JOURNAL OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE
ISSN Print: 2992-2763 – ISSN Online: 2992-4618 | Vol. 4, No. 1 / March, 2026
https://www.jopd.com.ng

THE STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM AND GLOBAL SECURITY, DIPLOMACY AND GOVERNANCE

Nsan Kingsley Tiku Ph.D.
Department of Political Science
University of Calabar
nsankingsley2018@gmail.com

Stephen Demort Ph.D.
Department of Political Science
University of Calabar
Email: stephendemort@gmail.com
+2348058682374

ABSTRACT
The paper examines the structure of the international system and how the structure influences global security and the actors involved in the projection of global peacebuilding, diplomacy and global governance. Though the international system is anarchical as there is no single dominant country making laws and regulations that are binding on all sovereign states, there are of course international institutions and inter-governmental organizations that has kept the world in order of peace and projected development across the world. It is also observed that the actors in the international system have had a common understanding to protect the environment through sustainable use of global resources by drastic reduction of greenhouse effect, encouragement of environmental friendly technology (green technology), re-forestation and wildlife conservation. The writers of this paper adopted the following theories of international relations to explain the activities of the actors in the structure of the international system; theories of Realism, Liberalism, constructivism and Marxism, Expository research methodology was adopted by the writers to access data for the work. In expository research, data are derived mainly from secondary source and our secondary sources include; Text books, journal, internet, newspapers, magazines articles etc. The primary aim of this paper is the assessment of the positive side of unification of sovereign states and non-state actor at the international stage, as we are also aware that this unification has also caused power and economic imbalance as a result of the interaction. The recommendations are therefore as follows; more effort should be articulated by all actors to speedy resolution of international conflicts; effort should be geared towards economy diplomacy or strengthen the economies of developing nations devoid of selfish interest by the developed world; and the sovereignty of all sovereign states should be respected no matter the type of government, be it liberal democracy, totalitarian, or military etc. provided there is steady economic and social growth in such country.

Key Words: International system, Global security, Diplomacy, governance. Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism, Marxism and Expository.

INTRODUCTION
The structure of the international system is made up of conglomeration of diverse actors, from state actors, to non-state actors, intergovernmental organization, international institutions, non-government organizations (NGOs), influential individuals and operates under configurations of power dynamics of either unipolar, bi-polar or multipolar power structure. It is on this note that Kenneth Waltz in his classic, “Theory of international

politics" written and published in 1979 argued that the international system is anarchical because of the absence of central authority to enforce governing laws.

The first international government conference was held in 1899 and 1907 at the Hague, referred to as Hague peace conference, had the aim of structuring the international system in such a way that the rule of law, peaceful settlement of disputes, the rules of war and limitation of production and sales of armaments are institutionalized. This meeting, of course, set precedent for the emergence of modern international governmental organizations like the League of Nations established in 1919 and the United Nations Organization (UNO) established in 1945 as a result of the failure of League of Nations to prevent the Second World War (WW2).

The purpose of the Hague conference was to create avenue where by countries could resolve conflict without resulting to bloody warfare; To provide a framework for international cooperation and the rule of law in time of peace; to develop international laws that governs engagement in warfare and the treatment of Prisoners of War (POW), and reduce the accumulation of weapon and military spending on armaments.

The 1648 Treaty of Westphalia is considered significant and fundamental moment in the development of the coherent international system as it was to establish the concept of state sovereignty which is pivotal to the contemporary international law that paved the way to a new era of state-centric diplomacy and of course international relations.

The treaties were critically significant as it brought to an end the thirty years war (1618-1648) in the Holy Roman Empire as well as the eighty years war (1568-1648) between Spain and the Republic of Dutch. The Treaty as stated elsewhere layed a consolidated foundation for the modern state structure and international relations. International Relations involve voluntary diplomatic engagement between states for political, military, economic, peacebuilding/peacemaking, and to holistically address the problem of climate change and global security. Therefore, a country might decide not to engage in any diplomatic ties with another country if the terms of agreement are unfavourable. This is quite dissimilar with the doctrines of colonialism where powerful nations conquers, dominates and exploits both human and material, resources of conquered states. The relationship in this particular case is unequal as it is a master-servant relationship, or conquered dominion as the case may seem to be. The contemporary structure of the international system allow active or fare participation through intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), either at sub-regional, regional or multi-regional formations. For example, the Economic Community of West African States (sub-regional), the African Union (AU) regional and the United Nation Organization (UNO) (multi-regional, as it members cut across the entire global continents. World trade organization, and international institutions like the World Bank Group, International Monetary Funds (IMF), multinational corporations and Non-government Organizations (NGOs), etc.

Conceptual clarification

For clearer appreciation of the topic under investigation, the writers of this paper decided to define some of the concepts for readers to have a comprehensive out look of some of the terms used by the authors.

i. Structure of the international system: The structure of the international system is the interaction and relationship at the global stage by multiple actors such as the state actors, international organizations, Non-state actors like Non-governmental organization (NGOs), norms, the rules governing their behaviour, and power dynamics characterized by uni-polar Bi-polar and multi-polarization.
ii. Global security: Global security is a mutual safety approach that involves both diplomatic and military measure by states and international governmental

organization to address international threats such as terrorism, nuclear proliferation cyber-attacks, climate change and pandemics. It also involves environmental sustainability, human well-being as well as peace and stability on an international scale.

iii. Diplomacy: Diplomacy is the act of conducting cordial and peaceful international relations using dialogue, negotiation and non-violent methods to manage international disputes, safeguard national interest and promote cooperation among countries at international sphere. The purpose of diplomacy is to avoid conflict or violence by peaceful means of resolving international challenges.

iv. Governance: Governance refers to the process of administering, managing, directing and overseeing a country or a system. Global governance is the system of institutions, laws, norms process and multiple actors that includes both states and non-state actors, international organizations that are responsible for the management of global affairs and task with the duty to mediate relations between societies and global markets as well as provide solutions to problems that transcend national borders such as health challenges and climate chance.

Methodology

The researchers adopted expository research methodology in the process of investigation in order to arrive at a dependable truth. Expository research methodology or expository research design is an approach that primarily focused on defining, providing and explaining specific topic, facts, concept, evidence, phenomenon using clear description. It relies strictly on secondary sources of data like text books, journals, newspapers, electronic broadcast, articles, academic papers, reports, case study, policy documents and observations.

Theoretical direction

The theories adopted by the authors of this paper that serves as a point of departure for the topic under investigation are analyzed below:-

i. **The theory of realism**: Theory of realism emphasizes that countries, with self-interest driven by the pursuit of power are the major actors and players in anarchic international system which lacks central governance and authority. By the theory of realism, states are the principal actors in international relations while international organization play subordinate role. Hans Morgenthau is regarded as the father of modern realism as he propounded classical realism in the 20th century. His classics established the study of national interest and power as the core and central to international relations. There are however early founders like Thucydides, Machiavelli and Hobbes.

ii. **Theory of liberalism**: The liberal theorizer believes that with well-established institutions and diplomacy, sovereign states can work together to minimize conflicts and maximize peace and prosperity on international scale. Liberal theory also believes that the anarchy at the international scene can be mitigated by international institutions. John Locke Propounded the theory of Liberalism in 1689.

iii. Theory of constructivism: The theory of constructivism emphasizes that the fundamental aspect of international politics such as norms, state identities and of course interest are constructed socially through shared belief system, ideas and interactions and not predetermined by material factors such as power or economics. That the international system mainly shaped by social are ideational factors. The theory was propounded by Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky in the early 20th century.

iv. Marxism: The Marxist are with the view that the international system is orchestrated by the world capitalist mode of production and the struggle between social classes,

and not by the states or international law. The Marxist are also with the belief that the dominant global ideologies and international institutions are created to serve the interest of capitalist class, that the interaction on global scale has created a wide gulf between the core developed states of northern Pole and the periphery the underdeveloped and marginalize countries of the south divide. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels propounded the theory in 1848, during the mid-19th century.

Security and Peace Efforts of United Nations Organization (UN) at the International Arena

The United Nations (UN) was founded in 1945 at the end of the Second World War (WW2), after a devastating and horrible experience that resulted to the death of estimated 50 to 85 million people making it the deadliest hostilities in human history. More civilians lost their lives in conflict than the military in frontal war campaigns. The UN was therefore established to promote unity among all countries of the world and make global security and peace a holistic approach. In order to achieve this intention, five most powerful countries in the world; USA, Britain, China, USSR and France with additional 50 members from different countries across the world met to discuss the establishment of the UN and the meeting ended with the establishment of the Atlantic charter that gave birth to the UN. Membership of the organization is now 193 members. Since its establishment, the UN has worked tirelessly across the globe to resolve various conflicts to make the world a peaceful and habitable environment devoid of hostilities, environmental challenges and health issues, As the Aims and objectives establishing the UN are; To prevent occurrence of war; To settle disputes among countries through diplomatic measures; To encourage international cooperation in solving international problems relating to all issues: To promote fundamental human rights of all nations; To respect the sovereignty of member states by not interfering and controlling its activities and To develop friendly relationship among member states. In its principles, the UN had the intention of having a standing army, though it has not been achieved, but the UN has done so much interms of mobilizing armies of member states to carry out peace operations in many countries across the world.

The UN peace missions and operations across the world in order to resolve conflicts among states include:

i. UN peacekeeping missions in Africa

-July 1960-June 1964: ONUC-United Nations operation in the Congo. The objective of the mission was to protect civilians, de-escalate hostilities and promote peace and security in the war turn country.

-April 1991-<MONURSO: United Nations mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara: The objective of mission was to conduct and facilitate referendum on self-determination for western Sahara people to vote for independence or integration with morocco, monitor cease fire and provide humanitarian support.

- January1989 –June 1991 –UNAVEM 1 – United Nations Angola Verification Mission 1. UNAVEM 1 objective was to monitor and verify the total withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and paved way for peace agreement.

- June 1991-February 1995- UNVEMII- United Nations Angola verification mission II:- The mission was to verify the arrangements agreed by the political parties in Angola for the monitoring of ceasefire across Angola also monitor police neutrality in the conflict.

- February 1995-June 1997- UNAVEM III –United Nations Angola Verification mission III – The mission objective was to monitor ceasefire and support the restoration of peace as well as national reconciliation. It was also to promote human rights and provide humanitarian assistance in the post conflict nation.

- April 1992 – March1993- UNOSOM I- United Nations Operation in Somalia I: The operation was to monitor ceasefire in Mogadishu and also to protect the personnels of the UN and humanitarian aid convoys. The operation was therefore mandated to provide security at seaports and Airports to enable easy flow of aid for distribution to various centres in the city.
- March 1993 –March 1995- UNOSOM II United Nations Operation in Somalia II: The main objective UNOSOM II was to secure a conflict free environment in Somalia for humanitarian assistance through multiple military and civilian task, to monitor ceasefire and prevent further escalation and hostilities.
- December 1992 – December 1994 ONUMOZ: United Nations operation in Mozambique: The operation was to help in the implementation of the 1992 General Agreement and make sustainable and enduring peace after the country's civil war. Provision and coordination of humanitarian and assist in the organization of national elections.
- June 1993-Sepember 1994- UNOMUR- United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda and Rwanda: The mission was to monitor the Uganda and Rwanda borders to ensure that no military assistance inform of weapons and ammunition get to Rwanda, and to ensure the free movement of humanitarian aid across the border.
-September 1993 – September 1997- UNOMIL- United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia: UNOMIL objective was to assist the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in the implementation of Cotonou Peace Agreement in Liberia, Monitor ceasefire, arms embargo as well as support in the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration process of combatants.
- October 1993-March 1996 – UNAMIR- United Nations Assistance mission for Rwanda: The mission was to monitor Arusha Peace Agreement, assist in its implementation and also support the transitional government. The task also included monitoring ceasefire and coordinate humanitarian aid.
-June 1997- February 1999- MONUA-United Nations Assistance Mission in Angola: The Security Council mandated MONUA to help in consolidating peace and national reconciliation.
- April 1998- February 2000- MINURCA- United Nations Mission in Central African Republic: The mission objective was to maintain peace, security and stability in the central African republic, give support to the country's transition by providing technical support for the Presidential and legislative elections, the mission was also to assist in disarmament, and capacity building of the country's policies.
- July 1998-October 1999- UNOMSIL United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone: The mission was mandated to monitor the military and security situation in the country and assist in the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants into the society. It was also to monitor respect for international humanitarian law.
- November 1999-June 2010- MONUC- United Nations mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo: The main objective of the mission was to work with the parties at conflict to release all the Prisoners of War (POW) and military captives and remain in consonant with international humanitarian law.
- July 2000-July 2008- UNMEE- United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea: The mission was to monitor ceasefire and hostilities between the two countries by ensuring that security commitments between the countries were met, and also assist in the implementation of the 2000 peace agreement.
- May 2003-April 2004 – MINUCI-United Nations Mission in Cote d'Ivoire: The mission was to assist and facilitate the implementation of the Linas –Marcoussis Agreement and also support ECOWAS and French peacekeeping forces, and consolidate peace in Cote d'Ivoire.
-September 2003 – March 2018 –UNMIL-United Nations mission in Liberia: The objective of UNMIL was to assist in the implementation 2003 ceasefire agreement and support the

country to transit from civil war to lasting and sustainable peace, by restoring security, protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian aid.

- April 2004- May 2017- UNOCI – United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivore: This operation was mandated to facilitate the implementation of peace agreement, protect human right and civilians, also mandated to support the government in demobilization, disarmament and the reintegration process of former combatants.
- June 2004-December 2006- UNUB- United Nations operation in Burundi: The operation was mandated to assist in the implementation of the Arusha Agreement, facilitate national reconciliation that will enhance lasting peace.
- March 2005- July 2011- UNMIS- United Nations mission in the Sudan: The Objective of UNMIS was to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Sudan people's liberation movement and the government of Sudan, provide humanitarian assistance and the protection of human rights.
- July 2007 -31 December 2020- UNAMID African Union- United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur. The mission objective was to support peacebuilding effort in Darfur, facilitate humanitarian assistance and protect civilians.
- September 2007-December 2010- MINURCAT- United Nations in central Africa Republic and Chad: The mission was to protect human rights and the rule of Law, it was also mandated to support regional Peace in Chad and Central African Republic.
- July 2010-2024 MONUSCO-United Nations Stabilization mission in Democratic Republic of Congo: The mission objective was to prevent violence against civilians, support peacebuilding effort and assist in the implementation of peace agreement.
-July 2011-…….. UNMISS-United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan: The objective of the mission was to support the independent nation of south Sudan to consolidate peace, strengthen state capacity building and promote development.
-April 2013-December 2023 MINUSMA:- United Nations multidimensional integrated stabilization mission in Mali: The mission was meant to stabilize the North of Mali and support the political transition of the country. The mission was also mandated to protect civilians in the country, promote human rights and support peace process to end hostilities.
- April 2015-2025 MINUSCA- United Nations Multidimensional integrated stabilization mission in the central African Republic: The objective was to establish a UN peacekeeping mission to protect civilians in the country, promote human rights, facilitate humanitarian assistance support the rule of law and political transition, support demobilization, disarmament and reintegration efforts.
-June 2011 –To present-UNISFA- United Nations Interim Security force for Abyei: The main objective of the mission was to respond to hostilities in the Abyei region, mandated to establish a demilitarized zone to monitor the border area of Sudan and South Sudan, protect civilians and humanitarian workers. The mission was also tasked to assist in the delivery of humanitarian aid and strengthen Abyei Police by providing de-mining assistance.

The UN peace missions and operations in Asia

- January 1949-UNMGIP- United Nations Military observer Group in India and Pakistan: The mission was mandated to supervise the ceasefire and hostilities between India and Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir.
- June 1958- December 1958- UNOGIL- United Nations observer Group in Lebanon: The mandate was to observe Lebanon borders to avoid infiltration of illegal personnels and arms from outside the country. It was not mandated to mediate, arbitrate or intervene in the conflict.

- September 1965-october 1966- UNIPOM-United Nations India-Pakistan observation mission: the mission was to supervise ceasefire and withdrawal of all armed forces along the India-Pakistan border including Kashmir and Jammu.
- March 1978-UNIFIL-United Nation Interim Force in Lebanon: The objective of the mission was to confirm total withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and assist Lebanese government to have control and exercise authority over the area.
- May 1988-March 1990- UNGOMAP- United Nations Good offices mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan: The mission objective was to ensure the full implementation Geneva Accords by assisting the full withdrawal of Soviet forces and monitor voluntary return of refugees.
- August 1988-February 1991- UNIIMOG-United Nations Iraq-Iraq military observer Group: The mission was mandated to supervise, monitor ceasefire, ensure troops withdrawal to internationally recognized boundaries, maintain peace and prevent further escalation and to help build confidence between the parties at war.
- April- 1991-October 2003- UNIKOM- United Nations Iraq-Kuwait observation mission: Its task was to monitor the demilitarized zone (DMZ) and the water way between the two countries and report hostile actions along the borders.
-October 1991-March 1992- UNAMIC- United Nations Advance mission in Cambodia: The missions mandate was to assist Cambodia in maintaining ceasefire and train the civilians on mine-awareness.
-March 1992- September 1993-UNTAC- United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia: The objective of the UNTAC was to ensure the implementation of the Paris Peace Accord and ensure comprehensive and broad political settlement in Cambodia. This was achieved through the constitution of a new government by free and fair elections, monitor ceasefire, and the protection of human rights.
- December 1994-May 2000-UNMOT- United Nations mission of observers in Tajikistan: The mission mandate was to monitor peace agreements during and after the country's civil war.
- October 1999- May 2002- UNTAET- United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor: Its mandate was to maintain security, law and order and prepare East Timor for its independence.
- May2002- May 2005- UNMISET- United Nations mission of support in East Timor: The mission was to support East Timor's transition to independence by providing support for core administrative structures, develop a national law enforcement agency and support internal and external security and stability.
- August 2006-December 2012-UNMIT- United Nations Integrated mission in Timor Leste: The mission was to support Tiomor Leste government to stabilize and foster democratic government, as well as facilitate political dialogue.
- April 2012-August -2012- UNSMIS- United Nations supervision mission in Syria: The mission was established by resolution 2043 of UN Security Council to monitor ceasefire of armed violence and support the implementation of six-point plan of joint special envoy of the UN.

UN security and peacekeeping role in Europe

- March 1964---- UNFICYP- United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus: The mission objective was to prevent recurrent of conflict, maintained law and order and make sustainable peace between Turkish –Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot Communities.
- August 1995- January 2009- UNOMIC- United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia: The mandate was to verify compliance with the agreement of ceasefire between Georgia and Abkhaz authorities, investigate violation of ceasefires, monitor Sukhumi situation and report back to UN secretary General

- March 1995-January 1996 –UNCRO- United Nations Confidence Restoration operation in Croatia: The mission was directed to facilitate the implementation of ceasefire and economic agreement, protect the rights and provide security to all communities and facilitate humanitarian aid.
- December 1995-December 2002- UNMIBH – United Nations mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina: The mission was directed to support the establishment of the rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina by restructuring the local police, support post conflict recovery, monitor human rights, assist in de-mining and electioneering process.
-January 1996-January 1998-UNTAES- United Nations Transitional and Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium: The mission was mandated to peacefully reintegrate Western Sirmium, Baranja and Eastern Slavonia into Croatia. The mission was also mandated to restore public service, organize elections, facilitate the return of refugees and supervise demilitarization.
-February 1996-December 2002- UNMOP-United Nations mission of observers in Prevlaka: The mission was mandated to monitor the demilitarization of Prevlaka Peninsula, neighboring Croatia and Yugoslavia. It was directed to adopt measures to de-escalate the tension and improve security through regular meetings and engagements with local authorities.
-June 1999- UNMIK- United Nations Interim Administration mission in Kosovo: The mission was to provide interim administration in Kosovo, ensure safer environment, settle human crisis and build substantial autonomy for the people.

UN Peacekeeping missions in the Americas

-November 1989- January 1992-ONUCA- United Nations Observer Group in Central America: The objective of ONUCA was to assist the Central America in achieving sustainable peace, stop the government from providing aid to irregular forces and insurrectionist movements. The mission was also to ensure that Central American territory wasn't used for attacks on other neighboring countries.
- July 1991- April 1995 ONUSAL- United Nations observer mission on EI Salvador: The mission was to verify the response in the implementation of agreements between EI Salvador government and the FMLN to bring the civil war to an end, the mission was also mandated to monitor ceasefire, reduce the armed forces and establish a new police force.
- September 1993 –June 1996 – UNMIH- United Nations support mission in Haiti: The mission was directed to assist in the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement which terms include; modernizing the country's armed forces, establishing a new police force, support the democratic electioneering process and assist the government secure and maintain a stable environment.
- July 1996- July 1997 –UNSMIH- United Nations support mission in Haiti: The mission main objective was to support the government of the country to professionalize its state police force, as well as maintaining a secure and stable environment.
-January 1997-May 1997- MINUGUA- United Nations verification mission in Guatemala: The mission objective was to verify the Agreement on the Definitive ceasefire that brought the 36 years Guatemala's civil war to an end, the mission was also mandated to oversee the disarmament and demobilization of combatants.
-August 1997 –December 1997- UNTMIH-United Nations Transition mission in Haiti: The mandate was to assist the government of Haiti in professionalizing its police force with focus on training specialized units as follows: Crowd control unit, rapid reaction unit, and palace security unit.
- December 1997-March 2000- MIPONUH- United Nations Civilian Police mission in Haiti: The objective here again was to assist the Haitian government in the professionalization of its

state police by assisting at supervisory level and the training of specialized units in the police force.

-June 2004- October 2017- MINUSTAH- United Nations stabilizing mission in Haiti: The mission in Haiti was to restore peace and to secure a stable atmosphere in Haiti. The mission was also mandated to support the political process, promote human rights by strengthening government institutions. It was also to re-establish the rule of law and support the organization of future Haiti an elections.

- October 2017-2019- MINUJUSTH- United Nations mission for Justice support in Haiti: The mission objective was to support the government of Haiti in strengthening of its rule of law, develop its police force and promote human rights.

UN Peace Mission in Oceania

- October 1962-April 1963-UNSF- United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea: The mission was to assist the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) in maintaining law and order in the country during the territory's transition from Dutch to Indonesian Control. It was also to coordinate the air movement and ensure a smooth transfer of administration by May 1, 1963.

International Court of Justice (ICJ) and International Criminal Court (ICC):

The international court of justice was founded in June 1945 by the charter of the United Nations and the headquarter is at the peace palace in the Hague Netherlands. It has 193 member states. The main functions of ICJ are to settle international legal disputes between countries and to provide advisory opinions on legal matters.

The ICJ had handled and settled many land and maritime boundaries between states since it was established. Some of the settled boundary cases are as follow.

a. Land and maritime boundary between Nigeria and Cameroon (2002)
b. Land boundary between Burkina Faso and Niger (2013)
c. Maritime boundary between Jan Mayen and Greenland (1993)
d. Maritime boundary between Colombia and Nicaragua (2012)
e. Maritime delimitation between Somalia and Kenya (2021)

The international criminal court was founded in July 2002. It was established to adjudicate and prosecute those responsible for the world's most serious crimes against humanity. The address of the international criminal court is Oude. Waalsdorperweg 10, 2597 Ak, The Hague, the Netherlands.

The ICC has handled 33 case and issued not lesser than 61 arrest warrants. It has detained at least 22 people with 30 persons on the run. It has 12 ongoing investigations. In 2023 the ICC issued an arrest warrant to Russian President viadimirputin while Benjamin Netanyahu was indicted on 21 November 2021, for war crimes and many other indictees on the list, meanwhile, former Liberian president and rebel leader Charles Taylor was arrested and tried in a special UN court in 2012 and sentenced to 50 years in prison for war crimes.

The World Bank

The World Bank was established in 1944, with Headquarters in Washington D. C., United States of America. It was named International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as at when it was founded. The mission then was to help develop Europe and Japan after World War II. It had 36 members in 1946 when it began operation but at present virtually all countries of the world are member and the Bank is owned by the governments of member nations. The World Bank makes decisions on all matters including membership issues, policy, financial etc. The World Bank has recorded significant achievement across the world since it was established. Some of its achievements include; its contributions to

addressing the issue of climate change, it has mobilized over $1 trillion from the capital marked to fund development projects across the world, it has significantly reduced extreme global poverty, it has invested so much in infrastructure, health, and education. The bank has also expanded its lending capacity to over $14 billion annually which is supported by increased in membership and it capital base.

- International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was founded in July 1944 at Bretton woods conference based on the classical ideals of John Maynard Keynes and Harry Dexter. It became operational in 1945 with 29 countries as members. The Headquarters of IMF is located in Washington D.C., United States of America (USA). The institution has since its establishment promoted international trade and exchange rate stability, maintained world financial stability through economic surveillance and lending, as well as assisting countries to overcome the problems of balance of payment. The IMF has also significantly provided technical assistance to countries that are its members and has offered debt relief to member countries as well.

Other regional, sub-regional, global organizations and military blocks that has played significant role at global stage include; European Union, Common Wealth Organization, Multinational organization, African Union, Arab League, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Union of South America Nations (UNASUR), Red Cross Organization, Amnesty International, Asia –Pacific Economic Cooperation, Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWFN), World Trade Organization (WTO), International Labour Organization (ILO) etc.

- Power Dynamics at the international Arenas

Power dynamics is of course the shifting of influence and relationship among countries, non-state actors and organizations, which is dominantly shaped by political strength, military and economic factors. The dynamics extensively influence international relations from geographical order and state behaviour to interaction such as diplomatic negotiations and the functioning of bodies as exemplified by the UN Security Council. Power as well known is transient and not static. Power can evolve as a result of regional conflicts, economic disparities and technological advancement and development that can warrant consistent re-evaluations and paradigm shift in global order. Factors that influences power dynamics are therefore as follows, military capability, technological advancement, Economic Strength, political ideologies, and historical factors. The World is tiltering towards a multipolar system which is more complex in orientation due to the following factors, technological disruption, shifting geographical landscapes, and the rise of new powers.

a. Unipolarism:

Unipolarism is a concept in international relations where by one state or country predominantly influence other nations of the world. The singular superpowers dominate other states militarily, economically, culturally, technologically and socially. A unipolar world emerges after the cold war era when United States of America acted as the superpower of the world. This allowed the US to have dominant influence in shaping global security and economic policies,

b. Bipolarity:

Bipolarity involves a global political structure where two states have dominant power and influence at the global setting. During the Cold war era the world had two superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union. The two dominant power, through diplomacy often lead other states to form strategic alliances thereby creating a competitive and strategic dynamics on a global scale.

c. Multi-polarity:

Multi-polarity is a system in international relations where multiple states involving three or more states having dominant powers. This is a situation whereby many states have equal military, political and economic influence this amounts to balance of power and threat. The world is gradually drifting towards multipolarity as China emerges in the international scene with viable economy, technology and military science and prowess.

The Unbalance Economic Relationship between the North and the South on a global scale

The international system is structured by two dominant economies, the developed economies of the north and the developing economies of the south, while the world wealth is concentrated in the north, the south strives in poverty and underdevelopment. The North which consist of economies of Europe, North America and Japan is strictly capitalist in ideology constituting the core in the dialectical relationship, the southern states are peripheral formations whose economic growth is determined and controlled by the north. The peripheral states also ascribed Third World countries produces raw materials to feed the industries of the developed world also regarded as the core states. The core produces manufactured goods with the raw materials derived from the peripheries, the core therefore determines the prices of both manufactured goods the raw materials and also exploit labour of the proletariat. The surplus value of the proletariat is accumulated by the capitalist to earn surplus accumulations of resources as opined by Marxist theory. This exploitative relationship has caused the south to be poorer while the North richer (Walter Rodney 1972).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Sometimes, contrarily to the realist and neorealist theorization and of course Kenneth Waltz's book on theory of international politics" written in 1979, on anarchy in the international system. From our presentation and analysis in this paper, the international system is not absolutely anarchic in character and rule. What we have in the international space is supra-governmental entity that is powerful and superior and in charge of global governing laws, using the UN as a body that implements its global policies. This super global administrative authority serves as global "watch dog" and has relentlessly resolved conflicts across the international space, support economic development of sovereign states, fight climate change, protect global environment, support social development and has drastically reduced global illiteracy rate. The body has also sponsored research in science and technology as well as health. Its agency, World Health Organization (WHO) has solved critical health challenges in the world and has permanently eliminated some diseases such as small pox, guinea worm in Nigeria etc. battled with global pandemics such as Covid-19 and more. So there exist a global governing body that is responsive to global challenges.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are hereby made as necessary prognosis for action;

1. More effort should be articulated by all actors to speedy resolution of international conflicts;
2. More effort should be directed towards economy diplomacy to strengthen the economies of developing nations devoid of selfish interest by the developed world;
3. The sovereignty of all states should be respected no matter the type of government operated; be it liberal democracy, totalitarian, or military regimes etc. provided there is steady economic and social development in such countries.

REFERENCES

Adelofo, A. (2015). Nigeria's Providing Peacekeepers (eds). The Politics, Challenges and Future of United Nations Peacekeeping Contributions. Oxford University Press.

Acuto, M. & Curtis, S. (2014). Reassembling International Theory: Does Use, Thinkers and International Relations. Perspective. MacMillan.

Adeoye, O. (2015). Peacekeeping Contributor Profile: Nigeria. https://providingforpeacekeeping.org/2015/04/24/peacekeeping-contributor-profile-nigeria

Adler, E. & Greve, P. (2009). When Security Communities Meets Balance of Power: Overlapping Regional Mechanisms of Security Construction. Review of International Studies, 35(S1): 39-84. Google Scholar.

Adler, E. (2019). World Ordering: A Social Theory of Cognitive Evolution. Cambridge University Press. Google Scholar.

Anan, K. (2002). Conflict Resolution in an Emerging Global Community. New York.

Atkinson, A.B. & Brandolini, A. (2012). On Analysing the World Distribution of Income. World Bank Economic Review, 24 (1): 1-37.

Avant, D. & Westerwinter, O. eds. (2016). The New Power Politics: Networks and Transnational Security Governance. Oxford University Press.

Ayres, M. (2000). Global Governance. Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations, 7(3): 65-78.

Bassey, C. O. (2005). Contemporary Strategy and African Condition. Ibadan: Macmillan.

BBC https://www.bbc.com

Bergh, A. & Karlsson, M. (2010). Governance, Market Size and Growth: Accounting for Economic Freedom and Globalisation. Public Choice, 142 (1): 193-213.

Binder, M. (2009). Humanitarian Crises and the International Politics of Selectivity. Human Rights Review, 10(3): 327-348.

Braumoeller, B. F. (2012). The Great Reset and the International System: Systemic Thinking in Empirical Perspective. Cambridge University Press. Google Scholar.

Bromley, S. (2004). International Politics, Global Anarchy, and Governance. ... in Making Sense of Anarchy: Central Conceptions in International Political Order eds. Pluto Press. Google Scholar.

Brozska, M. (2005). Trends in Global Military and Civilian Research and Development (R&D) and Their Changing Interaction. www.gmu.edu/programs/icar/pdfs/Brozska.pdf

Cooper, S., Hawkins, D.B., Jacoby, W., and Nelson, D. (2008). Yielding Sovereignty to International Institutions: Forging System Structure Back. International Studies Review, 10 (3): 501-521.

Haim, D. A. (2016). Alliance Networks and Trade. Journal of Peace Research, 53(3): 472-490.

Halden, P. (2017). Hegemony and Politics beyond Anarchy The Multiplications of Forms of Rule. Journal of International Politics, 13(3): 263-281.

https://en.wikipedia.org

Kratochwil, F. (1979). Theory of International Politics. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.

Nsan, K.T. (2021). Nigerian Armed Forces Performance and Challenges of Complex Insurgency in the North-East. (Unpublished PhD Dissertation). University of Calabar, Nigeria.

Rodney, W. (1972). How Europe Undeveloped Africa. Great Britain: Bogle- L. Overture Publications.

UN media https://media.un.org

United Nations Peacekeeping https://peacekeeping.un.org