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Lectures in International Organization

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Introduction:

The contemporary international system is characterized by the expansion and development of international relations and the significant overlap of common interests among states. This has resulted from tremendous advancements in various sciences, particularly in the field of methods and means for regulating relations between states and preventing conflicts that could lead to dire consequences. This necessitated that states seek ways to regulate their relations and prevent conflicting interests by establishing international institutions to organize and coordinate international interests in a manner that achieves mutual benefits. The most significant achievement of the international community was the establishment of the United Nations, which, during the period of international equilibrium, achieved numerous accomplishments, especially in preventing world wars, granting oppressed peoples their right to self-determination and independence, establishing the principles of human rights in 1948, the Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims in 1949, and many other legal rules governing relations between states in times of peace and war. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the United Nations ceased to be the international organization dedicated to protecting international peace and security and regulating friendly relations among states. The United States succeeded in steering the organization in a direction that served its international interests. It began using its forces in many parts of the world, imposing its control and

dominance over numerous countries, particularly in the Arabian Gulf region, and interpreting laws and regulations to serve its own interests. Faced with the United States' unilateral control and management of the United Nations, countries began seeking other international organizations under whose umbrella they could operate to protect their security and advance their interests. This led to the emergence of effective international organizations, and the development of others such as the European Union and the Organization of African Unity. Significant efforts were made to activate and develop the League of Arab States, and professional organizations like OPEC and OAPEC witnessed remarkable progress in their work, enabling them to make decisions to protect the interests of their member states. International organizations have proliferated in recent times, including comprehensive organizations encompassing all countries, such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and organizations concerned with air and maritime navigation, telecommunications, meteorology, and other global organizations.

All or most countries in the world are involved in international organizations. From these organizations, we will choose two important political ones: the United Nations and the World Trade Organization. The international community has also witnessed the emergence of regional political organizations such as the European Union, the Organization of African Unity, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Commonwealth of Nations, the League of Arab States, and

the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Given that studying international organizations requires outlining the historical development of international organization and defining the general theory of international organizations, we have divided this study into three chapters. The first chapter addresses the historical development and general theory of international organizations. The second chapter is dedicated to studying global international organizations, and the third chapter is devoted to studying regional organizations.

Preliminary :

A review of history reveals that human life is characterized more by war than peace, and that periods of peace are few compared to periods of war, with conflict dominating international relations. The end of the twentieth century was marked by wars alongside scientific and technological advancements, including the atomic bomb in 1945, the first human landing on the moon in 1960, and the cloning of a sheep in 1998. However, these advancements often lead to human conflicts.

I First Thème : The concept of international organization:

Despite the differences in the nature of international organization, it is believed to be as old as humanity itself, particularly in ancient Egyptian and Chinese civilizations, where war was considered legitimate. Civilizational development continued through the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Persian, and Chinese empires, with the prevailing logic being survival and submission to the strongest. This

remained true even after the division of the Roman Empire in 395 AD, which was also characterized by a belief in and use of force.

With the emergence of Islam in the 7th century AD, some changes began to appear in practice.

A certain trend toward alliances and organizations, both regional and international, emerged as a stage in the development of modern international organization, beginning in 1648 with the Treaty of Westphalia (named after a city in Germany), the first international conference between states. To codify certain rules of international relations based on cooperation, France and Germany endured for 30 years within the context of the Protestant and Catholic religious wars.

A Intellectual Contributions to International Organization :

1-The Idea of International Organization in the Projects of Western Thinkers

a-The Project of Pierre Dubois (1250-1323 CE)

(Attorney, Attorney General, and Political Thinker) The first European thinker to address the idea of a system

An international body of work aimed at achieving peaceful coexistence, its most important work is "The Reconquest of the Holy Land," published in 1305, which includes an explicit call for renewed crusades against the Islamic East. The true

motivation behind the founding of this European League was not so much a love of peace as it was a desire to unify European efforts against the spread of Islam and to reclaim the Holy Land after failing to do so through several successive crusades. The project includes:

The formation of a Federal Council of Western European states to study common European issues; The formation of a committee of arbitrators appointed by the Federal Council to issue regulatory decisions; Referring the decision to the Pope if one of the parties to the dispute refuses to submit to arbitration, and the Pope's ruling is final and decisive. In case of insistence, the other parties must impose an economic boycott on that party and exile its leader to the East.

b-The project of Minister Sully (1560-1641) :

Sully was a French advisor and Minister of Finance and Economy during the reign of Henry IV. A Protestant, he withdrew from politics after the assassination of Henry IV in 1610. He devoted himself to preparing his memoirs, entitled "Royal Economics," in which he discussed the grand project. This project called for the establishment of a federation-like organization among the various Christian European states with their diverse political systems.

Under what was called the Christian League, there was a federal council composed of 15 members, each representing one of the member states. The council’s duties included overseeing the League’s policies and resolving disputes

between member states through arbitration. The League was based on a strong army capable of confronting the Ottomans when necessary. Membership in the League was mandatory ; member states could not withdraw at will.

c-The Project of the Philosopher Bentham (1748-1832) :

Bentham was an English philosopher and lawyer who published a book during the French Revolution in 1789 entitled « Principles of International Law. » Within this book was a chapter entitled « A Plan for World Peace, » in which he presented his theory of international peace. This theory aligned with the economic theory based on utility, arguing that any peace project should aim to achieve the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people. Since wars achieve the opposite, achieving this human happiness requires a form of international organization, which he outlined as follows :

Disarmament in all countries

Liberation of all colonies

Combating secret treaties and covert diplomacy

Encouraging trade between countries

Establishing the International Court of Justice to adjudicate disputes

Creating a general federal council composed of two representatives from each country to discuss

The issues are being made public to allow the global public to be informed about these discussions and understand the positions of the countries involved.

But if the world needs a conscious global public opinion, as Bentham emphasized, then the urgent need is for sound political systems that define the duties and rights of states and strive to achieve cooperation and peace for all, not at the expense of some.

Evaluation of Western Projects :

If these Western intellectual projects were characterized by a European nature and dominated by religious or political considerations, they would not transcend their confines and would have no impact on the course of events or the actions of states during that historical period.

2 The Idea of International Organization in the Projects of Arab and Muslim Thinkers :

a Abu Nasr Muhammad al-Farabi (872-950 CE) : Al-Farabi was influenced by and admired Plato's Republic, so he wrote a book in its style called « The Opinions of the People of the Virtuous City, » in which he presented his theory on the issue of international organization, albeit in a preliminary form. He viewed man as a social being by nature, unable to live except in cooperation with others. Human societies, in their mutual relations, resemble the individual in the bonds of his fellow human beings. The urgent need is what drives peoples and societies

to unite and interact—the union of the peoples of the earth is led by a single leader called the Imam, who possesses certain noble qualities (knowledge). Wisdom

While al-Farabi did not tell us about the method of union here, its nature, or the internal principles and laws governing it, this is due to the era in which he lived. His ideas were both new and bold, especially when compared to Islamic thought, which rejected the concept of a society not governed by Islamic law. Such studies and ideas are, in fact, shaped by their time and circumstances.

b Abd al-Rahman al-Kawakibi (1848-1902 CE) : He wrote his book, « Umm al-Qura » (Mother of Cities), which deals with the nature of despotism and the factories of enslavement, after witnessing the decline and fragmentation of the Islamic nation, and after the Crusader invasions from the West and the Mongol invasions from the East, which made Islamic countries targets of greed and aggression. In his book, « Umm al-Qura, » he mentions that the organization of the Muslim community convened in Mecca to study the problems of the Islamic nation and propose solutions through three bodies : a general assembly, a general body, and an advisory body. Through these structures, al-Kawakibi explored the weaknesses in the Islamic world and ways to unify it. He concluded that the best way was an international agreement uniting the countries of the Islamic world, similar to what the West had achieved in this field. Regarding the evaluation of Western projects, if these organizational projects among the Arabs were to emerge and remain mere ideas, then religious inclination would be their dominant

characteristic, the Arab nationalist movement would still be in its infancy, and the globalist movement would be a distant dream.

B Modern Scientific Contributions to International Organization :

If the idea of international organization is pursued through the search for a comprehensive international organization.

The idea of states working for the common good has captivated many thinkers, from Confucius (551-479 BCE) to the beginning of the 19th century. This concept took practical form after the Napoleonic Wars, as the world began to witness the first serious attempts to establish regional and international organizations in various political, cultural, commercial, and transportation fields, culminating in the League of Nations in 1919 and the United Nations in 1945.

International Organization Before the League of Nations

The idea of international organization crystallized clearly at the beginning of the 19th century. From 1815 to 1914, international conferences and unions played a prominent role in shaping the international order.

1- Political Organizations :

Following the wave of wars that swept through Europe, some European countries were compelled to reorganize the political map of Europe by holding a series of conferences and signing peace treaties. The most prominent of these was the Peace of Westphalia, the European Conference. This process was not limited to

European countries but extended to the American continent, which feared European interference in its affairs.

a-The Peace of Westphalia: After the emergence of the Protestant Reformation, which led to the disintegration of Christian unity, Christians split into two factions. Each faction represented a group of countries: countries loyal to the Catholic Church and working to maintain Catholic unity worldwide, and countries adhering to Protestantism. Struggling for independence from the Papacy and liberation from its influence, amidst other political factors, bloody battles erupted between the two sides, known as the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). This war prompted the convening of a conference to attempt to unite these nations under the idea of cooperation, participation, and continuous meetings and consultations to address internal and external issues.

b-The European Conference : Following the end of the Napoleonic Wars, a series of conferences and agreements were held as the first political experiment in organizing European states. This aimed to establish a European administrative system, which Austria and Britain claimed the right to appoint themselves guardians of the entire community and manage its affairs. This was to be achieved through a permanent alliance among these states, pledging to meet in periodic international conferences to resolve all problems facing the European continent peacefully and in accordance with the principles of

Christianity. In October 1818, the first meeting of the European Conference was held in Aix-la-Chapelle. There, the idea of a general treaty was proposed, in which all European states would guarantee each other's possessions and the existing forms of government and political systems. This idea is considered the nucleus of the concept of collective solidarity found in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

c-Union of American States :

Due to the numerous interventions of the European Congress in the affairs of smaller states, and the United States' perception of the European threat, it advocated for the principle of solidarity among the nations of the New World. Its president, James Monroe, issued his declaration in 1823.

This included the right of the American states to independence, the prohibition of using any part of the American lands, and the prohibition of European interference in American affairs. Periodic conferences were held to coordinate relations between the American states.

2- Non-Political Organizations

a-International River Commissions : Numerous conferences and agreements were signed. In 1869, Russia signed a treaty with the Ottoman Empire granting all ships of various nations the right of passage through the Turkish Straits. In 1875, an international conference was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, which

resulted in a treaty establishing the Baltic Sea and the Danish Straits as free waterways. In 1888, the Constantinople Convention was signed, enshrining the principle of freedom of commercial navigation in the Suez Canal.

b-International Administrative Unions :

The idea of postal services and correspondence, and their development, led to the establishment of a number of treaties and unions, both bilateral and multilateral, in the field of land and sea transport. In 1874, the Universal Postal Union was established, preceded by the International Telegraph Union in 1865. A number of unions operated through two bodies :

-The International Conference : which included representatives of the member states of the union. Decisions were made unanimously and subject to ratification by the competent authorities in the member states.

-The Secretariat of the Union : organized by a number of employees from more than one member state, responsible for preparing the agenda and gathering information.

c-The Hague Conference : resulted in the signing of three agreements, one of which concerned the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. The conference also established a permanent international tribunal for arbitration and a court for spoils of war.

Second Thème : The Nature and Classification of International Organizations

Introduction

What distinguishes contemporary international organizations from other forms of organization is that the latter—both ancient and medieval—occurred within a limited geographical and cultural framework, without any opportunity for communication or interaction with other contemporaneous organizations in other parts of the world, or the necessary elements for their survival and continued existence. Contemporary international organizations, however, derive their historical roots from a single source. They originated and developed as a European phenomenon, then gradually transformed into a global system as a result of :

-The emergence of the nation-state, which was a product of the conflict between temporal and spiritual authorities, leading to the state becoming the fundamental, though not the sole, structure in contemporary international organizations.

-The Industrial Revolution and the resulting scientific and technological revolutions that transformed the world into a small global village.

-The interconnectedness of international interests and the emergence of the urgent need for international organizations, functionally speaking, in two main areas :

*Meeting the needs of international cooperation in various fields.

*Responding to the necessity of maintaining international peace and security.

A-International Organizations as Key Actors in the International Community :

The dynamics of the international community cannot be understood without identifying its most important actors. In this regard, it must be said that states are the actors on the international stage, but they are not the only ones. Other actors, such as multinational corporations, individuals, and private entities, are also involved in international organizations. International organizations have begun to play a significant role alongside states due to their unique nature and diversity. Even though these organizations are created by states, they gain considerable importance due to their legal independence from the state, or what is known as the organization's legal personality vis-à-vis the state.

It is noteworthy that international organizations are established either at the global level, becoming universal through the membership of all states (such as the UN), or at the regional level. Regardless of their geographical reach, all these organizations uphold the principle of multilateral diplomacy. The

difference between mere diplomacy and international organizations lies in the following :

Diplomatic conferences dissolve when the tasks assigned to them by the states cease, while organizations are permanent and undertake the tasks entrusted to them indefinitely.

Diplomatic conferences do not have a structured institutional framework like international organizations.

States may resort to international or regional organizations to resolve disputes between them without the obligation to hold prior diplomatic conferences. A state may reject the principle of resorting to an organization for specific purposes, such as the Western Sahara issue and Morocco's withdrawal from the Organization of African Unity. For example, Morocco preferred to marginalize the organization and withdrew because its founding charter included the principle of the sanctity of borders inherited from colonialism and the right to self-determination, which Morocco believed would compel it to relinquish Western Sahara.

1-The Crisis of International Organizations : Many international organizations are suffering from a severe crisis. The Commonwealth of Socialist States and the Warsaw Pact (1991) are examples of organizations that have dissolved. Many others suffer from a lack of member participation, such as the Organization of African Unity and the

Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Other problems include inadequate funding and budgets (bankruptcy), and member states failing to pay their dues and contributions. The biggest problem, however, is the politicization of these organizations, meaning they have become involved in politics instead of fulfilling their mandates. For example, UNESCO's support for Arab and developing countries, particularly when it advocated for and implemented an international communication system and took positions supporting Arab states in their confrontation with global Zionism, led to pressure from the United States on the United Nations, manifested in the withholding of its dues. This occurred during the tenure of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

a- Definition of International Organizations :

It is necessary to define some important terms.

-Definition of International Organization and its Characteristics :

-As a Science : International organization is that branch of social science that focuses on studying how relations between states transition from the realm of unregulated to the realm of regulated relations. It analyzes the institutions that govern and monitor these relations, as well as the methods and tools used to achieve this goal.

-As an Application : The term « international organization » actually includes two main components or elements :

-Organization : This means the existence of a group of states capable of consistently expressing a distinct and independent will, separate from the will of the member states. This element requires permanence and independent will.

-Isn't there an organization without permanence or continuity ?

This is what distinguishes an international organization from an international conference, which is convened to study an issue or a group of issues, and whose resolution is ultimately dissolved.

The characteristic of permanence does not mean that all branches of the organization are permanent and eternal, but rather that the organization can operate continuously within its field of competence. The concept of the organization's permanence grants it independence from its members and a distinct personality, different from that of the member states (because a non-permanent organization would keep it subject to the will of its member states).

Independent Will : This is manifested in the existence of an international legal personality stemming from a legislative treaty, representing a new will separate from the will of member states. This was affirmed by the International Court of Justice in its advisory opinion issued on April 11, 1949, when it discussed the independent will of the United Nations. This

independent will is embodied in the issuance of resolutions in the name of the organization, not in the name of member states. It is noted here that the international organization cannot be considered a supreme authority over states because membership is voluntary for all states. Furthermore, the organization's competencies are specific and do not infringe upon the powers vested in any individual state.

b International : This refers to an organization formed in a regular manner, not one comprised of several states whose governments are required to select representatives to represent them in the organization's council and branches. For this reason, such organizations within the United Nations are referred to as intergovernmental organizations.

2- Characteristics and Functions of International Organizations :

International organizations are characterized by a set of features that enable them to perform their functions. Its characteristics include :

It is based primarily on the consent of the states because the international organization is a voluntary association resulting from the union of revenues of several states according to the text of the law (the contract is the law of the contracting parties) Pacta Sunt Servenda.

It aims to replace the concept of state sovereignty with the idea of solidarity and cooperation, based on the principle of seeking the common good of the

entire international community. This interdependence stems from a collective tendency to act in the interest of the community as a whole; this is generally present in regional organizations.

It resorts to peaceful means instead of war in resolving disputes between states.

3- The functions of international organization lie in:

Achieving collective security and maintaining international peace and security. Supporting economic, social, and cultural cooperation among members of the international community for the sake of well-being and prosperity.

Eliminating colonialism and promoting the rule of law in the international community, or in other words, broadly seeking human security. Thanks to international organizations, the international community, which was once composed of isolated and sometimes scattered independent states, has transformed into a new community striving for integration and cooperation within a framework of new rules of engagement that must be acceptable to all other actors.

4- Definition of an International Organization:

There are several classical and modern Western and Arab definitions of international organizations, but this will focus on the definition that comprises the elements of an international organization, namely the definition presented by Ferrali. He sees an international organization as an association of states—the member states of the international organization are not specified—based on an agreement among its members, i.e., the existence of a legal text that defines its powers and tasks, equipped with a permanent administrative apparatus for the purpose of adapting and achieving common goals.

It can be defined as an international organization that possesses permanence and international legal personality. A group of geographically contiguous states, usually by charter or agreement, agree to establish it and grant it the necessary powers, absolute or limited, to partially or wholly oversee some of their common affairs. It works to strengthen ties and cooperation among them, and to represent them and express their positions and viewpoints in the international community. The international organization is, in reality, an extension and development of international conferences.

These conferences, known to humankind since ancient times, were held out of necessity due to pressing needs (this is the functionalist theory). As

relations and ties between states intensified in the last century, conference meetings became periodic or semi-periodic. This necessitated the creation of public spaces for storing documents and organizing meetings, thus giving them a degree of permanence. Conferences gradually transformed into international organizations.

***Some terms similar to "international organization":**

The difference between the international system and the global system:

ORDER AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER

Professor Headley In his book *Civil Society*, Haidly Bull distinguishes between the international system and the global system. The distinction lies in the fact that the international system regulates international relations between states, while the global system deals with security and internal affairs of each state. It also regulates relations between all parties involved in political relations at the global level, including non-state actors and organizations whose activities extend beyond the scope of states. Therefore, the global system is broader and more comprehensive than the international system.

The international system : Is a conception of international relations as comprised of numerous powers. States serve as the primary tool for classical analysis of international relations, in addition to other actors that

act as analytical tools in modern international relations. These actors are politically distinct from one another and are ranked in terms of their relative power. They interact with each other, exchanging influence and being influenced through action and reaction in a way that fosters a balance of power and regulates relations, preventing international anarchy on the one hand, and the emergence of a global empire on the other. The term "order" is used to refer to the system as an existing or desired state in international reality. The word "regum" denotes a system as a set of organized rules. The international system, as an order, represents a product of the international order, a set of rules.

The idea of an international system is incompatible with the nature of international reality, which is based on.

The balance of power is based on values and principles. Therefore, scientific studies of international relations that seek realism and objectivity must completely abandon the concept of the international system and instead focus on the concept of the international order.

5-The Theoretical and Explanatory Framework for the Proliferation of International Organizations:

Many scholars and researchers have focused on the phenomenon of the proliferation of international organizations. Numerous theories and approaches have emerged that attempt to explain the spread of international organizations on a global scale. These theories point to the theory of interdependence between states, which emphasizes the concept of long-term bilateral and strategic cooperation between states, thus necessitating the establishment of a broad system of institutions and structures within state organization. We also find the functionalist theory of international organization, which is based on the need for functional organization due to the weakness of local institutions. This theory relies on the principles of reciprocity and joint action among various international actors in areas of shared functions. Generally speaking, most scholars and researchers belong to the school of thought that believes in the inevitability of organizing the international community through the establishment of permanent structures such as the United Nations and its Charter, which regulates all international relations in various fields. This is achieved through the issuance of laws that member states must adhere to, and regulations that complement the Charter, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948. Many thinkers within this school believe that states are in constant conflict, necessitating a

structured international organization with an independent legal personality. This organization would ensure that elements of solidarity among members of the international community outweigh those of division. According to them, these elements control the path toward establishing a global organization that serves as a framework for global political unification. For this reason, some specialists in international law have gone so far as to use the term "international community" instead of "international society," while others have used the term "international system," as these elements strive to create a global institution for international organization.

Functionalists also believe, starting from the fact that by increasing the number of organizations, especially technical ones, states will avoid conflicts and disputes among themselves. In this context, instead of focusing on the political aspect, they concentrate on the technical aspect to reach the global state (the comprehensive system). This is what functionalists aspire to, and this current of thought... It is spearheaded by David Merani, author of the 1943 book "Work is Better for the System," and supported by functionalist specialists Ernst Hanner and Claude Keltonge. They advocate the idea that the state alone is incapable of solving contemporary social, economic, technological, and administrative problems, including:

6-The Legal Framework for the Emergence of International Organizations

Intergovernmental organizations are unique among other institutional forms in being subject to the rules of public international law. This makes them easier to identify, classify, and study using clear and specific criteria, unlike non-governmental organizations, which are usually subject to the law of their host country. The diversity of non-governmental organizations is such that each organization is almost a unique model, making it difficult to study them comprehensively and develop a general theory that encompasses all their characteristics. There is no single, universally accepted definition of what constitutes an international organization, but the following definition can be adopted: "An international organization is a permanent, independent body established through an international agreement concluded by a group of states to achieve specific objectives and is provided with the necessary powers and authorities to achieve these objectives."

a- The Founding Charter (Establishing Treaty): Every organization An international organization has a written document that specifically defines its objectives, principles, powers, main bodies, and rules of procedure. This document (charter, covenant, constitution, founding charter, etc.) is considered an international treaty, concluded according to the procedures followed in the

formation and ratification of international treaties, and is subject to the rules applicable to international treaties.

Looking at most treaties establishing international organizations, we find that they usually consist of three main elements:

1) A preamble: explaining the reasons for establishing the organization.

2) Codified provisions in the form of articles: including the objectives, principles, and conditions.

Membership and Working Methods.

3) Appendices:

The treaty establishing the international organization enters into force after ratification by the signatory member states, in accordance with their respective domestic legislation. However, certain special provisions must be observed:

1- Ratification by all signatory states is not required; a majority is sufficient (Article 110, Paragraph 3).

2- Accession to the treaty is possible before or after its entry into force if membership in the international organization is open.

3) Depositing ratifications with the Secretary-General of the organization or the government of a particular state (Article 110, Paragraph 2)

7 Provisions for Membership in International Organizations:

The general rule for membership in international organizations is that states are free and have the will to join or not. This system is accepted according to the conditions specified in the treaty establishing the organization. Today, the fundamental condition for joining the UN is that the state be independent, although in the League of Nations, it was possible for colonies or self-governing states to join. States enjoy membership because they possess full sovereignty. However, this does not mean they can join any international organization, as certain conditions must be met. International organizations with global membership, such as the UN, are open to all states regardless of their geographical location or religious beliefs, as long as these states demonstrate their commitment to the Charter and the UN deems them capable of fulfilling these commitments, and that they are peace-loving and committed to achieving peace. Regional organizations, on the other hand, have limited membership, requiring the application of certain conditions to states regarding geographical location and religious beliefs.

a) Acquisition of Membership: There are two types of membership:

-Original Membership: This is granted to the states that contributed to the establishment of the organization and the drafting of its treaties. Examples include the 51 states that participated in drafting the founding document of the UN at the San Francisco Conference, and the Organization of African Unity.

-Acquired Membership by Accession After the Establishment of the Organization: This includes all states that joined after these original members.

Note: It is worth mentioning that some international organizations offer another type of membership called associate membership. This allows states and other entities that cannot obtain full membership to enjoy a legal status that enables them to contribute to the organization's activities and benefit from some advantages without bearing all its burdens. Examples include UNESCO and the World Health Organization, which grant certain regions associate membership, entitling them to attend and participate in discussions and proposals without voting rights or any financial obligations, due to the specific circumstances of each region, such as Kashmir. It should also be noted that some organizations, by decision of their sovereign bodies, allow certain entities that do not reach the status of a state, such as national liberation movements, to enjoy observer status.

b) Loss of Membership: Membership in international organizations may be terminated, either voluntarily (withdrawal) or as a punitive measure (expulsion). Termination can be either temporary or permanent.

Withdrawal: Some organizations allow withdrawal but require prior notification (one to two years) and fulfillment of all obligations.

Expulsion: This occurs when a state violates the provisions of the Charter, as stipulated in Article 6 of the UN Charter (the Soviet Union was expelled from the League of Nations in 1993 after its aggression against Finland) (Egypt's membership in the League of Arab States was suspended for 10 years due to its signing of the Camp David Accords).

C Internal Structure of International Organizations:

International organizations conduct their activities through a number of principal organs stipulated in their founding charters, as well as through individual organs established by decisions of the organization's sovereign bodies. These collectively constitute the organizational structure of any international organization. It is worth noting that there is no single, uniform model for the structure of international organizations. However, the general rule is that the organizational structure of an organization is subject to the provisions of its founding document, according to the following principles:

Membership in the Organs of International Organizations: This consists of representatives of the governments of member states, who are chosen by their respective governments.

(Exception: The organization's body may consist of individuals chosen for their personal qualities and specific expertise, as is the case with the election of judges to the International Court of Justice and some bodies of the World Health Organization.)

Two considerations are taken into account when selecting the bodies of international organizations with limited membership:

A fair geographical distribution to ensure representation of all regions of the world in the organization's branches (as is the case with the election of judges to the International Court of Justice, Article 9 of the Statute of the Court). Similarly, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected as follows: five (5) seats for African states, one (1) seat for Eastern European states, two (2) seats for Latin American states, and two (2) seats for Western European and other states.

The member state's ability to contribute to achieving the organization's objectives. For example, the five (5) most advanced states in the field of nuclear activity are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

1 The structure of international organizations generally consists of:

A legislative body, an executive body, and an administrative body. The General Legislative Body: Also known as the General Assembly, the General Council, or the Conference, it comprises all member states of the organization. It has the authority to discuss matters related to the organization as stipulated in its founding treaty and to make decisions and recommendations regarding them. Therefore, it is called the legislative body of the organization (Article 10 of the Charter of the United Nations).

The Special Executive Body: This is the executive body that examines urgent problems and implements the recommendations and decisions issued by the General Body. It is characterized by its limited membership and broad powers to achieve the organization's objectives, similar to the Security Council.

The Administrative Body: Independent of the organization's bodies and member states, it is called the Secretariat. Its role is to manage the organization's daily operations, coordinate internal and external affairs between its branches, and prepare for the organization's sessions.

Note*:* In addition to the main bodies mentioned, there are secondary bodies or temporary or permanent branches to assist the organization in carrying out its tasks.

Voting Rules and Budgets of International Organizations:

Voting Rules: The prevailing principle is one vote (one vote per member state) (because the one-vote principle achieves the principle of legal equality among states). However, there are exceptions to this principle or modifications to it. For example, the Constitution of the International Labour Organization stipulates that each country be represented by four delegates, two of whom are from the member states. the government,

One vote per worker, one per employer, raises the issue that the votes of these four representatives from a single country could be subject to the same rule. Furthermore, the principle of multiple votes is applied in the International Monetary Fund, where the constitution stipulates that each member has 250 votes, with an additional vote for every $100,000 of a country's contribution.

International organizations differ on the required majority for passing resolutions on submitted proposals. Some international and regional organizations adopt the principle of consensus (e.g., the League of Arab States), while others adopt the principle of majority (e.g., the UN General Assembly). The principle of consensus dictates that no important decision can be made if any member of the organization opposes it. (International conventions distinguish between important and unimportant decisions.)

The principle of consensus encompasses:

The consensus of all member states of the organization. If a member state abstains or is absent, the decision cannot be passed.

The consensus of the members present at the session.

The consensus of the members participating in the vote. Functionalists argue that organizations run by technocrats allow us to avoid politicization because they require the principle of majority rather than consensus. The principle of majority is the most commonly followed in international organizations, such as the United Nations and all its specialized agencies, where decisions are made by more than two-thirds (2/3) or a simple majority.

(It should be noted that the Security Council combines consensus and majority in substantive resolutions. The majority is calculated either as a percentage of all member states, the states present at the session, or the states participating in the vote. The majority is relative.) An absolute majority is one that exceeds half the votes by any amount, i.e., more than 50% of the votes. A qualified majority is one that exceeds half by a specific amount, such as two-thirds (2/3) or three-quarters (3/4). The first type (absolute majority) is the most commonly applied, as qualified majorities are only applied in cases explicitly stipulated in the organization's charter. The budget: The existence of an independent budget in an international organization embodies its independent legal personality. The budget is prepared annually by specialized technical bodies and includes: a statement of

annual revenues and expenditures. The budget is estimated based on the currency of the country where the organization's headquarters are located. Revenues consist of: Member states' contributions, calculated according to each member's financial capacity. This capacity is measured by comparing the different national incomes of member states, taking into account the average per capita income and the country's foreign currency reserves, as well as any economic crises that some countries may face. All of this is calculated as a mandatory percentage of contributions. Note: To prevent a country from gaining excessive influence due to its large contribution, such as the United States, the General Assembly issued a resolution on November 18, 1948, prohibiting any country from contributing more than half the total amount. A member must contribute more than two-thirds (2/3) of the total contributions of all members to the organization.

Optional contributions fund certain projects proposed by the organization, such as the Children and Refugees Fund, relief operations, and international peacekeeping and security.

Other resources include loans, taxes, or fees for services rendered by the organization to countries.

Expenses are divided into ordinary or administrative expenses, which are necessary for running the organization (salaries, furnishings, maintenance, expenses related to achieving the organization's objectives, grants, and the UN peacekeeping force).

2 Classification of International Organizations:

The need to classify international organizations arises from their diversity. Many international organizations were established based on geographical location or on shared interests. There are also international organizations established for general political purposes in the broadest sense, and others whose mandates consist of performing tasks in a specific field. Furthermore, there are global, regional, and sub-regional organizations. We should also mention organizations established for cooperative purposes and others for integration. To systematically classify these various organizations, specific criteria and standards must be adopted.

a-Classification Criteria:

-Functional Criterion: This allows us to differentiate between international organizations based on their area of specialization or function.

-Legal Criterion: This classifies organizations into supranational and multinational organizations.

-Geographical Criterion: This distinguishes between global and regional organizations, i.e., based on geographical area.

b-Classifications:

According to the Functional Criterion: We can differentiate between organizations with a general purpose and a political character, and organizations with a limited or specialized purpose.

Organizations with a General Purpose: These are organizations whose scope of interest is not limited to a specific field but encompasses many areas and aspects of international life, such as the UN, the Organization of American States, the African Union, and the League of Arab States. If the overall aim of the UN is to achieve international peace and security, how can the extent of threats to international peace and security be assessed?

Organizations with limited focus: Their main characteristic is that their area of interest is specific to a particular field, which has led to them being called specialized organizations. They can be classified according to the following categories:

Cultural : such as UNESCO, ALECSO, and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO).

Economic : which are either organizations specific to a particular product, such as OPEC (the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries), or concerned with a specific economic technology, such as a customs union or a bank, such as

the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or the International Monetary Fund (IMF), or more generally, such as those that aim to develop trade and achieve economic integration, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the European Union. There are also technical organizations, such as the European Union for Transport. Social and humanitarian organizations, such as the World Health Organization and the International Labour

Organization; military organizations, such as military alliances like NATO; and political organizations in the narrowest sense, such as the Council of Europe. In short, it is very difficult to distinguish between organizations based on the overlap in their activities. For example, the Council of Europe, in principle, cannot be concerned with military affairs because it is a political organization. However, the matter goes beyond that, as it does engage in military affairs due to their connection with the political sphere. Our previous example is the United States' accusation that UNESCO is politicized.

c-From a legal perspective: This criterion distinguishes between organizations based on the nature of their powers or the nature of their relationships with member states. Through this, we can determine the degree of an organization's independence from its member states. Transnational Organizations: Transnational is a legal term. What distinguishes these organizations is their right

to make decisions (the right to make decisions that are binding and enforceable by all member states). This characteristic lies in the independence of the body granted this right, either due to its institutional and legal structure (for example, the European Commission or the Brussels Commission, which is one of the bodies that constitute the European Union today).

The principle of independence is reinforced by including governmental figures and by a specific voting system where all states are obligated to comply with what the member states agree upon by majority vote. Ordinary National (International) Organizations: These are organizations that often lack decision-making power (they are merely advisory bodies). The United Nations (its General Assembly) is an example, as the voting system in this body is sometimes unanimous and sometimes by majority vote. The General Assembly votes on recommendations (resolutions), which empowers the Security Council to make decisions (as explicitly stated in Article 27 of the Charter).

d-Geographical Criterion: Based on the geographical reach of an organization, it can be divided into global and regional organizations.

Global Organizations: These generally include all states that constitute the international community, provided they are internationally recognized. Of course, states joining these international organizations is subject to legal conditions stipulated in the organization's founding text.

Regional Organizations: These include a limited number of states, sometimes depending on the nature of their activities. The first such organization to emerge was the Organization of American States at the end of the 19th century, which arose from the Organization of American States. The primary motivations for their establishment are geographical homogeneity, as with the Organization of African Unity, or economic, military, religious, or cultural considerations.

C Global Organizations: The United Nations System

1 Generalities:

The United Nations is considered the evolution of the League of Nations, an option presented by the victorious powers to the peoples of the world as an international system more than half a century ago. This system allows these peoples to coexist and adapt to its provisions, operating within its boundaries and regulations in their foreign policies and international relations, and influencing and being influenced by it in their efforts to secure the means of their survival and determine the nature of that survival. This, in turn, necessarily forms the basis that determines the future of these peoples when the time for this choice expires. To replace it with another option.

Based on this, our study of the United Nations will address it as both an organization and an international system simultaneously, through an objective, explanatory, then critical, analytical, and finally, future-oriented approach.

2-Background of the Idea and the Name:

A deep look at the various groupings, regardless of their nature, including regional, sub-regional, and global organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, is sufficient to realize that they were established to serve specific and shared concepts, policies, and interests, as conceived during their creation among the members of those organizations.

If the League of Nations was an expression of the Allied interests in World War I, then the United Nations is merely an expression of the interests of the victorious Allied powers in World War II. The name "United Nations" for this current organization is essentially an extension of a name that is military in content and alliance-based in approach. Franklin Roosevelt first used the term "United Nations" in the Declaration of the United Nations on January 1, 1942, during World War II, where 26 nations pledged to continue fighting together against the Axis powers. The origin of the name "United Nations" stemmed from this context and is an extension of it; it is a concept of a bloc driven by self-interest and with a military background. It is therefore unsurprising that the United Nations today

is confrontational in its approach, alliance-based in its strategy, and authoritarian in its decision-making.

Furthermore, the organization's charter begins with the phrase "We the peoples of the United Nations," which leads to the belief that the organization, established in 1945, is a bloc of nations. However, the final paragraph of the charter reinforces this impression by stating that representatives of governments adopted the charter as a diplomatic text. This phrase is, in fact, borrowed from the US Constitution, which begins its preamble with "We the peoples of the United States." Perhaps the drafters of the Charter (mostly American legal and political figures) intended, through this phrase, to emphasize that the organization was formed between nations in the name of their peoples, or based on the will of their peoples, or in response to their aspirations. The reality reflects this.

3-Origins:

When discussing the United Nations, we find that the term "organization" first appeared in the declaration adopted by the Allied Powers during World War II in Washington on January 1, 1942, which established the United Nations.

It also appeared at the San Francisco Conference held in 1945, and this term was applied to the fundamental document adopted by the participating nations at that conference, under the name "Charter of the United Nations." The Allied Powers began laying the foundations during World War II.

For some specialized institutions, namely the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the establishment of the United Nations required intense consultations. Its initial draft took shape following talks held in Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., bringing together representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and China. Many points were settled during these talks, and the remaining points were finalized at the Yalta Conference in February 1945. This paved the way for the San Francisco Conference, held from April 25 to June 26, 1945. The collective efforts resulted in the signing of the United Nations Charter (a text containing 111 articles in five official languages: Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish, all with equal legal force). It entered into force on October 24, 1945. At the time of the signing of the San Francisco Charter in 1945, there were 51 participating states. Today, the United Nations has 191 member states.

Note: The United Nations has experienced continuous growth. On the one hand, the number of its members is significant, and on the other hand, we observe that the countries that joined later varied in terms of population size, geographical area, economic strength, and political influence (such as Germany). However, in principle, these countries enjoy equal standing based on the principle of parity and equality of sovereignty. It can be said here that the process of joining the United

Nations and the efforts of this global organization were not easy, and this is subject to a number of conditions.

4-Conditions for joining the United Nations:

According to Article 4 of the Charter, all peaceful states that adopt the commitments set forth in the Charter and which, in the assessment of the organization, are capable of fulfilling and complying with them, and are prepared to do so, can become members of the United Nations. Regarding the two aforementioned conditions, each candidate state can express this through a written declaration. However, the criteria for a state's peaceful nature and its ability to comply with and adhere to the commitments stipulated in the Charter raise important questions, such as: What are the standards for determining the peaceful nature of any state, and how can the commitments stipulated in the Charter be assessed, especially for small or newly independent states? Given these considerations, the issue of joining the United Nations is subject to political considerations due to the lack of objective criteria. A prime example is that during the Cold War, the candidacies of several countries were met with objections from the permanent members of the Security Council. These objections were so intense that the organization was compelled to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice regarding the nature of the problem—whether it was political or legal. The Court issued its advisory opinion on May 28, 1948,

concluding that the issue of membership was more political than legal in nature. Similarly, until 1977, the United States offered to join the UN.

Vietnam joined the organization.

South Korea joined UNESCO in 1959, while North Korea joined in 1974. West Germany joined in 1951, while East Germany's accession was delayed until 1972 due to the ongoing conflicts between East and West. Consequently, only nine (9) countries were able to join the United Nations between 1945 and 1955. Following the relative détente in international relations after the armistice agreements in Korea in 1953 and Indochina in 1954, and the Treaty of Austro-Hungary in 1955, the door was opened for more countries to join the organization. The number of members increased from 77 at the end of 1956 to 130 at the end of 1971, and representatives of the People's Republic of China replaced those of Nationalist China. Can it then be said that the United Nations' pursuit of universality was realized?

Assessing the Universal Dimension of the United Nations

Can it be said that the membership of all the world's countries in the organization embodies the principle of universality?

This organization has attempted to enshrine this principle through:

Its organic openness to all countries of the world;

Representation within its bodies of the various groups of countries that comprise the international community. Indeed, the Charter of the United Nations stipulates the necessity of observing the principle of equitable distribution of seats for government representatives. Article 23, concerning the Security Council, stipulates that countries, in addition to the permanent members, are appointed according to their regional distribution. Similarly, the appointment of administrative staff in the Secretariat is governed by Article 101. Furthermore, according to Article 9 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, judges are not appointed from a single continent.

Note: This principle, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, will be upheld by developing countries due to their large numbers and their significant efforts to join the United Nations.

Changes resulting from the intensive accession of developing countries:

Developing countries have demanded the democratization of international organizations, particularly with regard to restricted bodies. Thanks to the efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement on one hand, and the Group of 77 on the other, developing countries have succeeded in increasing the number of countries on the Security Council from 11 to 15. In 1963, it also managed to double the number of members in the Economic and Social Council twice, in 1965 and 1973, from 18 to 27 and then to 54. It achieved some gains, but did developing countries demand more, or were they content with what they had achieved?

They demanded more, but their demands were met with resistance from the major powers. Major Powers' Objection to the Democratization of UN Institutions:

There was no consensus on the necessity of democratizing UN institutions, particularly between developing and developed countries. For example, developed countries, including the Soviet Union, rejected the principle of increasing the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from six to ten, even though this request was submitted by 19 Afro-Asian countries and supported by a resolution from Latin American countries. Their argument was that increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent members in this institution would negatively impact its effectiveness, which requires swift action and decisive decisions. Similarly, the demand to expand the Economic and Social

Council was met with objections from developed countries and permanent members, with the exception of China. Ultimately, it can be said that developing countries succeeded in democratizing a number of institutions, such as the World Meteorological Organization, UNESCO, the Executive Board of the International Telecommunication Union, and the Executive Board of the World Health Organization.

The Third Time : The United Nations ;Principles, Objectives, and Main Organs:

Introduction:

The Charter of the United Nations comprises 111 articles, preceded by a preamble that introduces the United Nations. This preamble includes a pledge made by the peoples of the member states, who committed themselves to fulfilling it. We summarize the motivations that led to the formation of this global organization as follows:

To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which has brought great suffering to humanity.

To reaffirm the faith of peoples in fundamental human rights.

To unite forces to maintain international peace and security.

To guarantee the principles and establish plans that include the non-use of armed force except in the common interest.

To adopt the principle of tolerance and peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness.

Note: Before discussing the principles and objectives, it is important to distinguish between them. Objectives are the purposes, goals, and aims for which the United Nations was established, while principles are the set of rules that the organization observes in achieving its objectives.

A-Objectives and Purposes of the United Nations:

-Maintaining International Peace and Security: Article 1 of the Charter defines the objectives as follows:

-Maintaining international peace and security represents the primary objective of the organization in affirming And guaranteeing peace for the world. And maintaining security, for world peace is the absence of wars or at least their prevention, and international security means creating the reasons and means to prevent international disturbances and conflicts and enabling countries to live in comfort and tranquility. Peace loses its meaning if security is threatened, and the

peace and performance intended are international peace and security. The United Nations is not concerned with internal peace because the Charter prohibits the organization from interfering in the internal affairs of countries unless civil wars and internal conflicts exceed their national effects. Maintaining international peace and security is not achieved through states taking matters into their own hands, but rather through international measures known as collective security. This collective security can be preventative, through taking effective joint measures to prevent threats to peace and to resolve disputes peacefully in accordance with the principles of justice and international law. It can also be remedial, by entrusting the Security Council with the task of addressing various threats to international peace and security, providing it with appropriate powers and resources commensurate with the level of danger.

Note: The measures stipulated in the UN Charter for maintaining international peace and security are shrouded in considerable ambiguity. Measures such as boycotts, embargoes, sanctions, and the limited use of military force, as indicated in Articles 41 and 42 of Chapter VII of the Charter, can have serious repercussions on the sovereignty of states and the self-determination of vulnerable populations if misused. Developing friendly relations between states:

-This principle refers to two key elements that help develop friendly relations between states:

Equality of rights and the right to self-determination. Equality here means legal equality, that is, equality in representation and voting. The right to self-determination is the right of every people to choose the system that suits them.

Several specialized international organizations have been established to guide nations toward progress and raise living standards in developing countries.

However, it is observed that these organizations have also become tools for oppression and exploitation of these weaker nations, due to the control exerted by major powers over them, whether through their permanent membership or their significant budget contributions.

Achieving cooperation to solve economic, social, cultural, and civilizational problems:

-The goals of the United Nations are not limited to the political sphere but extend to all economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian fields.

However, it is practically difficult to distinguish between political cooperation and other types of cooperation. Strong and continuous political cooperation between nations cannot exist without economic and social cooperation, and conversely, every economic issue discussed within the framework of the United Nations—such as trade, development, poverty, unemployment, and debt—is

addressed by two separate and opposing groups of nations: industrialized and developed countries that cooperate amongst themselves and establish specific mechanisms for this purpose, and weak and developing countries that are forced to unite in service of the interests of the former.

These weak and developing nations are compelled to cooperate to serve the interests of the former. - Making the United Nations a reference point for coordinating and directing the efforts of states to serve common goals:

-This objective leads to making the United Nations an international platform, and on this basis, specialized subsidiary organizations were established to assist it in bringing countries closer together, peacefully settling disputes, and other tasks.

It is noteworthy that this objective did not specify the body or mechanism responsible for coordination; the entire matter was left to the discretion of the influential states within the United Nations.

Note: Reality proves that major powers have allowed themselves and each other a number of transgressions. If we interpret Article 51 of the Charter in a way that contradicts its meaning, this interpretation can be exploited to attack other states and peoples without recourse to the United Nations. Article 51 of the Charter

states: “Nothing in the Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations.”

In conclusion: Examining these purposes and objectives reveals that they are all designed in the Charter to be a coherent whole. This is intended to make them easily digestible for non-member states of the organization, thus turning the organization into a tool for the original members to serve their interests and positions.

1-Principles of the United Nations: The following principles, designated by the Charter to serve the four purposes, can be summarized as follows:

a-The United Nations is founded on the principle of sovereign equality among all its members. This means that all states are equal before international law. However, a closer examination of the Charter reveals that only the five permanent members possess absolute power through the veto, which allows them to violate the sovereignty of weaker states.

b-Members' obligations in good faith: This obligation entails implementing decisions incumbent upon states in accordance with the rules of international law and international agreements, and refraining from any conduct that contradicts the principles and objectives of the United Nations (which is unfair to non-member states). Resolution 377 was officially adopted on November 3, 1957.

c-Peaceful settlement of international disputes: This means not resorting to non-peaceful means or the threat thereof to resolve disputes, but rather to the means specified in Article 33 of the Charter, namely negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and judicial settlement, or recourse to specialized agencies and organizations. If these fail, the Security Council has the right to intervene if it deems it necessary.

d-Prohibition of the use of force in international relations: The drafters of the Charter did not consider this principle at all, but rather included two exceptions: Article 42 authorizes the use of force to implement Security Council resolutions in cases of aggression, threats to the peace, or breaches of the peace; and Article 51 authorizes the use of force in legitimate self-defense when a member is attacked. The General Assembly added two further exceptions: the first was its resolution of November 3, 1950, known as the Uniting for Peace Resolution (Dean Acheson's resolution), which authorized the General Assembly to replace the Security Council when it failed to fulfill its responsibilities related to maintaining international peace and security. This was due to the excessive use of the veto power or the absence of one of the permanent members of the Security Council. (In 1949, Mao Zedong spread the communist revolution in China and assumed power. The People's Republic of China then requested representation on the Security Council, as its seat was held by the Nationalist China. However, the United States refused this within the context of the Cold War. The Soviet

representative protested this and decided to withdraw from the Security Council. Dean Acheson's proposal was to refer the matter to the General Assembly, which is what happened, and the United Nations was able to resolve the North and South Korean issue.) The Soviet Union protested the use of the resolution in 1956 following the tripartite attack on Egypt.

It was also used in 1960 in the Congo crisis, which led to the matter being transferred from the Security Council to the General Assembly. It was used again in 1958 in the Lebanon-Jordan situation, in 1967 following the Arab-Israeli War, in the Afghanistan situation in 1980, and finally in the Arab-Israeli conflict in April 1997. This last instance was because Arab states demanded condemnation of Israel's settlement policy in East Jerusalem. These states faced a US veto, and when the matter could not be resolved, it was referred to the General Assembly.

The second resolution is the General Assembly resolution of December 14, 1974, concerning the definition of aggression. This resolution considered any unlawful use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence of another state to be an act of aggression. It listed a number of acts considered acts of aggression, such as state sponsorship of armed groups and incitement to carry out armed acts against a state. Other.

Providing assistance to the United Nations in its work; this principle is...

This prevents weak and small states from effectively exercising their sovereignty, forcing them to resort to other methods to try to reclaim their usurped rights under international law.

e-Principal and Secondary Bodies of the United Nations:

Article 7 established six principal organs:

The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

It further states that other subsidiary organs may be established in accordance with the provisions of this Charter as deemed necessary.

2 The General Assembly:

-Composition: It comprises representatives of all member states. The number of member states currently stands at 191, following the accession of small states from the South Pacific on September 14, 1999, and other countries such as East Timor.

Each state is represented by a maximum of five delegates, and each state has one vote. The General Assembly conducts its work through regular sessions held annually. Special and emergency sessions may also be convened at the request of the Security Council or a majority of its members, who have the right to discuss such matters.

Recommendations on all matters within the scope of the Charter are adopted by a simple majority vote of the states present and voting. However, the Charter requires a two-thirds majority for voting on important matters (recommendations concerning the maintenance of security, the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council, and the election of members of the Economic and Social Council), as well as the members of the Trusteeship Council, in addition to the issue of the admission of new members or the expulsion of members from the organization. According to Article 18, other matters may be added and voted on by a two-thirds majority.

- Its Role: The general role of the General Assembly according to the Charter:

It exercises the function of discussion and recommendation (approval).

It addresses all matters within its purview, but the resolutions issued are not binding, with the exception of:

Addressing the internal affairs of states: The organization is prohibited from interfering in internal affairs, as these states possess full powers.

The General Assembly cannot interfere in the powers of the Security Council, as stipulated in Article 11, paragraph 2, and Article 12 of the Charter. Examples of

Security Council interventions include those in Somalia, Kosovo, and Bosnia. Herzegovina and the issue is not about a security threat, but about protecting human rights and minorities.

- The General Assembly has general political and administrative powers enshrined in the Charter. Alongside the Security Council, it approves the admission, suspension, or expulsion of states from the United Nations. It also has a role in appointing the Secretary-General and the judges of the International Court of Justice. It should be noted that all UN bodies are linked to the General Assembly, either in terms of appointing their members or in the exercise of their functions. The General Assembly also oversees the functions of specialized agencies and the UN budget.

-Financial Powers: Regarding the budgets of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and the distribution of funding burdens among member states, it sets the rules to regulate and control the contribution of each member state, taking into account criteria such as gross national income and population size. The UN budget is allocated to cover administrative functions and does not cover operational activities, which remain the responsibility of member states to fund on an ongoing basis. Therefore, the UN's involvement in these activities is contingent upon the funding and will of major powers, primarily the United States.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali wanted to make the United Nations completely independent of member states by establishing a separate budget, but the United States rejected this to maintain its dominance.

3 The Security Council

Composition:

The Security Council is considered the main instrument of all branches of the United Nations, as it is permanently responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It is the executive body of the United Nations, as stipulated in Article 24, paragraph 1.

The Security Council consists of 15 members: five permanent members (China, France, the United Kingdom, Russia, and the United States of America; the United Kingdom = England + Northern Ireland), in addition to 10 non-permanent members elected for two (2) years by the General Assembly, with half of them being renewed each year. Governments are represented by permanent representatives. Regarding the non-permanent members, their appointment takes into account their contribution to maintaining international peace and security, their performance of other tasks assigned to the organization, and equitable geographical distribution, as stipulated in Article 23: (Africa: three seats, Asia: two seats, Eastern Europe: one seat, America: [missing information]). Latin: two seats, Arab world: two seats)

Non-permanent members of the Security Council, like permanent members, have one vote.

Non-member states of the Security Council can participate in discussions on issues before the Council, according to Articles 31 and 32. However, without voting rights, this has created a problem for the Security Council, as it has become a platform for states to deliver speeches, leading to internal disarray, despite its mandate to intervene swiftly.

2) Voting Rules: Article 27 distinguishes between procedural and other matters.

Regarding procedural matters: The Security Council can resolve them through a positive vote of nine (9) members, without specifying a minimum. It always controls—or rather, non-permanent—procedural matters, which are not precisely defined in the Charter. These include: voting on the agenda for appointing members of the International Court of Justice, comprehensive amendments to the Charter, voting on the annual reports submitted by the Security Council to the General Assembly, establishing subsidiary bodies, appointing the President presiding over Security Council sessions, and determining the venue for Security

Council meetings, as they are sometimes held outside the headquarters. For other matters, the votes of the nine (9) required members must be obtained from the five permanent members (9 = 5 permanent + 4 non-permanent). Each permanent member has the right of veto (the right to reject or oppose). A single veto from one permanent member is sufficient for a resolution to be invalidated. There are two types of veto:

Individual veto: exclusive to each permanent member.

Plural veto: the prerogative of the non-permanent members of the Security Council. In both cases, the Security Council cannot adopt a resolution without the consent of the other four non-permanent members.

In conclusion: According to the voting rules, permanent members possess the right of veto, which is a negative vote to reject a draft resolution. In reality, this is a privilege, not a right.

4 Powers of the Security Council:

The Security Council plays a significant role in many issues. It approves the admission of new member states, suspends their membership, or expels them from the organization. These actions can only be taken upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The Council also has the power to intervene in the

appointment of the Secretary-General, either through a recommendation or by approval. Furthermore, the Security Council determines the procedures and methods for settling disputes.

Procedures and Methods of Settlement in the Security Council:

As the Security Council, according to Article 24, is mandated to maintain international peace and security, it can intervene to facilitate the peaceful settlement of international disputes by adopting resolutions that include recommendations containing appropriate settlement procedures or methods. It is essential to distinguish between settlement methods and settlement approaches. Settlement methods involve the Security Council calling upon the disputing parties to employ one of the means mentioned in Chapter VI of the Charter. Settlement approaches, however, go beyond simply calling upon the parties to utilize one of the peaceful methods mentioned in Chapter VI. The Security Council determines the method of resolving the existing dispute between the parties concerned, intervening in one way or another to settle the conflict. These settlement methods include:

Negotiation, mediation, conciliation, good offices, arbitration, inquiry, judicial settlement, and recourse to regional organizations. (When a dispute arises between two or more states, the Security Council has two options: either to call upon the disputing parties to resort to the methods stipulated in the Charter (Chapter VI) through settlement approaches, or to determine how the issue should be addressed through settlement approaches.)

All recommendations issued by the Security Council are non-binding. However, if the dispute persists, and the Security Council determines that this persistence threatens international peace or constitutes a breach of international peace, it may intervene, not only under Chapter VI but also under Chapter VII, by imposing strict measures. This includes the use of coercive methods, and in this context, Security Council resolutions are binding, requiring all disputing states to comply with them. Regarding coercive measures, their application is gradual:

- The Security Council can impose a communications embargo on states responsible for acts of aggression or breaches of the peace (maritime and air transport).

- The Security Council can impose economic embargoes and economic and trade sanctions.

- Severing diplomatic relations.

- The use of military force, as stipulated by the UN Charter. These military forces are provided by member states according to special agreements (Article 43). Here, the Security Council supports the Joint Chiefs of Staff. However, the UN Charter does not precisely define when the Security Council should employ these measures, nor does it specify the objective criteria for determining the characteristics of aggression. Furthermore, the concept of a threat to international peace and security is not defined by qualitative criteria. Therefore, it can be said that what the drafters of the UN Charter did was establish political mechanisms rather than legal ones in this area. Security Council Committees: The Security Council exercises its powers stipulated in the Charter through Specialized committees. Some are permanent, and others are temporary. Their mandate ends upon completion of their assigned task.

Permanent Committees:

a) Military Staff Committee: Composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives, it is responsible for all matters related to military needs, the maintenance of international peace and security, the use of forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council, and the regulation of armaments and disarmament to the extent possible.

b) Disarmament Committee: Composed of all members of the Security Council, this committee is responsible for studying proposals aimed at disarmament and reduction for submission to the Council.

c) Committee on the Admission of New Members: Composed of all members of the Security Council, it was established in 1946 to examine applications for membership in the United Nations and report thereon to the Security Council.

d) Committee on Collective Measures: Responsible for taking measures concerning the international community or submitting recommendations on such measures to the Council.

e) Committee of Experts: Composed of legal experts, it advises the Council on the interpretation of the Charter and the rules of procedure. 2) Temporary Commissions:

Established when needed to perform special tasks, including:

- The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine

- The United Nations Peacekeeping Commission in Cyprus, the Congo, and the Middle East

- The United Nations Commission on Kashmir

5 Economic and Social Council: Composed of 54 members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly, with one-third of the members being renewed annually. Voting is by majority vote. Its role is limited to issuing recommendations and coordinating among international organizations related to the United Nations, including specialized agencies. It also drafts texts for international treaties, conducts investigations and prepares reports, and studies economic and social issues.

6 Trusteeship Council:

Composed of states, not independent individuals. It includes:

- States with legal status: These are the five permanent members of the Security Council, in addition to the states that administered the territories under the trusteeship system and are not members of the Security Council.

- Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly, whose number equals the number of states appointed with legal status.

The problem is that the trusteeship system disappeared with the last territory, which was "Namibia," forcing the former Prince-General "De Cuellar" to transform this committee into a committee responsible for protecting human rights.

7 The International Court of Justice:

Composed of 15 judges elected for nine-year terms, it performs the following functions: issuing non-binding advisory opinions to the Security Council, the General Assembly, and all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, provided they are authorized by the General Assembly; and issuing binding decisions for states party to a particular dispute. These decisions are final and not subject to appeal.

8 The Secretariat:

Composed of the Secretary-General and his assistants, who may be found in certain bodies such as the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. The Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year term, the duration of

which is not specified in the Charter, according to the regulations adopted by the General Assembly in January 1949. The Secretary-General's duties can be divided into two categories:

1) General administrative and executive functions: whereby the Secretary-General oversees the logistical management of the administration, organizes the work of personnel, and coordinates the activities of the bodies under his purview.

2) Political functions: These are exercised in the field of maintaining international security, where the UN has the authority to take the initiative in identifying issues it considers to be threats to world peace, as stipulated in Article 99. 3) Subsidiary Bodies: Unlike the six principal organs of the UN, which are clearly stated in Article 4, paragraph 1, subsidiary bodies are established by resolution of either the General Assembly, the Security Council, or the Economic and Social Council. They are established as needed and are considered to lack legal personality because they are separate from the principal organs. They may take the form of committees, funds, conferences, or programs. Examples include:

- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Note: These subsidiary bodies may be designated as specialized agencies or institutions, as is the case with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). UNIDO, initially a subsidiary body, became a specialized agency on April 8, 1979, due to the insistence of developing countries that it be granted significant powers to address their industrial problems. (It became a specialized agency with a larger budget and scope to cover the needs of the developing world. However, it was unable to become a fully specialized agency until 1979 because it faced resistance from developed countries, who feared it would become a competitor to the committees and the IMF.)

B Specialized Institutions:

These are organized in the Charter through the following articles: 17, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, and 66.

a) Definition of Specialized Institutions: These are international organizations established through intergovernmental agreements. They have broad powers in various fields and are affiliated with the United Nations. (Specialized institutions differ from subsidiary bodies in that they are composed of states, not non-governmental individuals.) They possess the independence of specialized institutions, having their own headquarters, staff, and budget.

b) Examples of Specialized Institutions: There are 18 such institutions.

1) The International Labour Organization (ILO)

2) The World Bank Group, which consists of four specialized institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Development Association (IDA), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

3) The International Monetary Fund (IMF): (Established before the UN in 1944).

4) Universal Postal Union (UPU): (Established in 1874, became a specialized agency in 1948) 5) International Telecommunication Union (ITU): (1932)

6) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): (1944)

7) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FHO): (October 16, 1945)

8) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

9) World Health Organization (WHO)

10) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

11) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

12) International Maritime Organization (IMO)

13) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

14) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): October 26, 1956

15) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

16) World Trade Organization (WTO)

The Third Time: The Main Tasks of the United Nations

In order to achieve the objectives stipulated in the UN Charter, the United Nations defined areas of intervention. In addition to its responsibility for the liberation of colonized peoples, it also promoted human rights, settled conflicts, and fostered international cooperation.

1 Promoting the Development of Dependent Territories and Liberating Colonies

This involved taking measures to promote the development of peoples who had been placed under trusteeship. The UN Charter enshrined the right of peoples to self-determination in Article 1, Paragraph 2, as well as the principle of legal equality among states without discrimination. However, despite these principles, colonialism was deeply entrenched. Therefore, the United Nations sought to combat this phenomenon through two approaches: the first was institutional (the trusteeship system), and the second was practical, aimed at decolonization.

a The Legal and Institutional Framework (Trust System):

This system is an extension of the mandate system adopted by the League of Nations and applied to 11 territories, including those formerly under Ottoman rule. The last territory to be placed under trusteeship was Namibia, which was under the authority of the United Kingdom and later placed under South African trusteeship. These territories lacked governments and were unable to manage their own economic and political affairs. The legal framework established by the United Nations regarding the trusteeship system, specifically Article 73, outlines the obligations to promote and develop the capacity of these peoples to manage their own affairs, taking into account their political aspirations and assisting them in establishing free political institutions. This was to be achieved through continuous monitoring of these peoples and states by establishing a special committee. Beginning in 1946, the General Assembly established a special committee with equal representation, tasked in 1959 and 1960 with determining the type of information required about the trust territories. This committee was responsible for studying this information and preparing reports to be submitted to the General Assembly on the status of these territories. Example: Regarding the Western African Territory (present-day Namibia), which was placed under a trusteeship system under South Africa (now the Republic of South Africa), the latter refused to accept the trusteeship, leading to a dispute with the United

Nations. The General Assembly referred the matter to the International Court of Justice, which issued an opinion condemning South Africa's control over the territory. Following a series of resolutions, the Security Council decided in 1970 that all activities undertaken by South Africa concerning the territory were illegal. Ultimately, however, the territory was liberated and became the independent state of Namibia.

b) Decolonization: The declaration of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonized peoples, adopted by the participating states at the Bandung Conference in 1955, was legally enshrined in Resolution 1514, "On Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples," adopted on December 14, 1960. This was further reinforced by a Programme of Action for the full implementation of Resolution 1514 in Resolution 2621, adopted on December 12, 1970. Additionally, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 1634 on November 27, 1961, which aimed to establish a Decolonization Committee to implement the recommendations of the United Nations regarding the liberation of these territories. With regard to the apartheid regime, the General Assembly, since 1962, has imposed sanctions on the Republic of South Africa through an arms embargo and the suspension of its membership in certain international organizations.

As for Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe), which declared independence from Britain on November 11, 1965, the Security Council, on November 20, 1965, recommended an arms embargo and a ban on petroleum products. Pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council prohibited Portugal from using the port of Bayera and authorized Britain to use force and coercive measures to enforce the Security Council's decision. On December 11, 1966, the embargo was expanded to include exports to and imports from Rhodesia. The General Assembly also granted observer status to representatives of liberation movements, allowing the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate in the General Assembly session on the question of Palestine on November 13, 1974. The session was chaired by Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

2 Settlement of Conflicts and Maintenance of International Peace and Security:

The United Nations does not merely focus on decolonization to maintain international peace and security, but extends its role to preventing threats to peace. It is entrusted with:

1) Imposing sanctions, suppressing acts of aggression, and preventing all potential threats to collective security.

2) The use of force is no longer a prerogative of individual states but has become a collective action under the umbrella of international law.

a The Principle of Collective Security: This is the core of the United Nations' philosophy regarding the maintenance of peace and security for the international community. The Charter enshrines this principle by prohibiting the use of force except in exceptional circumstances. To this end, the United Nations has defined non-coercive and coercive measures to be taken by the Security Council, the principal body primarily tasked with maintaining international peace and security and intervening in all conflicts, regardless of their internal or external origins. A new task has been added: intervention when a state is subjected to a violation of its human rights.

The Charter also stipulated the establishment of a permanent international military force, primarily with contributions from major powers, under a joint command (Articles 43, 45, and 47). However, this international army has not yet been established due to differing ideologies among nations. (The Blue Helmets are not permanent forces as stipulated in the Charter; they are

forces intended to intervene in conflicts for a specific period, and their mandate must be renewed at the end of each period. Furthermore, their mission is not to separate warring parties by fighting one side against the other, but rather to mediate conflicts. The only exception is in the Congo, and the Blue Helmets' budget is largely contributed to by smaller states.)

b Difficulties in Achieving Collective Security:

The principle of collective security faces difficulties stemming from:

- Adopting resolutions without implementing them.

- The Security Council's ineffectiveness due to the excessive use of veto power by permanent members. - Adopting ambiguous resolutions (as happened with the Security Council resolution of 1967, which compelled Israel to withdraw from occupied territories. There was ambiguity in the text, written in both French and English, while the Arab states demanded withdrawal from all occupied territories).

3 Economic Development and International Cooperation:

Given the close link between maintaining international security and respecting economic and social balances, this task is a primary concern of the United Nations. Algeria, in its negotiations with European parties,

consistently emphasized the economic and social dimensions, to the point that developing countries requested the establishment of a United Nations with a purely economic focus.

a The Evolution of the UN Strategy:

In order to accelerate development worldwide, the United Nations, within the 15 years since its founding, dedicated its efforts to building specialized institutions such as the World Bank, the IMF, and the GATT. By 1960, European countries had achieved and surpassed the growth rates they had experienced before World War II.

The United States invested nine times more in Europe than in Europe between 1940 and 1960. As discussions about development in developing countries arose, these countries called for the establishment of specialized organizations: the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on December 30, 1964, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and others. The United Nations organized a development decade from 1960 to 1969, aiming to achieve a 5% annual growth rate for developing economies. Developed countries were asked to allocate 1% of their Gross National Income (GNI) to this effort. However, this strategy failed because underdevelopment was viewed simply as a

delay in development and growth (but underdevelopment is actually a mechanism of exploitation employed by major colonial powers). A second development decade was launched in 1970, requiring developing countries to implement structural reforms in their economies to achieve a 6% annual growth rate, with 0.7% of the GNI allocated to this goal. With the exception of a few countries, this decade yielded negative results. The third decade... In 1980, the growth rate was set at 7%, with a contribution rate of 0.7%, but on the condition of allowing open markets and technology exports to developing countries.

b- International Legal Innovation in the Field of International Economic Development and the Issue of Comprehensive Negotiations:

Under pressure from Third World countries, the United Nations adopted a series of legal texts, specifically two texts to regulate international economic relations:

- A Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New Economic Order, following the sixth session of the General Assembly, convened at the initiative of Algeria in April-May 1974.
- The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, adopted by the General Assembly on December 12, 1974. In addition to these two sessions,

there were other special sessions on development and international cooperation, such as the seventh session on September 1, 1975, where developing countries presented proposals for regulating the raw materials market and called for a system of generalized preferences (preferential trade agreements with developed countries).

The seventh session, held on September 1, 1975, addressed this issue. Developing countries demand that developed countries open their domestic markets to their products, as these products face export difficulties due to customs duties, quality requirements regarding the nature of exported goods, and health regulations. They call for the removal of barriers and the encouragement of exports. However, the question remains: are developing countries even capable of competing with the products of developed countries?

The United Nations dedicated its eleventh session in the summer of 1980 to the issue of development and international cooperation. The thirteenth special session in May 1986 examined the economic situation in Africa and resulted in the adoption of a program of action to promote economic development in Africa. At the eighteenth session, from April 23 to May 2, 1990, the United States blocked crucial measures in favor of developing countries, such as debt cancellation for the least developed countries. To

this day, the United Nations continues to give great importance to the economic aspect.

- The issue of comprehensive negotiations: The United Nations, at the initiative of Algeria, sought to hold comprehensive negotiations (Algeria being responsible for initiating this type of negotiation, as authorized by the Havana Conference in September 1979) by adopting Resolution 34/138 issued in December 1979. However, developed countries prevented this from being implemented, as they rejected the comprehensiveness of these negotiations and expressed acceptance of...

By conducting sectoral or partial negotiations, and these fragmented negotiations stipulated that they take place within the framework of specialized institutions controlled by entities like the IMF and the World Bank, why?

The answer is that fragmentation is intended to hinder Third World countries. A comprehensive approach allows developing countries to raise all their issues, whereas fragmented negotiations prevent this, as well as the ability to secure a unanimous vote from developing nations.

For example, in 1973-1976, developing countries imposed an oil embargo due to their allies' support for Israel. Some developing countries

experienced a rise in oil prices and entered into negotiations with developed countries. However, the latter focused their negotiations on partial issues. France and the United States, for instance, presented a group of developing countries to negotiate with regarding oil. How would Third World countries, which do not possess oil, react? Here, Algeria raised the issue of the presence of representatives from all developing countries and demanded negotiations addressing all issues and concerns of developing nations. In April 1975, France initiated North-South negotiations, and on October 21, 1981, a conference was held in Cancun, Mexico, with the participation of 22 heads of state, including Ronald Reagan of the United States and François Mitterrand of France. Representing developing countries were Julius M. of Tanzania, Andrei Gandhi, and Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria. The aim was to organize these comprehensive negotiations. The United States refused to hold them within the framework of the General Assembly because developing countries held a leading position there, and through the adoption of resolutions by majority vote, all resolutions adopted by the General Assembly would undoubtedly be supported by developing countries and thus imposed on developed countries. The United States went so far as to demand the replacement of the majority voting system with a system of unanimous acceptance to prevent developing countries from dominating developed countries. (The United States demanded that the implementation of these resolutions be

contingent upon the consent of developed countries.) The same problem of comprehensive negotiations arises with regard to the issue of debt. - International Protection of Human Rights:

4 The Gradual Nature of Teaching International Humanitarian Law:

The discussion Regarding the issue of human rights, which stems from a concern for social life, the development of international humanitarian law has been very slow, with the establishment of regional laws specific to human rights. For example, the French constitutional system enshrined human rights following the French bourgeois revolution of 1789. The United Nations Charter, however, is the legal framework that enshrined human rights globally, specifically in Articles 1, 13, 55, 62, 68, and 76, in addition to the preamble, which emphasizes the need to protect human rights. Human rights are principles that the United Nations has sought to enshrine through two comparative approaches:

a Codifying them either through declarations or international treaties. Furthermore, the United Nations initiated two conferences on human rights: the first in Tehran on May 13, 1968, and the second in Vienna from June 14-25, 1993.

b The United Nations has also established bodies such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Human Rights Committee, and the International Criminal Court (whose founding statute was adopted at the Rome Conference). June 15 - July 17, 1998, aimed at suppressing crimes against humanity and war crimes, including genocide and other forms of aggression.

-Treaties relating to specific human rights:

Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of the Crime of Genocide, 9 December 1948

Convention on Racial Discrimination in Education, 1960

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 21 December 1965

International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 16 December 1966

In addition to other treaties against war crimes, violence against women, and the exploitation of children

- Important texts in the form of declarations:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 December 1948

Declaration on the Rights of the Child, 20 November 1959

Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 2 November 1963

Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, 25 November 1981.

Regarding the issue of minorities, the United Nations adopted a declaration on this matter on 18 December 1992.

It is worth noting It should be noted here that the United Nations took into account not the collective rights of minorities, but rather the individual rights of those belonging to these minorities (to create an opportunity for intervention).

Regarding indigenous peoples, Rigobert Mannschaft, the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, advocated for them at the Vienna Conference on June 14-25, 1993, demanding the guarantee and respect of their dignity. The United Nations has been preparing a draft global declaration since 1982 to grant indigenous peoples a minimum level of legal status (the United States opposes this because it threatens its existence in the presence of Native Americans).

Protection of Human Rights in International Practice:

The United Nations human rights body has faced difficulties that can be divided into:

- Insufficient financial resources dedicated to defending human rights:

These resources represent only 1% of the organization's budget, approximately $11 million, while calls for greater guarantees are growing. Human rights and the intensification of UN interventions to protect them: the paradox is clear in this demand and the avoidance of providing material support in a problem of a legal nature, namely the reluctance of states to adopt and implement human rights texts. For example, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been signed by only 98 countries by October 1991, while the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had been signed by 102 countries. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families had been signed by only one country. Despite this, the UN witnessed a doubling of its field interventions, especially after the collapse of the Eastern Bloc. From 1988 to 1992, it was able to oversee more interventions than it had in the previous 40 years (due to the situation of the Security Council at that time and its temporary paralysis). The Security Council was rendered ineffective as a result of the disintegration of republics and the emergence of a new international order that differed from its predecessor in terms of who held decision-making power.

On the issue of refugees:

Asylum is the forced displacement of people as a result of international conflicts or civil wars. In 1994, the number of refugees reached 23 million; in 1995, 27 million; in 2000, 22,257,340; and in 2001, 21 million.

To address this phenomenon, the United Nations established an organization called the International Refugee Organization (IRO), which was later replaced in 1952 by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UN's role in this context includes:

- Implementing programs for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in coordination with the conflicting parties (as Algeria did with Niger and Mali regarding the Nigerian and Malian refugees in Tamanrasset).

- Providing protection for refugees once they are in their homes by bearing the burdens and social expenses associated with them through the establishment of special funds and agencies for refugees, such as the UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East). At the regional level, the Organization of African Unity

(OAU) adopted a protocol on refugees in 1969. B) Interventions under the Principle of Humanitarian Assistance:

The humanitarian assistance missions undertaken by the United Nations occur within the context of internal conflicts. These missions aim to end civil wars or suppress genocide through peacekeeping forces, or to provide support for democratic transitions by organizing UN-sponsored elections, known as electoral assistance.

The UN's humanitarian activities were evident in its intervention in Iraq through the establishment of safe zones for Iraqi Kurds, pursuant to Resolution 688 of April 5, 1991; the provision of electoral assistance to Albania, El Salvador, Angola, Cambodia, and Namibia; and the imposition of coercive measures, including an oil and military embargo, on the Haitian government in 1993 to compel it to accept the restoration of democracy (following a coup by the Haitian army against President Aristide). In the cases of Yugoslavia and Somalia, the United Nations adopted a new role. The ethnic cleansing perpetrated by Serbia against Croats and Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina compelled the Security Council to impose coercive measures, including an arms embargo. This culminated in the adoption of Resolution 787, which encompassed coercive measures in the economic and political spheres.

Conclusion :

The various resolutions adopted by the Security Council concerning Yugoslavia, Somalia, Cambodia, and Burundi demonstrate the existing link between respect for human rights and the maintenance of international security.

The transformations that occurred on the global stage after the collapse of the socialist bloc have shifted the concept of security from collective international security to human security.

The concept of human security is considered a new approach in developmental security studies. This concept promotes sustainable human development by attempting to globalize its values and linking development to a three-way relationship with democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, or what is expressed today within the framework of international financial institutions as the conditions of good governance.

Q) Based on your studies of the United Nations system (structure, decision-making, and activities), in your opinion, what are the reasons for the United Nations' failure to achieve international security, and what are the requirements for reforming the United Nations system?

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Table of contents.

Introduction: 3

Preliminary : 5

I First Thème : The concept of international organization **5**

A Intellectual Contributions to International Organization **6**

1-The Idea of International Organization

in the Projects of Western Thinkers **6**

a-The Project of Pierre Dubois (1250-1323 CE) **6**

b-The project of Minister Sully (1560-1641) **6**

c-The Project of the Philosopher Bentham (1748-1832) **8**

-Evaluation of Western Projects **8**

2 The Idea of International Organization in

the Projects of Arab and Muslim Thinkers **9**

a Abu Nasr Muhammad al-Farabi (872-950 CE) **9**

b Abd al-Rahman al-Kawakibi (1848-1902 CE) **10**

B Modern Scientific Contributions to

International Organization **11**

1- Political Organizations **11**

a-The Peace of Westphalia **12**

b-The European Conference **12**

c-Union of American States **13**

2- Non-Political Organizations **13**

a-International River Commissions **13**

b-International Administrative Unions **14**

c-The Hague Conference **14**

Second Thème : The Nature and Classification

of International Organizations **15**

A-International Organizations as Key

Actors in the International Community **16**

1-The Crisis of International Organizations **17**

a- Definition of International Organizations **18**

b International **20**

2- Characteristics and Functions

of International Organizations **20**

3- The functions of international organization lie in **22**

4- Definition of an International Organization: 22

5-The Theoretical and Explanatory Framework

for the Proliferation of International Organizations 25

6-The Legal Framework for the Emergence

of International Organizations 27

a- The Founding Charter (Establishing Treaty) 27

7 Provisions for Membership in

International Organizations 29

a) Acquisition of Membership 30

b) Loss of Membership 31

C-Internal Structure of International Organizations 31

1 The structure of international organizations

generally consists of 33

2 Classification of International Organizations 37

a-Classification Criteria 37

b-Classifications 38

c-From a legal perspective 39

d-Geographical Criterion 40

C Global Organizations: The United Nations System

1 Generalities 41

2-Background of the Idea and the Name 42

3-Origins 43

4-Conditions for joining the United Nations 45

The Third Time : The United Nations ;Principles, Objectives, and Main Organs 49

A-Objectives and Purposes of the United Nations 50

1-Principles of the United Nations 54

2 The General Assembly 57

3 The Security Council 60

4 Powers of the Security Council 62

5 Economic and Social Council 67

6 Trusteeship Council 67

7 The International Court of Justice 68

8 The Secretariat 69

B Specialized Institutions 70

The Third Time: The Main Tasks of the United Nations 72

1 Promoting the Development of Dependent Territories and Liberating Colonies 72

2 Settlement of Conflicts and Maintenance of International Peace and Security 75

3 Economic Development and International Cooperation 77

4 The Gradual Nature of Teaching International Humanitarian Law 83

Conclusion 90

Bibliography 92

Table of contents 96