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International organizations and their role in global politics

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Abstract

International organizations are becoming more and more important, and its mission is to uphold global peace and security in order to bring about justice and prosperity for all peoples. There are several reasons for their significance. Its membership is open to all nations, if not all of them, and it is not just restricted to the political sphere. Its involvement in all facets of humanitarian work serves as a cornerstone that brings nations together and works toward achieving the core objective for which it was founded: the preservation of global peace and security.

The membership system is the most important rule of any international organization. It determines the form of the organization and its will. As for the countries that contributed to the formation of this will, from here the importance of the international organization appears as it is an institution with an independent legal personality, established to achieve the common interests of its member states, and has the ability to achieve them. Therefore, the document establishing the organization stipulates granting the organization has the authority to carry out work within the scope of its jurisdiction, these powers vary from one organization to another depending on the nature and purpose of the functions performed by the organization. In general, the most important powers exercised by international organizations are the power to study, conclude treaties, conclude agreements, and make decisions, whether binding or non-binding, due to some restrictions imposed by the state.

Keywords: Women participation, electoral system, women in Indian electoral system

Introduction

The first topic: Definition of international organization

Legal academics have disagreed on the concept of international organizations because of the term's recent introduction to the field of international law as well as the variety of these organizations. On the other hand, an international organization is any establishment that is often visited by a number of nations in order to enlighten them about matters of public concern and to provide them permission to operate. Within the pertinent international community jurisdictions.

From this definition, it can be said that international systems of all types generally share some elements, and these elements are:

First: International law is followed by these organizations. Stated differently, national laws and the laws of international organizations are now regarded subjects of international law, meaning that international law in its current form no longer exists independently of national laws. The International Court of Justice has recognized this in cases of compensation for damages. Inflicted on United Nations personnel since 1949, when it decided in a fatwa that the United Nations should seek compensation from the state responsible for those damages.

Second: Membership in this international organization is mostly limited to participating countries through appointed government representatives.

Third: Every international organization has a constitution (or basic law) issued in the form of a collective treaty that includes a statement of the obligations and rights of member states in the organization, such as the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of the International Labor Organization.

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Fourth: Every international organization has a council or body consisting of representatives of member states that meets in regular sessions and supervises the general policy of the organization.

Fifth: The decisions of the bodies working in the organization in the organization are issued unanimously or by majority in accordance with the basic system of work in these bodies, and each country has one vote at most.

Sixth: The member states of the organization contribute financially to the organization's expenses through shares that are agreed upon in advance.

Authorities of international organizations

An international organization is an institution with an independent legal personality that is created to achieve the common interests of its member states, and it enjoys special powers to achieve this goal. Therefore, the document establishing the organization stipulates that the organization be granted the authority to carry out work within the scope of its jurisdiction. These powers differ from one organization to another according to the nature and purpose of the functions performed by the organization. In general, the most important powers exercised by international organizations are the power to study, conclude treaties, conclude agreements, and make decisions, whether binding or non-binding, which are limited to membership.

First: The authority to research and study

This is represented in three forms

1. Studies and research carried out by the organization itself. International organizations are free to carry out any research and studies that fall under their purview, designate branches to research pertinent topics, and be ready to report findings to member nations. According to Article 13 of the United Nations Charter, the General Assembly is tasked with carrying out research and formulating proposals to foster international cooperation across a range of sectors and promote the advancement of international law.
2. Research and studies through international conferences. The organization may intend to exercise its research and educational powers by holding international conferences for this purpose. Those meetings it calls for may be held under its supervision, and the organization may be content with holding meetings and providing them with experts and information.
3. The organization requires its member states to conduct research and reports. The Organization can request Member States to submit to it some studies in the form of reports, for example: reports on the steps taken by States to implement the Organization's recommendations on internal affairs within their jurisdictions.

Second: The authority to conclude agreements

The organization and its subsidiaries have the authority to conclude the necessary agreements with other international organizations, their member states, or foreign countries. These agreements can be bilateral or social, and they may be military, economic, or otherwise. There are three types:

1. Agreements stipulated in the organization's charter

These are called: named agreements, such as

Headquarters Agreement: A headquarters agreement is signed between the organization and the country in which

the organization's headquarters is located. It is usually linked to local organizations and authorities.

Special Agreements: An agreement regarding the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the organization, and determines the legal status of the organization, its subsidiaries, its employees, and representatives of member states on the territories of these countries.

Agreements concluded under Article 63: Between certain agencies and States. The Economic and Social Council is said to serve as the conduit between these organizations and the UN. A committee appointed by the Council to negotiate with these institutions wrote the agreements to be reached and brought them to the Council for approval. The agreements were then forwarded to the General Assembly along with the Council's recommendations for ratification, these protocols are called (access protocols).

2. Agreements not stipulated in the organization's charter

They are called: non-specific agreements, and they address matters within the organization's jurisdiction and aim to enhance cooperation between countries in various humanitarian fields. There are two types of these agreements: those concluded between the organization and the state, and those concluded between the organizations themselves, such as:

- Agreements between the United Nations and specialized agencies.
- And agreements between the United Nations and regional organizations.
- Agreements between specialized agencies and regional organizations.
- And agreements between specialized agencies.
- And agreements among regional organizations.

3. Legislative agreements: This may or may not be provided for in the statute. Through it, the Dalmatian organization can legislate on some issues that affect all countries. Unlike named and unnamed agreements, legislative agreements are open agreements and usually contain text allowing subsequent additions.

Third: The authority to issue decisions and make recommendations

International organizations have the right to issue decisions and recommendations on matters within their scope of jurisdiction, and this is the real power of the organization to achieve its goals. There are two notes on this:

First observation: The problem is that the principle of separation of powers does not work in the world of international organizations, and decisions and recommendations issued by organizations may fall within the jurisdiction of legislative bodies (such as ratifying agreements and setting internal regulations), and may fall within the jurisdiction of administrative bodies (such as imposing sanctions on countries Non-compliant members), or it may fall within the jurisdiction of administrative bodies (e.g. imposing sanctions on non-compliant Member States), or it may fall within the jurisdiction of legislative bodies, the jurisdiction of administrative bodies (eg imposing sanctions on non-compliant Member States). Competence of judicial

authorities (for example to resolve international disputes).

Second observation: The problem is that the dictionary of terminology for international organizations still lacks precise and clear words to express the various aspects of power that organizations enjoy. This has led to many cases of confusion and ambiguity, including confusion between decision-making and advice and using them in a way that suggests that the two words they are synonymous. In fact, there is a clear difference between these two words. We must note that they give advice or (recommendation) only, and these two words have different meanings. A recommendation is a wish or invitation that can be accepted or rejected.

Limitations on the powers of international organizations

1. The powers of an international organization are determined by its founding document. Any amendment to these powers requires, in principle, an amendment to this founding document, which can only be done by agreement between its parties, and based on the principle of state sovereignty, the texts explaining the authorities of the international organization are interpreted narrowly, as general leaders, provided that this is within the framework of that. Commitment to avoid interpretation that would cause the organization to lose the purpose for which it was established.
2. Non-interference in subjects that are under a member state's domestic authority. Even if it isn't mentioned directly in their charter, this is a basic limitation on the authority of international organizations. It is predicated on the member nations of the organization upholding their sovereignty, which necessitates a certain level of power and jurisdiction: It is not appropriate for international bodies to meddle in them.

The second topic

The most important examples of international organizations

Since their emergence, international organizations have formed a link between countries, as they have often been able to create international cooperation in various fields, and achieve international peace and security through means through which they have been able to spare the world from further armed conflicts. Their forms and specializations have varied and varied, but the United Nations the United Nations remains, without dispute, the most important international organization, so it will be the subject of our study in the first section.

The first requirement: Types of international organizations

The opinions of legal scholars differ regarding the classification of international organizations. Some of them depend on the goals that the organization seeks, some of them depend on the permanence and temporality of international organizations, some of them depend on geography, and some of them depend on geography. The location of international organizations is considered the basis of classification. There is a fifth group of jurists who divide Organizations revolve around the axis of war and the degree of their connection to the war, and a fifth group divides international organizations based on the principle of separation of powers. We tend to divide international

organizations into four parts:

1. Public global international organizations

The scope of activities of these organizations includes resolving various disputes that arise between member states and promoting peaceful relations between member states, such as the United Nations. It is international because it is limited to countries, it is universal because it is open to all countries of the world, and it is universal because its jurisdiction includes all aspects of international cooperation.

2. International technical organizations

These organizations, which include the World Health Organization, UNESCO, the International Labor Organization, the Nutrition Organization, and the Agriculture Organization, are referred to as specialized agencies.

3. International judicial organizations

Its mission is to resolve international disputes on the basis of applying the rules of international law, such as the International Court of Justice and the Court of Arbitration.

4. Regional international organizations

Such as the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, and the Organization of American States.

The second requirement: The United Nations as the most important international organization

US President Franklin D. Roosevelt was the driving force behind the organization's founding during the last years of the war, having spearheaded its development. Delegations from China, the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom convened at Du Partin Aux in August 1944 to lay down the foundational work schedule for the new global organization. The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, following the end of the Pacific War and Germany's surrender in April of the following year. In October, the draft of the UN Charter was completed and signed in San Francisco.

Section One: Establishment of the United Nations

The world has witnessed two world wars that caused losses that the international community was unable to bear, in addition to many armed conflicts that put all of humanity in danger, which made the international community faced with the inevitability of establishing an international body capable of containing such situations and avoiding the world falling into wars that it might not be able to bear. It is impossible to contain it in light of the great development of lethal weapons.

In fact, the maintenance of global peace and security was one of the goals and purposes for which the United Nations was founded, marking the culmination of the efforts of the international community. The latter is regarded as the main objective it aims to accomplish, as is stated in several clauses and paragraphs included in its charter, using the organs created specifically for this reason.

First: The principles and goals of the United Nations

Article 1 of the Charter stated the goals on which the United Nations is based. These goals are characterized by their broad scope, such that they can extend to various aspects of life. These goals are as follows:

1. Maintaining international peace and security

When the United Nations Charter was drafted, its founders recognized the importance of safeguarding all humankind from the horrors and misfortunes of war. They also recognized the need for collaboration amongst different groups within the international community in order to accomplish the highest goals of the organization and guarantee a better future where international peace and security prevail.

Maintaining international peace means preventing or limiting the outbreak of world wars and preventing the use of international violence in general, because the United Nations was established following World War II. Maintaining international security means addressing the causes that lead to disturbances, disturbing international relations, and creating hotbeds of tension in order to The world lives in an atmosphere of general feeling of tranquility and stability away from wars, meaning taking positive actions to maintain international peace by providing all conditions, whether political, social or economic, so that every country becomes safe and reassured of its safety.

The Charter combined peace and security at the same time, and the intention of this was not to be satisfied with formal peace. It also accepted the guarantee of permanent peace so that peoples could live in reassurance, away from threat.

2. Developing friendly relations between countries

The preamble of the Charter has the same importance as the articles of the Charter themselves. The preamble of the Charter stated a set of principles and values that the United Nations was founded to achieve. The fifth paragraph, which came from the peoples of the United Nations, stipulated: "We consider ourselves to be tolerant and to live together in peace and good neighbourliness." The principle was repeated in the second paragraph of Article 1 of the Charter. Therefore, achieving, sustaining and stabilizing friendly relations between nations as one of the goals of the United Nations cannot be achieved except by achieving each element of this goal, which is the recognition of all peoples with similar rights, as well as the recognition of peoples' right to self-determination.

3. Achieving international cooperation to solve economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems

This goal reflects the desire of the drafters of the Charter not to limit the goals and tasks of the United Nations to political issues, but also extend to other aspects of life, whether economic, social, or cultural. Therefore, the drafters of the Charter were keen to establish an independent body based on achieving this goal, and to consider it one of the main bodies. Of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council.

The importance of stipulating human rights in the Charter also comes as it is the first international document that brings together the majority of the countries of the world, which emphasizes the necessity of respecting human rights, which in turn paved the way for the declaration of the first universal human rights document, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948, which was followed by the Declaration of Human Rights. Document of Economic, Social and Cultural Human Rights of 1966.

The history of the establishment of the United Nations, which followed World War II, which caused severe damage, influenced the organization's purposes and objectives, as it

reached an important conclusion that the best way to avoid wars and armed conflicts is to create ways of cooperation between countries in various fields, as well as to promote human rights.

4. That the United Nations be a reference for coordinating the actions of countries and directing them towards achieving common goals

This goal means that the United Nations should be a tool for coordinating the work of countries and various international organizations. This does not mean that the United Nations should be a state above states or that it should enjoy a distinguished position higher than its member states, but rather that it should be the focus of all international efforts in order to achieve the aforementioned goals. , which makes there a common language and better conditions for understanding between countries.

Section Two: Membership in the United Nations

Since the United Nations is a global organization in terms of membership, it has opened the door to joining it widely, which has led to the joining of most countries in the world, as their number currently stands at 193 countries, which meet the conditions for accession specified by Article Four of the Charter of the United Nations.

However, the members of the United Nations are divided into two parts:

A. The original members: These are the countries that participated in the San Francisco Conference to establish the organization's system, and which signed the Charter and ratified it in accordance with Article 110, paragraph 4 of the Charter, as well as the countries that signed the United Nations declaration in January 1942, and their number reached fifty-one countries.

B. Joining members: They are members who must meet the conditions specified in Article Four of the United Nations Charter in order to be accepted for membership.

Conditions for joining the United Nations

The United Nations Charter has established a set of conditions that applicants to join the organization must meet, as follows:

1. The applicant for admission must be a country

Membership in the United Nations is limited to states and not other organizations, groups or individuals, although some of them are sufficiently represented in it only as observers. The United Nations did not adhere to the legal meaning of the state, as it expanded the interpretation of this term based on the discretionary power given to it by the Charter in accepting New members and verification of conformity of conditions, which gave political considerations room in accepting members that did not have the legal meaning and were satisfied with the presence of the political meaning of the state, which is the presence of authority.

A state seeking to join the UN is not required by the Charter to have the support of all or the majority of UN members in order to do so. However, because state recognition is seen as a contentious matter, admitting a state as a member of the UN does not imply endorsing all of its member states; rather, it acknowledges the state's membership and the

associated rights and obligations. It has to do with the authority and judgment of the state.

A state must also be sovereign and independent in order to be eligible to join an international organization. States define independence as legal, not true, independence, which means that its three constituents people, territory, and government must exist independent of the state's current political and legal framework or its submission to foreign rule. The existence of foreign troops on its soil, regardless of their title or disguise.

2. The state must be peace-loving

Since the nations assembled at the San Francisco Conference "believed that peace-loving countries are the countries that participated in World War II with the Allied Powers against the Axis Powers," this condition is due to the historical circumstances surrounding the United Nations' establishment, which is consistent with its main goal of maintaining international peace and security. The war was still continuing on, with Germany, Italy, and Japan serving as the axis, but the allied nations that produced the charter were beginning to show signs of triumph.

Since this condition seems ambiguous and difficult to prove, several proposals were submitted to the organization to abolish it, but the drafters of the United Nations Charter adhered to it as part of the conditions for joining the organization.

3. Acceptance of the obligations contained in the Charter

Joining the United Nations requires states to implement the obligations contained in the Charter. If they are unable to fulfill those obligations, they are not eligible to join the United Nations. Accordingly, a state that wishes to join the United Nations may not reserve a provision of the Charter to evade the obligations contained therein.

This condition is considered logical and could have been ignored, as the mere ratification of the organization's charter by the state means that it accepts the obligations contained therein, which is what was indicated by the Vienna Convention of Treaties.

4. That the state be able to implement the obligations contained in the Charter

The ability to implement the obligations of the charter is a discretionary power subject to the discretion of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and they have the right to request data and clarifications regarding this from the state wishing to join.

Section Three: United Nations organs

The General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and Secretariat were the six principal UN bodies in 1945. These entities make up the fundamental superstructure of the UN, with the exception of the Trusteeship Council, which was rendered obsolete with the conclusion of the decolonization process it oversaw. The Security Council is regarded as the most significant of these bodies, both in terms of its creation and its powers, including the authority to use force. As such, we will dedicate a thorough section of our study to it. The effectiveness and degree of importance of the other UN bodies vary.

First: The General Assembly

It is the main body of the organization and includes all the member states, who currently number 193 countries. Each country has one vote, regardless of its size or population. The vote of China, which currently has a population of 1,393,450,000, is equal to the vote of the Vatican City, which has a population of only 850 people.

Although the decisions issued by the General Assembly do not have binding force, they are considered one of the bodies that most express global public opinion, in which Third World countries raise their various issues and concerns and the General Assembly seeks to discuss them. As the General Assembly is the general organ of the United Nations, it has been granted the jurisdiction to maintain peace. And international security.

Second: The Security Council

The Security Council is the most important body in the UN, even though it wasn't brought up until after the General Assembly. This is because of the authority bestowed upon it, as stated in Article 1 of the Charter, and as further supported by paragraph 1 of Article 24, which states: The desire to carry out UN work expeditiously and effectively. The members of this body decided that the Security Council would fulfill the duties given to it in its capacity as its representative and entrusted it with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. As a result, the Security Council's member states have unanimously decided that in order for it to fulfill the duties assigned to it by this mandate, representatives of the member states will act on their behalf and have the authority of permanent members, either at the Security Council's headquarters or at other locations decided by the Council.

Third: The Economic and Social Council

The maintenance of international peace and security, as the primary goal of establishing the United Nations, is closely linked to the development of international cooperation in the economic and social fields. Therefore, Chapter Nine of the Charter particularly emphasizes the importance of this role, and Article 55 stipulates the desire to contribute to stability and create the necessary conditions. To prosper, to establish peaceful and friendly relations between nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights among the peoples of all countries and the right of every human being to self-determination.

Fourth: The Trusteeship Council

The drafters of the United Nations Charter adopted the trusteeship system to replace the trusteeship system of the League of Nations era. The trusteeship system applies to and overseas territories that may fall under its jurisdiction under individual agreements, known as trust territories, with the aim of consolidating international peace and security and working to promote political, social, economic and humanitarian peace.

Fifth: The International Court of Justice

One of the most significant and established international courts is the International Court of Justice of the United Nations. The Permanent Court of International Justice, which was founded in 1920 on the basis of Article 14 of the League of Nations Charter, was superseded by this court. With its main office in The Hague, the court started

operating in 1946 and has since rendered decisions. And consulting views that aided in the creation and formulation of public international law. 10. The United Nations General Assembly elects the court's fifteen independent justices.

Sixth: The General Secretariat

The General Secretariat is the executive body of the United Nations. The General Secretariat does not organize representatives of member states, but rather a group of employees affiliated with the organization independently of the will of the organization's member states.

Conclusion

International organizations of all types have played a major role in the development of the international community in all different fields, including humanitarian aspects and the defense of human rights, as well as development. Organizations of all types have played the role assigned to them in keeping pace with technological development and industry of all kinds in working to complete and conclude various agreements in all areas. Fields, hence, the importance of the international organization as an institution with an independent legal personality established to achieve the common interests of member states is self-evident. Therefore, the document establishing the organization stipulates that the organization be granted the authority to carry out work within the scope of its jurisdiction. These powers differ from one organization to another according to the nature and purpose of the functions performed by the organization. In general, the most important powers exercised by international organizations are the power to study, conclude treaties, conclude agreements, and make decisions, whether binding or non-binding, which are limited to membership and some restrictions set by the state.

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