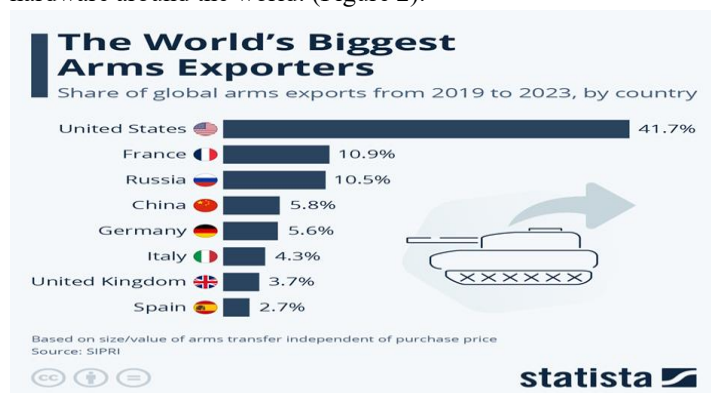


Figure 2: The world's biggest arms exporters.

In many cases the GDP of these countries are heavily dependent on military hardware exports. Per capita Defence exports of leading arms exporters of the world is; (Figure 3).

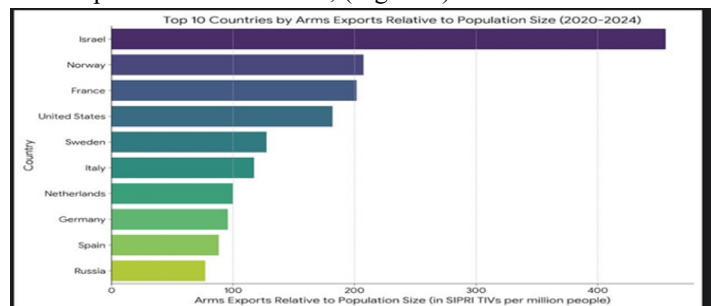


Figure 3: Per capita Defense exports by countries.

The commonality visually examined in the data presented in Figures 2 and 3 is comparative analyses between that the Permanent members of the Security Council are the principal

exporters of weapons of mass damage. Eminently, Israel, despite not being a Permanent member of the UN Security Council, relies significantly on arms exports. Omitting the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Russia, China, and Germany collectively account for 75.4% of the ecumenical arms market. According to available data, 41 major arms companies in the Amalgamated States reported \$317 billion in arms revenue in 2023, which constitutes 50% of the total arms exports ecumenical, equating to approximately 4% of the ecumenical GDP [15]. The primary destinations for these arms exports are Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Consequently, it is plausible to conclude that none of the Permanent members of the Security Council have a vested interest in seeking lasting solutions to ecumenical conflicts, as they benefit from arms sales that contribute to their national GDP, which may be a reason that the utilization of Veto so frequently to dislodge a placidity initiative. Fastidiously, the role of the United Nations in mitigating military confrontations is ecumenical in the absence of five perpetual members or when these countries are not involved in conflicts that warrant consideration. The UN, through its key mediation mechanisms, including Security Council resolutions that mandate ceasefires (e.g., Chapter VII actions), the confidential high-level diplomacy facilitated by the Secretary-General, peacekeeping operations aimed at monitoring ceasefires and bulwarking civilians, and the assignment of concrete mediators to sundry conflicts (such as those in Libya, Yemen, and Syria), has prosperously resolved several conflicts through UN-backed ceasefires, mediation efforts, or the implementation of peacekeeping frameworks. However, some of these resolutions remained frangible or incomplete as of early 2025 [16].

Historically, in 1948, the UN facilitated armistice agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbours, contributed to peace in the Middle East. In 1956, the UN brokered a solution to the conflict that ensued following the invasion of Egypt by Israel, the United Kingdom, and France, resulting in the establishment of the first UN peacekeeping force (UNEF I) during the Suez Canal Crisis. Furthermore, in 1960, the UN Operation in the Congo was deployed to restore order, maintain territorial integrity, and prevent civil war. In 1962, the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) and the United Nations Security Force (UNSF) oversaw the transfer of territory from the Netherlands to Indonesia. In 1974, the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established to maintain a buffer zone following the Turkish invasion. During the period from 1988 to 1995, the United Nations established forces to safeguard peaceful conditions in Angola, Namibia, Croatia, and Bosnia. The Paris peace agreements of 2000 facilitated elections and concluded decades of conflict in Cambodia. Between 1992 and 2015, the United Nations successfully brokered peace in conflicts across El Salvador, Mozambique, Tajikistan, East Timor, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Côte

d'Ivoire, and Liberia. In the aftermath of the outbreak in October 2023, multiple truces were mediated by the United States, Egypt, and Qatar, with the backing of the United Nations Security Council. A significant ceasefire and a "Comprehensive Plan" to resolve the Gaza conflict were enacted through United Nations Security Council Resolution in November 2025, which authorized the deployment of a temporary international force and endorsed the transfer of administrative control. Intense border clashes in July 2025, arising from territorial disputes in Cambodia, were resolved through a ceasefire mediated by ASEAN, with the support of the United Nations Security Council convening an emergency session to restore order [17]. The United Nations, through the Office of the Special Envoy for Yemen (OESGY) and the United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA), has played a pivotal role in facilitating a fragile truce and overseeing the ceasefire in Hudaydah, which has persisted into 2025. Although hostilities continued, the United Nations negotiated various agreements, including the Accords for Peace and Prosperity in December 2025, aimed at concluding the M23 insurgency in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The United Nations has been actively engaged in promoting negotiations between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), and in December 2025. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) has facilitated political negotiations to resolve the civil conflict, striving for elections and a unified government while maintaining a fragile ceasefire throughout 2024-2025. The Office of the Special Envoy for Syria (OESG-SYRIA) continues to pursue political solutions to the enduring civil war, with the United Nations managing ongoing humanitarian access and monitoring ceasefires in specific regions. While the Russia-Ukraine conflict has generated significant international pressure for a 20-point peace plan by December 2025, it remained an active conflict at that time. Similarly, the 2025 India-Pakistan border crisis concluded following a ceasefire brokered through hotline communication between the Directors-General of Military Operations.

The facts described in the preceding paragraphs demonstrate the effectiveness of the United Nations in establishing peace around the world over time. Now it is time to open Pandora's Box and figure out why certain conflicts do not see the UN mandate and discussions as unimportant. One of the primary drivers is US hegemony, which frequently overreacts to a situation and begins a war that escalates into a prolonged battle; for example, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Venezuela, and now Iran [18]. The bogus claims of possessing weapons of mass destruction and regime change have been exposed as a farce, and there are no takers for such a deception anywhere on the globe. The world is aware that the United States orchestrates such crises in order to advance material interests like oil and natural resources, rare earths, and military hardware exports. In circumstances where the UN discovers a means to

preclude effective UN mediation, permanent members use their veto authority to reject UN efforts. The globe has gone from colonialism to a free world, and it is time for the UN to break away from the stranglehold of Permanent Members and Veto power [5]. Certain points emerge after understanding the root cause of the UN's dysfunction and outperformance as a result of the League of Nations' faults. The League of Nations failed to meet its aims because it lacked authority, military force, and widespread involvement. In the case of the League of Nations, the United States was not a member; but, in the case of the United Nations, the United States is a member but is directly or indirectly responsible for numerous armed confrontations, sharing the other part with Russia. These two countries have damaged the UN. As Permanent Members of the Security Council, they both have the ability to veto any decisions made, resulting in a structural vulnerability. The United Nations suffers major deficiencies as a result of structural and political constraints. Some of the key weaknesses are the Security Council's veto power, which paralyzes actions, reliance on the United States for financing, and the inability to impose judgments on sovereign nations. The UN cannot effectively compel member nations to obey international law or comply with resolutions. The Security Council, formed in 1945, does not reflect current global military power dynamics. There are certain points that can be considered. During the founding of the United Nations in 1945, many countries in the world were European colonies. The current international order has shifted, with rarely any country being conquered [19]. Increasing the number of permanent members on the Security Council, including countries from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, is one option, but there are existing issues with permanent members and veto power. Therefore, adding more countries as permanent members with veto power would be like pouring 'fuel on the fire'. As a result, it would be foolish to take such a step, much to the chagrin of current Permanent members and nations desiring to become permanent members. So, ideally, the UN should democratize by modifying its structure and abolishing the classification of permanent members, allowing all states to be considered as members. The Security Council should then be formed by electing 10 to 15 members on a pro rata basis to ensure enough representation for continents, with each continent represented by 2–3 members. For example, North America can be represented by any three countries, and so on. The members of the Security Council should serve for 2–3 years before being replaced by the next set of countries. This Security Council should take on the role of dealing with emergencies. The so-called veto power, which has hampered the implementation of UN decisions, should be abolished. It is foolish to claim that optimum combinations are rare. Hence, it may be sensible to strengthen the UN Secretary General's authority in increasing operational efficiency and accountability. Many countries appoint subpar or

non-performing bureaucrats as UN functionaries, which will continue for some time, but strict quality control and power vested in this matter with the UN secretary general can improve quality in a short period, bringing efficacy to the UN in achieving the principles enumerated in the UN charter [20].

ECONOMIES BY PER CAPITA GNI

High-income	Upper middle income	Lower middle income	Low-income
Australia	Lithuania	Albania	Jordan
Austria	Luxembourg	Algeria	Kazakhstan
Bahrain	Malta	Angola	Lebanon
Barbados	Netherlands	Argentina	Libya
Belgium	New Zealand	Azerbaijan	Malaysia
Brunei	Norway	Belarus	Mauritius
Darussalam	Oman	Belgium	Mexico
Chile	Poland	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Moldova
Croatia	Portugal	Botswana	Montenegro
Cyprus	Qatar	Brazil	Namibia
Denmark	Republic of Korea	Bulgaria	Panama
Egypt	Russian Federation	China	Peru
Finland	Saudi Arabia	Colombia	Romania
France	Senegal	Costa Rica	Serbia
Germany	Sierra Leone	Cuba	South Africa
Greece	Slovak Republic	Dominican Republic	Thailand
Hong Kong SAR	Slovenia	Ecuador	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Iceland	Spain	Gabon	Tunisia
Ireland	Sweden	Hungary	Turkey
Israel	Switzerland	Islamic Republic of Iran	Turkmenistan
Italy	Taiwan Province of China	Iraq	Venezuela, RS
Japan	Trinidad and Tobago	Jamaica	
Kuwait	United Arab Emirates		
Latvia	United Kingdom		
	United States		
	Uruguay		

Figure 4: Classification of Countries by GNI.

The United Nations is funded by its 193-member countries through a combination of essential assessed contributions and optional donations. Assessed contributions support the regular (\$3.12B in 2022) and peacekeeping budgets based on a nation's ability to pay (GDP, income). The rates for member nations are negotiated every three years, with a maximum of 22% and a minimum of 0.001%. The Charter of the United Nations serves as the treaty that established the UN, outlining its purposes, principles, membership, and organs, among other elements. This Charter consists of 19 chapters and 111 articles, with Articles 17 and 19 specifically addressing finance and budgeting: Article 17: 1. The General Assembly shall review and approve the Organization's budget. 2. The costs of the Organization shall be covered by the Members as allocated by the General Assembly. 3. The General Assembly shall review and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies mentioned in Article 57 and shall evaluate the administrative budgets of these agencies to make recommendations to them. Article 19 A Member of the United Nations that is behind in its financial contributions shall not have a vote in the General Assembly if its arrears are equal to or exceed the amount of contributions owed for the previous two full years. However, the General Assembly may allow such a Member to vote if it determines that the failure to pay is due to circumstances beyond the Member's control. The Fifth Committee is the General Assembly's body responsible for administrative and budgetary matters. Based on the Fifth Committee's reports, the General Assembly reviews and approves the Organization's budget in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter. The Committee for

Programme and Coordination (CPC) serves as the primary subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for planning, programming, and coordination. The Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, along with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, Monitoring of Implementation, and Evaluation Methods (PPBME), form the foundation of the Organization's financial governance. Through its Financial Regulations, the General Assembly provides overarching legislative guidance for the financial management of the United Nations. Within this framework, the Secretary-General develops and issues the Rules, which not only detail the parameters within which staff and the Administration must operate but also clarify how the Financial Regulations should be enforced. The PPBME governs planning and budgeting within the Organization. The Regulations outline the legislative directives set by the Assembly that regulate the planning, programming, monitoring, and evaluation of all activities conducted by the United Nations, regardless of their funding sources. The Rules govern the planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation of United Nations activities, except as may otherwise be provided by the Assembly or specifically exempted by the Secretary-General. As of October 2025, member states of the United Nations had a total of \$1.87 billion in unpaid mandatory contributions for the regular budget of 2025, with 136 out of 193 countries having settled their dues completely. The largest portions of unpaid amounts were owed by the US (\$1.5 billion), China (\$192 million), Russia (\$72 million), and Venezuela (\$38 million), significantly affecting the organization's cash flow. The UN was experiencing a liquidity crisis due to \$1.6 billion in owed payments nearing the end of the year. By early 2025, only 35 countries had fully paid their regular budget contributions to schedule. The United States often postpones payment until its fiscal year begins in October, adding to the huge unpaid sum. Due to the continuous financial shortfall, the UN was forced to implement budget cuts to address its cash flow issues. As of December 30, 2025, 151 Member States had paid their regular budget assessments in full. The United States contributes the most to the regular and peacekeeping budgets (about 22–26%), followed by China (18–23%), Japan and Germany. UN financing is calculated using a formula based on gross national income (GNI), with adjustments for foreign debt and low per capita income. The contributions by countries was a mechanism that evolved in 1945 and subsequent years needs a change to make UN more powerful. (A Lethal Obsession: Anti-Semitism from Antiquity to the Global Jihad). The countries of the world are classified as high income, upper middle income, lower middle income, and low-income countries (Figure 4). The contributions of the countries to UN budget can be arranged in a 1:2:4:8 or any such order based on the grouping of the countries by

classification as high income, upper middle income, lower middle income, and low-income countries. Thereafter based on per-capita system the payment can be worked out. This would be a much neater arrangement rather than depending on certain countries with contributions as high as 22% and some others as good as NIL. This will evolve a system, which will prevent financial hegemony and obdurate behavior by certain countries by financial blackmailing.

Conclusion

This article investigates the impact of veto power held by permanent members of the UN Security Council on armed wars, demonstrating how vetoes have hampered resolutions and exacerbated humanitarian situations. Specific case studies include the Syrian Civil War, where Russian vetoes hampered human rights efforts; the ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict, which was hampered by US vetoes; the Russia-Ukraine conflict, in which Russia blocked international condemnations; and tensions in Macedonia, exacerbated by a Chinese veto. The negative consequences of these vetoes are significant, resulting in more civilian casualties and a slowed UN reaction. As a response, the UN has implemented the "Uniting for Peace" mechanism, which enables the General Assembly to address situations on which the Security Council is unable to act. The United Nations, established in 1945 to prevent major global crises, has played an important role in preventing dangerous hostilities, such as during the Cuban Missile Crisis, and stabilizing countries such as Macedonia in the 1990s. It has successfully mediated crises, such as the Bakassi Peninsula dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon, and has helped Guinea and El Salvador reach peaceful resolution following periods of social turmoil. Since its creation, the five permanent members of the Security Council (P5) have used their vetoes more than 300 times, primarily by the United States and Russia. The United States has generally used its veto to protect Israel, but Russia has used it in response to events in Ukraine and Syria. Following the Cold War, the dynamics of veto power evolved, from a Soviet-dominated landscape to increased US intervention. This historical context calls into doubt the validity and necessity of the veto in contemporary international politics, repeating the issues faced by the now-defunct League of Nations. The paper demonstrates that the P5, as the major arms exporters, gain inherently from prolonged conflicts because arms sales contribute considerably to their economies. These countries, which collectively account for more than 75% of the global arms market, have little motivation to pursue long-term solutions, with the United States alone reporting \$317 billion in arms revenues in 2023. While the UN has carried out numerous peacekeeping missions and sought to arbitrate disputes throughout its history, many programs remain unstable as of early 2025. The UN's key

historical interventions include mediating armistice agreements between Israel and Arab states in 1948, forming peacekeeping forces in response to crises such as the Suez Canal and Cyprus, and enabling resolutions in a variety of circumstances between 1988 and 2015. Recent mediation attempts in Gaza, Yemen, Libya, Syria, and the ongoing crisis in Ukraine demonstrate the United Nations' persistent participation in conflict resolution. The statement also questions the UN's effectiveness, pointing out that U.S. and Russian hegemonic forces harm its efforts, particularly in terms of veto power. Drawing parallels to the League of Nations, it advocates for reforms aimed at democratizing the UN organization, eliminating permanent member status, and establishing a more representative Security Council. Such measures would improve the UN's ability to resolve international conflicts and enforce compliance with its resolutions. Discussion of UN financing suggests that it is reliant on contributions from its 193-member nations, which totaled \$3.12 billion in assessed contributions for 2022. Members' contributions vary according to economic capacity, and unpaid payments, primarily from the United States, China, Russia, and Venezuela, cause liquidity concerns for the organization. Only roughly 35 countries consistently meet their financial responsibilities, resulting in budget limits and cuts. The United States is the largest donor to both regular and peacekeeping budgets, but it frequently delays payments, exacerbating the UN's financial problems. To boost effectiveness, the financial structure developed after 1945 needs to be reformed. A proposed change to categorize countries based on income levels and transition to a per-capita payment system could help to balance financial burdens and lessen reliance on a few major donors. Such changes could help to reduce financial imbalances and coercive tactics while also strengthening the UN's worldwide mission of peace and security [21].

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