

# Need for restructuring International institutions for global peace

## Outlines

### 1- Introduction

### 2- Understanding international institutions

- a- Definition of international institution
- b- Historical context

### 3- Why global peace is under threat

- a- Rise of multipolarity and power competition.
- b- Proliferation of inter-state conflicts and proxy wars.
- c- Economic inequality and debt crisis
- d- Climate change and resource scarcity.

e

Weak ~~global~~ response to  
humanitarian crisis

4-

## Limitations of existing international institutions

a-

outdated ~~power~~ structure  
veto power of P5 and  
concentrated decision-making

b-

Representation deficit.

c-

avoid vague phrases please

d-

~~Institutional inertia~~

e-

Erosion of credibility.

5-

## Need for restructuring international institutional

a-

Ensuring equitable global  
representation

b-

Strengthening collective security

c-

Enhancing conflict prevention  
mechanism

d- Addressing ~~non-traditional~~  
security ~~threats~~

e- Restoring ~~legitimacy~~ and  
~~trust~~ trust.

b- key ~~Areas~~ requiring reforms

a- United Nations Security Council:  
expansion and veto reforms

b- Global financial institutions:  
fair lending and debt relief,  
mechanisms.

c- Peacekeeping framework: Neutrality  
and effectiveness.

d- International law enforcement:  
stronger compliance mechanism.

7- Challenges ~~to~~ restructuring

a- Resistance from ~~status quo~~  
powers.

b- Geopolitical ~~divalities~~

c- Divergent ~~national~~ interest.

d-

Lack of political will

8- Way forward

a-

Gradual consensus-based reforms.

b-

Greater role for regional organizations.

c-

Strengthening international law

d-

~~Empowering~~ middle and emerging powers.

9- Conclusion

# The Essay

We are trying to run today's world with the ideas of the 1940s.

The ideas are fine but the system is no longer adequate [Jan Eliasson Former-deputy Secretary-General of UN.]

These lines aptly demonstrates the realities of international institutions, established in the aftermath of WWII to ensure global peace and security. However, the global peace in the 21<sup>st</sup> century faces multidimensional threats encompassing wars, economic inequalities, climate change, cyber insecurities and humanitarian crisis.

While the existing international institutions struggle to address these contemporary realities. Therefore, the key institutions including UN, IMF, WB, ICI requires structural and functional reforms

in their operational mechanism. Hence restructuring international institutions has become ~~impracticable~~ to ~~ensure~~ effective global peace, justice and collective security.

~~In the following paragraphs,~~  
~~need for restructuring international institutions for global peace will be discussed, along with brief history of international institutions, their limitations and need for restructuring.~~

International institutions are formal organizations established to regulate state behaviour, manage conflicts and promote cooperations. For example, United Nations, International Monetary Fund and World Bank. These were developed after the failure of League of Nations and WWII by the great powers in 1945. Their main purpose is to ensure peace, security,

try to write with proper subject please

economic and social cooperation and providing negotiation mechanisms to halt state rivalries

Before proceeding further, it is imperative to understand why global peace is under threat. First of all rise of multipolarity and power competition is 21<sup>st</sup> century as world is ~~moving from multipolarity to multipolarity~~ **is transiting from** ~~monopolarity~~ to multipolarity. The economic and militaristic rise of China, resurgence of Russia under Putin and growing economic influence of BRICS powers are threatening US led global order. ~~This new power competition has paralyzed collective actions of international institutions.~~ UNSC resolutions over Ukraine are vetoed by Russia. As result, ineffective enforcement of resolutions are threatening global peace due to rise of multipolarity and power competitions.

Besides, proliferation of interstate conflicts use proxy wars are other threat to global peace. Currently, <sup>large scale</sup> direct power <sup>great</sup> war may be state, but proxy war, where major powers support rival factions in third country, are major tool of competition. Interstate

conflicts like **India-Pakistan**, **Israel**

**Aran**, **Russia-Ukraine** are threatening global peace along with rise of proxy wars

The Syrian civil war was proxy war led by USA, KSA on one hand and Iran, Russia on otherhand.

UN led peace made little progress in these conflicts and as result threaten global security norms and peace.

Additionally, economic inequality and debt crisis is also major threat to global peace. in this regard, global financial institutions play key role

to exacerbate these inequalities, IMF  
Structural Adjustment Program as condition  
for loans is criticized for ~~worsening~~ social  
and economic instability in developing countries.  
These institutions serves the interests of  
Western state by ~~keeping~~ developing states  
in debt trap hence worsen economic inequality  
and threatening global peace.

Another threat to global peace  
is climate change and resource scarcity.  
In this manner climate change is major  
driver of conflicts like resource scarcity,  
displacement, food insecurity. Although various  
international programs ~~are developed~~ to  
~~reduce~~ GHGs emission, global warming  
and ~~protection of natural resources~~ but  
the lack of enforcement of these  
mechanisms has ~~made~~ climate change  
and scarcity of resources as major  
threat to global peace.

Lastly, weak global response to humanitarian crisis is a threat to global peace. The selective application of international laws and humanitarian assistance has weakened the international architecture. UN led Responsibility to Protect (R2P) has been applied inconsistently, revealing a crisis of credibility and human sufferings. Genocide in Gaza and failed global response to humanitarian aid has revealed the shaky foundations of international norms and peace efforts.

The current international institutions faces key limitations which effectively reduce their capabilities to respond peace and security. Some of these limitations are unmentioned.

firstly, outdated power structure has led to concentration of decision making power in a few states.

Permanent veto powers ~~undermine~~ <sup>weaken</sup> collective  
UNSC dominated by ~~five~~ permanent  
members fail to ~~represent~~ 21<sup>st</sup> century  
and its veto mechanism enables obstructions  
to ensure global peace.

Another limitation is the  
deficit representation of ~~member~~ states  
in decision making. ~~underrepresentation~~ of  
developing and ~~global~~ south countries  
and muslim world lack proportional  
voice. The voting powers in IMF is  
based on economic ~~quotas~~ which gives  
US a ~~de facto~~ veto in decisions. As  
result the ~~underrepresentation~~ of all  
states ~~increases~~ the ~~influence~~ of US  
and ~~European~~ powers over the ~~policies~~  
of ~~international~~ institutions.

Moreover, ineffective conflict  
resolution mechanism ~~has~~ led to

failure to prevent prolonged conflicts and selective enforcement of international law. The veto power of states, no adequate resources and no political backing while deploying peacekeeping missions by UNSC has failed to address root causes of conflicts. ~~They just freeze conflicts rather than resolve it.~~

Lastly, erosion of credibility is a major limitation to international institutions. The perceived hypocrisy of powerful states, as they violate international law for their national interests and avoiding accountability for allies has led to global trust deficit. As a result developing states and the global south are voicing for the reforms of these institutions.

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Based on above mentioned arguments these arise need for the restructuring of international institutions. following paragraphs illustrates this need for restructuring.

work on transition from one passage to another one is firstly, <sup>passing global representation</sup> by expanding the <sup>fine</sup> ~~fine~~ to include permanent members from underdeveloped areas. enhanced global representation provide legitimacy to the institutions. It will ensure that those states that are governed by global rules have a meaningful voice in making them

Furthermore, strengthening global and collective security. It cannot be held hostage to veto powers. ~~It can be done by empowering~~ UN General Assembly and investing in regional security organizations. The UN must provide support, legal authority

and funding to make them capable regional bodies. Hence new multilayered security system would be less vulnerable to blockade and insecurity at any point.

Next to these, enhancing conflict prevention mechanisms is the need to maintain global peace. For this, UN must establish new prevention and mediation committees comprising of seasoned diplomats, humanitarian and ceasefire policy makers. It is essential to prevent the state conflict from arising and increase the trust on international institutions. ~~Early warning systems and preventive diplomacy would play key role in global peace~~

Lastly, non-traditional security threats can be addressed by the restructuring of international institutions.

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The horrors of climate change, financial shocks, smuggling and cyber attacks do not respect the bureaucratic boundaries of the UN. For the prevention of these threats climate security, global health security based on financial stability board should be established. They must monitor non-traditional threats and coordinate research and policies. Hence institutions must be wired to connect the dots between non-traditional threats and traditional insecurity.

To ensure global peace, there are certain key areas that require restructuring. These include UN Security Council expansion and reforms in its veto power mechanism. Global financial systems must be reformed to provide fair lending and debt relief. Neutrality of peacekeeping frameworks and strengthening stronger compliance

mechanism for the effective enforcement of international law is imperative for the restructuring of institutions.

However, the restructuring of international institutions faces certain challenges from great powers. These include resistance from states quo powers especially in realm of their veto powers, additionally the geopolitical situation, **plz write short sentences** and their lack of political will to reform all the key restrictions in the process of restructuring in order to ensure global peace.

The international institutions can be restructured by taking certain pragmatic steps. **avoid writing in passive** The reforms must be based on consensus of states and proceed in gradual manner. Regional organizations

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should be provided more involvement in relation with UN and IMF. middle and emerging powers of the global south ~~should be emphasized in international institution's policy-making.~~ Justly international law and multilateral diplomacy should be strengthened to ensure the collective security and prevention of hegemonic power.

In a nutshell, Restructuring of international institutions for ensuring the global peace has paramount significance in the contemporary world of 21<sup>st</sup> century in order to provide collective resolve to traditional and non-traditional security threats. ~~Sustainable peace can not be achieved through these outdated institutions.~~ Restructuring of international institutions is not a choice

but a necessity. A fair, inclusive and  
responsive global governance framework  
is essential to manage conflicts  
promote cooperation and ensuring lasting  
peace in a interconnected world.  
Hence the restructuring of current  
international institutions is imperative  
to ensure global peace and security.

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logical and stronger ideas  
preposition placement is fine