



Volume: 5

2020

# JOURNAL OF SECURITY STUDIES AND GLOBAL POLITICS

Issue: 1

ISSN (Online) 2519-9609

ISSN (Print) 2519-9617



## PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS

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With the establishment of the United Nations, the international community gives some responsibilities to an organization and one of them is the peacekeeping operations. Although the UN Charter does not mention the concept of peacekeeping, the Security Council is the responsible to do peacekeeping operations. If there is no SC resolution, the peacekeeping operations are accepted as illegal by scholars. Although the UN has many different organs such as the General Assembly, The Secretary-General and Department of Peacekeeping Operations, these organs do not have an influential role in peacekeeping operations. The General Assembly only recommends any policy, and also the Charter gives only financial responsibility of the Assembly. The main aim of this article lightens the details of peacekeeping operations and identifies the roles of the UN Organs.

**Key word:** Peacekeeping, United Nations, UN Charter, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Secretary-General.

### INTRODUCTION

The UN was established in 1945 after the Second World War to replace the League of Nations in the international community. The League of Nations did not stop or solve some problems such as to stop wars, conflicts or political debates. In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter for future aspects of the international community. After the meeting, the United Nations Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the 50 countries (UN/History, 18/03/2011). The United Nations officially was established, into the existence of an international era on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been granted by the UN Security Council members of China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States and by a majority of other signatories (UN/History, 18/03/2011).

The UN has some duties and one of them is the peacekeeping operations. The dictionary meaning of the peacekeeping, it is "a way to help countries torn by conflict creates conditions for sustainable peace." (Peacekeeping-Definition, 17/03/2011). According to this definition, the main aim of the peacekeeping operations is to create a suitable occasion for peace and social and political structure. United Nations defines the concept of peacekeeping as; "United Nations Peacekeeping helps countries torn by conflict create conditions for lasting peace". (What is Peacekeeping?).

The United Nations Security Council has a major role in peacekeeping operations. If there is no agreement or offer from the Security Council, it can be illegal operation and has not had any power over the operation. Additionally, there is no major or specific rule in the UN Charter for peacekeeping operations, but according to the Chapter VI and VII; the Security Council can give a decision for peacekeeping operations in the international era. The Assembly can have some role over the peacekeeping, but this situation will

change the international structure and the UNSC resolutions. Also, the Secretary-General and its subsidiary organs will affect peacekeeping operations. The Secretary-General has some duties in the peacekeeping operation, but it has to be said that these roles, for the Assembly and the Secretary-General, cannot be effective in terms of power and stability. Because, as it is mentioned above that if the Council cannot give its power to the operation, it can be precarious. These rules sometime affect the peacekeeping operations with respect to success or failure.

In this essay, firstly some information will be given about the background of United Nations Peacekeeping, because, Peacekeeping is the nearly new concept in the UN or international era and after that some data will be mentioned about its structure and then this data will be analysed from the stand point of the UN Charter and organizational authority. Finally, the structure of peacekeeping operations in terms of success or failure will be analysed in the last section.

**The background of peacekeeping:** The concept of peacekeeping is found nowhere in the United Nations Charter. There is no specific chapter about the peacekeeping operations in the Charter. Handbook (03/03/2011) defined the peacekeeping as; "UN peacekeeping is based on the principle that an impartial presence on the ground can ease tensions between hostile parties and create space for political negotiations". Accordingly, peacekeeping can help the hostilities to stop war or conflict and ensure permanent peace in these areas. Wiseman (1983), in his study of Peacekeeping and Peacemaking argued that, "it was used first when the United Nations General Assembly, under a Uniting for Peace resolution, established the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) consisting of military units and aircraft to take over the Suez Canal area which had been earlier occupied by Anglo-French forces".

The Charter of the United Nations calls upon the peoples of the world, to protect and strength international peace and

security in the international area, and so Security Council have a major role and in here it has to find or investigate any threats of peace conflicts or wars in the world and it shall be taken all measures for protecting to peace.

According to the unofficial UN definition as described in "The Blue Helmets", because the blue colour helmets, they wear while on duty, peacekeeping is "an operation involving military personnel, but without enforcement powers, established by the United Nations to help maintain or restore peace in areas of conflict." (Peacekeeping).

Another important point is mentioned by Paul Lewis. He mentioned that in his study of UN Peacekeeping; "its invention is often credited to the Secretary-General Hammarskjold, who jokingly called it 'chapter six and a half' of the Charter, meaning that it fell between chapter six, which calls for the peaceful resolution of disputes, and chapter seven, which empowers the Security Council to reverse aggression by military might if negotiations fail". As it is mentioned above that UN Security Council uses Chapter VI and VII for peacekeeping operations. Their aim is firstly, create or establish to ensure international peace and security, and secondly, Peacekeepers provide a restructuring in these countries.

Peacekeeping derived and ameliorated in a largely ad hoc basis. Every operation has its own specific purpose and implemented a separate tool for each operation. As a concept, peacekeeping lies somewhere in-between Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter: "Chapter VI outlines specific means which countries may use to settle disputes: negotiations, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional institutions or arrangements or other peaceful means. Chapter VII provides for enforcement action by UN Member States, including the use of armed force or other collective measures for dealing with "threats to peace". (Peacekeeping) According to these data, generally in the international area, some authors argue that, we can put a new chapter between Chapter VI and VII and its name can be chapter six and a half.

Within the United Nations system, the Security Council has a major role in protecting and maintaining the international peace and security in the international community. The Charter, adopted in 1945, gives the Security Council extensive powers to investigate disputes to prevent international arena of conflict or war; to give the authority to avoid conflicts or achieve peace to bring parties together; to impose economic, travel, social, and diplomatic sanctions; and ultimately to authorize the use of military force in the international era (Schaefer, 2008; Schaefer, 2009). Between 1945 and 1990, there are 18 peacekeeping operations in the international community. All of these operations prevented to the international community from threaten of peace. Otherwise, peace operations were the specific tasks. For instance, fact-finding missions, observer missions, and other roles in assisting peace processes in which parties had negotiated or agreed to stop hostilities (Schaefer, 2008; Schaefer, 2009).

Generally, peacekeeping operations divided into two main categories; observer missions and peacekeeping forces. The observer mission's main aim is to monitor the implementation of ceasefire agreements and so they create an unarmed civilians and military personnel for this duty. Peacekeeping forces duty is to generate armed forces and these armed forces have fully equipped infantry contingents. (Peacekeeping). In the international arena, the first UN peacekeeping operation was established in 1948, in the Middle East and it was called the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) (Goulding, 1993).

Since the end of the Cold War, the U.N. Security Council has been far more active in establishing peace operations in the problematic areas. In the early 1990s, there were some crisis and crises have led to an increase in serious operations. However, some operations to fail or be stopped have led to doubts about the United Nations Peacekeeping operations, such as Somalia, the failure of UN peacekeepers to intervene and prevent genocide in Rwanda or to stop the massacre in Srebrenica are some of them (Goulding, 1993; Schaefer, 2009).

**How does a Peacekeeping Operation start?** The Security Council set up the peacekeeping operations, because of primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. The Council has to give a decision about the peacekeeping operation's time, size and its main aim. (Peacekeeping) The United Nations do not have military or civilian police force of its own and so the UN Member States decide or offer to give their own forces to this mission and provide equipment and staff in this way. Most UN peacekeepers have been soldiers, volunteered by their Governments to apply military discipline and training to the task of restoring and maintaining peace: monitoring ceasefires, separating hostile forces and maintaining buffer zones. Nowadays, many civilians, civil police officers or human rights observers have joined the UN peacekeepers. Their aim is firstly to help people in terms of humanitarian equipment such as food, basic needs and so on. Secondly, carry out some of the peace accords between former opponents. (Peacekeeping) Since peacekeeping founded or establishing, in some cases, many peacekeepers have been sent some places where there is no conflict or war. In these cases, they are monitoring peace agreement negotiations. But sometimes this situation has been affected their targets. For example, in Somalia, the UN personnel became murder, kidnapping and intimidation (Peacekeeping).

**Organizational structure of peacekeeping:** The Peacekeeping operations are established by the United Nations. Article 1 of the United Nations Charter can give some information about the peacekeeping operations. In this article, especially first section of article 1, "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about

by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace" (the charter of the United Nations) According to that, the UN goal is firstly protect to international community from conflicts or wars. Because they are, threaten to the peace in the international era. Additionally, the Charter has many specific goals to protect international peace and security, so it can use implicit authority to protect them in addition to specific aim.

In the United Nations, the Security Council has a main role to protect peace and security. Therefore, it has to use its own power to establish peacekeeping operations. The Charter gives primary responsibility of the Council. The peacekeeping, in the UN, has 4 main departmental structures. These departments are, the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations which was established, in 1992, a separate department of the UN Secretariat. In this section, I will give some departmental data about the peacekeeping operations in the United Nations and what role do they have? After that, I will criticize their role according to the Charter or real cases in the international era.

**Role of the Security Council:** As I mentioned above that, the Security Council has primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Therefore, it has to take responsibility to re-build or achieve peace in the international era. Peacekeeping is one of the most important tools for achieving the peace or to stop the war or conflict. The Security Council determines to the peacekeeping operations in the international era. It determines the time and place. Particularly, the Security Council responds to crises the whole world on a case-by-case basis. According to the United Nations, "It takes many different factors into account when considering the establishment of new peacekeeping operation, including:

- Whether there is a ceasefire in place and the parties have committed themselves to a peace process intended to reach a political settlement;
- Whether a clear political goal exists and whether it can be reflected in the mandate;
- Whether a precise mandate for a UN operation can be formulated;
- Whether the safety and security of UN personnel can be reasonably ensured, including in particular whether reasonable guarantees can be obtained from the main parties or factions regarding the safety and security of UN personnel." (Role of the Security Council)

If the Security Council wants to establish peacekeeping operation, it has to adopt a Security Council resolution, and this resolution lays out the peacekeeping missions' time, size and its goal. (Role of the Security Council) When the Security Council implements its own resolutions, other Members accept these duties under the article 24 of the UN Charter.

According to the Article 24; in order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

Chapter VI and VII of the Charter give responsibility to the Security Council to achieve peace, to stop conflicts and some recommendations about the achieving peace. Particularly, according to Articles 36 and 38 of the Charter, the Council make recommendations the parties, at any stage of the dispute, for peaceful solutions (Ratner, 1995). Additionally, article 39 and 40 can create a legal basis to establish peacekeeping operations. In article 39, "The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security." According to the article 40, "In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable" (Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter). According to these data, it seems to clear that, the Security Council has to determine its own decision and make recommendations or establish a peacekeeping operation to achieve peace in the problematic era. Additionally, articles 24/1, 33, 34, 36/1 and 38 of the Charter can give the decision-making authority to the Security Council establish peacekeeping operations. Otherwise, the Council monitors the peacekeeping operations and when it does that, the Secretary-General gives some periodic reports to the Council about the operations. After that, the Council discuss and decide or vote to extend, amend or end mission mandates in the operation. (Role of the Security Council) According to the article 25 of the Charter, "The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter". (Chapter V of the United Nations Charter) The Security Council alone has the power to take decisions and so other has to implement its decisions.

In conclusion, the Security Council has a main role in the peacekeeping with other duties. All decisions, operations and others come from the Council. Therefore, it has a big capacity of the organizational structure of the peacekeeping. Now, I will give some information about the General Assembly's role.

**Role of the General Assembly:** The General Assembly is the only UN organization, which contains all the Organization's members. At the UN, the Assembly's duty makes a recommendation or gives advice to the Security Council. This duty generally the same as for peacekeeping, but the Assembly sometimes established some peacekeeping organizations, such as UNEF 1 and the 1994 human rights mission to Guatemala (MINUGUA). When we look at the

Charter, Chapter IV contains the Assembly roles over the peacekeeping and the other roles in the international era. According to the article 10 of the Charter, it gives some information about this role. Article 10 of the Charter, "The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters". (Chapter IV of the United Nations Charter) We can understand in this article, the Assembly just has to give advice to the Council or the Members of the United Nations. Also, article 12 arranges the Assembly role and its location in the UN. If the Council does not offer any idea for dispute or conflict to the Assembly, it does not have any authority to make recommendation or to give a decision.

In the peacekeeping, the General Assembly has a key role in terms of the financing (Ratner, 1995). Article 17 of the Charter, "The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization" (Ratner, 1995) and so, the Assembly will arrange the budget of the peacekeeping operations. If the Security Council decides to establish peacekeeping operations, all UN Member States share the cost of peacekeeping and the Assembly distributes these outgoings based on a special measure, for example, the economic wealth of Member States will pay more money rather than others and the permanent members of the Security Council will require to pay a large scale of money. Because, according to the Charter, it has a primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security. (Role of the General Assembly) According to the UN Peacekeeping, "The General Assembly, through its Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) approves and oversees the peacekeeping budget." (Role of the General Assembly) When the Assembly is doing that, it uses the Secretary-General reports to determine the cost of operations.

The Charter gives an authority to establish subsidiary organ to the Assembly. Article 22 of the Charter arranges this duty, "The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions". (Charter of the United Nations) Therefore, in 1965, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations was established by the Assembly. It aims to conduct a comprehensive review about the peacekeeping operations (Ratner, 1995).

When we come back to start point, the Assembly may establish a peacekeeping operation. According to the article 18 of the Charter organise some information about the Assembly role, such as commendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council. It uses a voting system to make them. Before the Cold War, the Assembly established peacekeeping operations. But, nowadays, it has not used this role because of the Council. But, if the Council does not have any effect or does not work to

protect international peace and security, it can establish a peacekeeping operation. As mentioned above that, according to the articles 10 and 12, it can use this power to establish it. To conclude, the Assembly has a main role in the peacekeeping operations in terms of finance. Also, it can establish a subsidiary organ to help its duty or investigate peacekeeping operations process. Some articles give an authority to establish peacekeeping operations, but this cannot be effective when the Council works properly.

**The role of the Secretary-General:** The Secretary-General has a main role in the United Nations. The Charter of United Nations organizes its own duties in the Chapter XV. According to the article 97 of the Charter authorizes him as the "chief administrative officer of the Organization." (Chapter XV of the United Nations Charter). Otherwise, Article 98 describes him/her duty in the organization and according to that, the Secretary-General has to prepare and submit an annual report every year. The most important point is described in Article 99 of the Charter. In accordance with the article, "The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security" (Chapter XV of the United Nations Charter) and therefore, he may have a specific role to maintain international peace and security. Article 101 of the Charter allows him to intend the Secretariat's staff, but when he can do that, he has to use the Assembly's rules (Ratner, 1995).

As I mentioned above that, the Secretary-General can affect or make advice to the Council in terms of international peace and security. Particularly, Article 99 has a main role of this duty, and so, he can attend peacekeeping operations under the Security Council resolutions. According to these data, we can say that, the peacekeeping operations are vested in the Secretary-General under the authority of the Security Council. (Handbook, 03/03/2011) The Secretary-General has its own delegated to conduct and support of peacekeeping operations. These delegates or organs have some duties under the Secretary-General and they called the Under Secretaries General and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. "The Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), who serves as Head of Mission and is responsible for implementing the mission's mandate. The SRSG reports to the Secretary-General through the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations" (Handbook, 03/03/2011).

In the peacekeeping operations, particularly, The Special Representative of the Secretary-General has a specific role in the Secretariat. Now, we can look their roles in the Secretariat.

**The Special Representative of the Secretary-General:** As mentioned above that the SRSG is responsible for implementing the mission's mandate in the peacekeeping operations, also, it will develop operational strategies for achieving the goals and for that, it can use political, organizational and financial resources.

The Secretary-General selects the SRSG to become the administrative head of a peacekeeping operation with the

Security Council (Howell, 2010). The Secretary-General has appointed civilian personal representative to peacekeeping operation since 1960s. The first special representative was appointed in the Congo operation (ONUC) (Ratner, 1995). The SRSG has "overall responsibility" for an entire mission, reporting to and receiving instructions from the Secretary-General. According to that, it can be as chief of the entire missions (Ratner, 1995; Howell, 2010). In its profile of the SRSG, the DPKO highlights several qualities expected of the appointee:

"The SRSG should serve as a role model and set high professional standards of work and conduct should lead by personal example. The SRSG should have team building and leadership skills and be able to mobilize partner support and resources. The SRSG establishes legitimacy through impartial and transparent dealings with both the parties to the conflict and the international community. The SRSG must also be able to mediate and build consensus for the political process, which requires effective planning and communication skills and a willingness to become engaged directly and personally at all levels" (Handbook, 03/03/2011; Ratner, 1995; Howell, 2010). According to this information, the person who is selected as a special representative by the Secretary-General, he or she has to be trusted, have some abilities in terms of politics and good planner, and organize the operation in a successful way.

The SRSG's relationship with Headquarters, they can determine success or failure for peacekeeping operation. Besides, she or he has to submit a clear report to the decision makers for operation process. According to Howell (2010), "the SRSG reports to the Secretary-General via the DPKO and is at the managerial level immediately below the Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations." The SRSG's mission can affect a mission's success and therefore, the parties to the conflict and the UN Member states will be aware of his or her reports and authority. He or she has to work closely with the Headquarters. Because, as mentioned that he can affect the operation from the standpoint of successful.

**Role of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations:** The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) was established, in 1992, as a separate department or organ of the UN Secretariat. (Handbook, 03/03/2011) Its purposes and principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter. It aims to assist Member States and the Secretary-General to maintain international peace and security. The Department responsible for planning, managing, preparing and supporting to all UN peacekeeping operations under the overall authority of the Security Council and the General Assembly (Handbook, 03/03/2011).

In accordance with the DPKO authority, it provides political and executive direction to UN Peacekeeping operations in the international era. Also, it has to contact with the Security Council to implement Security Council mandates in the conflict, besides, it is financial contributors. (Department of

Peacekeeping Operations) In addition, the Department works with governments and non-governmental unities to integrate the efforts of UN in the concept of peacekeeping operations. The Department can affect the political process in terms of the changing structure in the operational area and it can make recommendation to the Council for making contribution. Peacekeeping may include some specific aspects, and so, it can be deployed some missions depending on the mandate. According to the DPKO, they can be; "Prevent the outbreak of conflict or the spill-over of conflict across borders; - Stabilize conflict situations after a cease fire, to create an environment for the parties to reach a lasting peace agreement; Assist in implementing comprehensive peace agreements; lead States or territories through a transition to stable government, based on democratic principles, good governance and economic development." (Department of Peacekeeping Operations). The DPKO created some peacekeeping operations in the world, such as UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). (Department of Peacekeeping Operations) Although the Department establish a peacekeeping operation, it does not have any power in the United Nations; because of it is a subsidiary organ.

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has four main offices and each office has its own duty in the peacekeeping operations. They are, "The Office of Operations, The Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI), the Office of Military Affairs and Policy Evaluation and Training (PET) Division". (Department of Peacekeeping Operations). Nowadays some peacekeeping operations are overseen by the Department, for example, the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste which was established in 2006 and some other operations in the Africa. To conclude, this department help to the UN general organs in the peacekeeping operations and this organ has to submit its report to the Council, the Assembly and the Secretary-General. It does not have to make decision without the Council resolutions.

**The structure of the organization's affect in terms of success or failure:** As it is mentioned above that the concept of peacekeeping is found nowhere in the United Nations Charter. Therefore, the UN institutions interpret the Charter with respect to their goals. In accordance with the Charter, particularly the UN structure, the Security Council primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security and so, for peacekeeping operations, it has to use its own power over the peacekeeping. Particularly, Chapter VI and VII organise these aims and operational structure in the international area, but when we look or investigate to the Charter very clearly, the Assembly will have some authority over the peacekeeping. This situation, sometimes, have some confusion in terms of the authority. In the past, exactly first years to the UN, the Assembly used its own power to establish peacekeeping operations. Otherwise, as mentioned that, the Secretary-General will have some authority over the peacekeeping but this role will be affected by the Security

Council. Because, the Secretary-General is responsible to the Council with respect to submit annual or ordinary report. In the Charter, as mentioned above that, the Secretary-General makes recommendation to the Council to maintain international peace and security, besides; he/she can create its own subsidiary organs to help himself/herself. In these situations will affect the operation from standpoint of success or failure. Because, this situation create many head for the peacekeeping and it will be failure.

At times, in the Charter, clear lines separate these organs responsibilities. For example, the Assembly can determine the peacekeeping operations and it's another role is to make recommendation to the Council for international peace and security (Ratner, 1995). If there were no clear distinction between the organs, it would affect the operation with respect to failure. In the past some operations failed but generally the UN succeeded its own aim in the international era. In particular should be noted that, the Security Council vote system definitely effective over the operations. Because if a permanent member vetoes it, the operation will not have the Council, power and it can be failing. The Assembly can establish operation in accordance with the Article 18 of the Charter but it can be illegal and failure.

According to Durch *et al.* (2003), "Rules of engagement should be sufficiently robust and not force United Nations contingents to cede the initiative to their attackers."

Accordingly, mandates have to be specifying an operation's authority to use force. Also, if mandate do not fulfil, it can be failure. Therefore, the purpose has to be fulfilled.

The Secretariat has to give report in a clear way because the report can affect the operation in terms of success or failure. Durch *et al.* (2003) mentioned in his report that, "The Secretariat must tell the Security Council what it needs to know, not what it wants to hear, when recommending force and other resource levels for a new mission, and it must set those levels according to realistic scenarios that take into account likely challenges to implementation. Security Council mandates, in turn, should reflect the clarity that peacekeeping operations require for unity of effort when they deploy into potentially dangerous situations (Durch *et al.*, 2003). Additionally, the report stressed some points with respect to clearance. The Security Council has to provide a clear and realistic mandate for peacekeeping operations. If the operation has a clear mandate, it will be success and organizational structure cannot affect the result.

In addition, the UN organs, the Security Council, the Assembly and The Secretary-General, have to have better cooperation with each other. Particularly, in the peacekeeping operations, the UN Member States or the Security Council has better relationship between the troop-contributing countries. If there is no clear relationship with each other, the control of the troops will problem in the operation.

Gray (2003) mentions that, "If developed States are unwilling to provide troops and to allow their forces to be placed under UN command in the more complex operations which need

better trained and equipped forces, the UN will be unable to take effective action" (Gray, 2010). Therefore, this situation will affect the success of peacekeeping operation.

To conclude, the UN organizational structure generally affect the peacekeeping operation, but after the Brahimi Report, the UN can change the peacekeeping operation mandate, finance and subsidiary organs with respect to organization goal. Although there is no specific arrangement for peacekeeping, particularly the Security Council will determine its success or failure (Durch *et al.*, 2003).

## CONCLUSION

The concept of peacekeeping is still progressing in the United Nations. Since the inception of the Cold War in the international era, the peacekeeping operations have been established by the United Nations, but the Cold War sometimes affected it from the standpoint of the veto right. The permanent Members of the Security Council voted some operations with respect to political contentions. In addition, the General Assembly used its own power to establish some peacekeeping operations and the Secretary-General could join these operations. Due to lack of the specific rule in the United Nations Charter, it was generally interpreted within the framework Chapter VI and VII. On account of this, the Security Council is primary responsibility to establish peacekeeping operations and the same time to maintain international peace and security.

The authorities of the Assembly and the Secretary-General, some subsidiary organs were established for peacekeeping operations to managing, planning, supporting and preparing reports. Particularly, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General have main role in these operations. Although they are connected to the Assembly and the Secretariat, the Council has a big effective over them. As I mentioned before that, the Security Council has to maintain international peace and security under the United Nations Charter. Although the authority is given to other organs in the Charter of the United Nations, they are just make recommendation or give advice to the Council. But the Assembly has a main role over the finance of peacekeeping operations. It has to determine peacekeeping budgets. In the past, some peacekeeping operations failed because of undefined mandate, limited budget or lack of the Security Council resolution.

After the Cold War, the peacekeeping operations and the organizational structure of peacekeeping have been changing and the Organs authorities will becoming more pronounced. In the international era or the United Nations have been arranged some meeting or congress to determine and improve success of peacekeeping operations. Particularly, Brahimi report has a specific meaning about the peacekeeping. In this report, Brahimi investigate deficiencies in the peacekeeping operations and make recommendation or giving advice to improve peacekeeping structure particularly in the United Nations system (Durch *et al.*, 2003). When we look at the report, generally, the peacekeeping operations

mandates emphasized and describes how and what to do to be successful in the international era. If there is no specific mandate and goal in the peacekeeping operation, it can be failure and so the organizational structure of peacekeeping has to improve itself.

During the Cold War, due to political conflicts have been some difficulties, but after that, it has to rebuild itself in the United Nations. Some authors and politicians suggest that, the peacekeeping can add the Charter and it can take itself between Chapter VI and VII. This offer may solve some problems in accordance with the specific arrangement.

To conclude, the peacekeeping is still progressing and the UN should specify to operations mandate and goals for success of operations. Otherwise, peacekeeping operations may result in failure.

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