

Review Paper

The Significance and Influence of International Organizations on Strengthening Global Order and Security

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Received: 29-11-2023

Revised: 05-01-2024

Accepted: 29-01-2024

ABSTRACT

Considering the very prerequisites for the emergence of international organizations, their role and importance in maintaining global law and order and security can hardly be overestimated. Most modern international organizations have already proposed in their constituent documents ensuring peace not only in their own region but also in the whole world. However, it appears that the values declared by international organizations are meaningless given the beginning of full-scale military operations by the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine in February 2022. The following methods were used in the academic paper: analysis method, synthesis method, descriptive method, and formal-structural method. The scientific article has also examined the constituent documents of such international organizations as the United Nations, the European Union and the North Atlantic Alliance for the presence of provisions that would enshrine the guarantee of global law and order and security. It is noted that global law and order and security involve not only the influence of the so-called “world” international organizations but also international organizations and regional ones. At the same time, it has been revealed that the Commonwealth of Independent States cannot be considered an international organization capable of maintaining global law and order and security. The criteria for distinguishing between the theoretical concepts of “law and order” and “security” are provided. The situation that arose at the level of international organizations in connection with the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022 has been characterized.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ① International organizations play a crucial role in maintaining global law, order, and security, acting as mechanisms to resolve interstate contradictions and fulfill the interests of their member states, with a focus on diverse issues at national and international levels.
- ② The use of terms such as “security” and “law and order” varies among international organizations like the UN, the European Union, and NATO, reflecting the nuanced nature of global law, order, and security. The recent establishment of commissions and centers in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine highlights the evolving role of international organizations in addressing complex geopolitical challenges.

Keywords: Charter, treaty, the United Nations, commission, center

How to cite this article: Posvistak, O., Zaslavska, O., Shulga, M., Sydorenko, V. and Sokhatskyi, O. (2024). The Significance and Influence of International Organizations on Strengthening Global Order and Security. *Econ. Aff.*, 69(Special Issue): 71-78.

Source of Support: None; **Conflict of Interest:** None



The number of international organizations has increased recently, along with their significance and role in upholding international order, law and security. Globalization processes are spreading, covering a wider range of relations between countries. This is due to the motivation of people, nations, and states to prioritize social development issues at the national and international levels.

International organizations often act as a tool that unifies and brings together the standpoints of participating states. International organizations can also be considered as a mechanism designed to resolve interstate contradictions and fulfill the interests of the members of such international organizations.

International organizations are characterized by covering an extremely wide range of interests and problems of both states and social groups of political, economic, cultural or other nature, as well as of individual citizens. The ongoing situation necessitates constant monitoring of integration trends.

Bearing in mind that fact that international organizations were essentially created to maintain global law and order and security, the present academic paper is particularly important.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The existing theoretical studies on the subject of the research we can divide into three groups.

The first group concerns the role and influence of international organizations in the international arena. The interrelation of international organizations and world politics is the subject of a theoretical work conducted by Kyris G. (2022). The study of Louis M. and Maertens L. (2021) focuses on the depoliticization of the world through the prism of international organizations and political institutions. The article by Ku M. and Mitzen J. (2022), which deals with the international trust system, is of particular interest. Ku M. and Mitzen J. (2022) propose new directions for studying the activities of statesmen in diplomacy, the interconnection between interpersonal and systemic trust, and the impact of the increase in personalistic / patrimonial leadership on diplomacy and international order. Baylis J. (2020) is a specialist in the field of globalization of world politics in the

context of international organizations. The work of Hurd I. (2020) is fundamental, which deals with international organizations, their political, legal and practical aspects.

The second group of studies concerns the comprehension of the global legal order. The goal of the scientific work of Lustig D. (2022) work is to expand the scope of the global legal system. The scholar is convinced that the global legal order is essential for fostering the growth of global markets by distributing administration and coordination expenses. Burnay M. (2021) describes the global order in the context of the Chinese government. The researcher is concerned about global governance in China and fears that this situation may have an impact on establishing a global rule of law of the so-called "small price". The scientific article by Medushevskii A.N. (2020) is related to the theory of global law and order as a new political ideology in terms of the concept of global constitutionalism. However, this study is focused more on understanding global constitutionalism through the prism of global legal order theory than on the concept of global legal order. The research of Berman P.S. (2020) is devoted to the pluralism of theories of global order. The publication of Duve T. (2020) is of historical importance. The scholar has examined the history of global legal order since the nineteenth century in continental Europe through the prism of national tradition and transnational past; he is convinced that a new field of global legal history has emerged over the past two decades.

The third group of studies includes publications related to security issues. There are not many academic studies of global security, and most of them deal with specific understandings of the "security" concept. For instance, Adamson F. B. (2020) described the expansion of borders and the so-called "decolonization" of the term "security". Salter M.B., Mutlu C.E. and Frowd P.M. (2023) focused on exploring the methodology of critical security models. The scientific work of Peoples C. and Vaughan-Williams N. (2020) is also devoted to critical security studies. The dilemma of the contribution of the global south to the critical study of security on the example of Africa was discussed by Ezemenaka K.E. and Ekumaoko C.E. and Ekumaoko C.E. (2021).

RESEARCH AIMS

The purpose of the research is to assess the current state of international organizations' response with their own instruments on the state of maintaining global law and order and peace. For this purpose, the author set the following tasks:

- ♦ to analyze the constituent documents of the most influential international organizations (the UN, the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance) for the purpose of declaring guarantees of observance of global law and order and security;
- ♦ to provide theoretical guidelines for distinguishing between the concepts of "law and order" and "security";
- ♦ to describe the situation in Ukraine in connection with the full-scale invasion of its territory by the Russian Federation in the context of the role and importance of international organizations in resolving this situation in a peaceful manner.

METHODS

The author has used the following methods in the present academic paper:

- ♦ analysis method – when characterizing the constituent documents of individual international organizations for the presence of provisions on global law and order and security;
- ♦ synthesis method – when comparing the theoretical concepts of "law and order" and "security";
- ♦ descriptive method – when considering doctrinal sources relevant to the topic of the research;
- ♦ formal and structural method – when describing the role and importance of international organizations in maintaining global law and order and security in various fields (areas).

RESULTS

The preamble to the UN Charter, among other goals of this international organization, such as tolerance and, as a result, coexistence of states on the basis of good neighborliness, the armed forces' using only in common interests, and an international apparatus that will be conducive to the economic

and social development of all nations and peoples, states the need to unite the forces of member states to establish global international security and peace (Charter of the United Nations. 2008).

The maintenance of security and maintenance of international peace is mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 1 of the UN Charter. For this purpose, this article proposes to take effective collective measures designed to prevent and eliminate peace threats and suppress aggression acts or other manifestations that may disturb peace. International conflicts or situations that may result in a breach of the peace, as stated in Article 1, paragraph 1, of the UN Charter, should be resolved by peaceful means in compliance with the principles of justice and other principles of international law.

The UN is charged with ensuring that the actions of non-parties to the UN are in line with the principles outlined in Article 2 of the UN Charter in order to prevent violations of international peace and security. This responsibility falls under part 6 of Article 2 of the UN Charter, which is interesting to note in the context of our research (Charter of the United Nations, 2008).

The Treaty establishing the European Community (hereinafter – the Treaty) embodies a completely different principle of using the term "security" than the UN Charter. To begin with, the preamble to this constituent document does not use the term "security". Secondly, the phrase "security" is used in the Treaty in more than one place, unlike the UN Charter, where it refers to international security, public security, or even transportation security.

The Article 297 of the Treaty directly deals with the concept of law and order, but not the global one (Agreement on the establishment..., 2005). At the same time, it should be noted that the term "law and order" is not found in the UN Charter.

In general, the difference in using the terms "security" and "law and order" in the constituent documents of the UN and the European Union can be explained by the preconditions for the emergence of these international organizations. The UN was created after World War II to prevent such terrible tragedies in the future; consequently, the reference to international peace and security in the preamble of the constituent document of this international organization is logical and reasonable. The European

Union is an international organization founded to unite the peoples of Europe, including for the sake of their economic unity, and, therefore, the use of the term “public security” in the Treaty is justified.

The North Atlantic Treaty, which founded the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, also makes reference to the necessity to uphold international peace and security in its preamble, just like the UN Charter does (The North Atlantic Treaty, 1949). This constituent document does not use the legal concept of “law and order”.

Article 1 of the North Atlantic Treaty refers to the Parties` obligation, in accordance with the UN Charter, to settle all international disputes which may theoretically arise by peaceful tools, with respect for international peace, security and justice. For this purpose, the Parties have to refrain from the threat of force in their international relations or from using force in any way that is inconsistent with the purposes of the UN (North Atlantic Treaty, 1949).

In general, referring to the issue of the importance and influence of international organizations on strengthening global law and order and security, the author would like to note that it would be advisable to keep in mind the following idea: global law and order and security involve the regional ones and can be of different nature – economic, cultural, and national, etc.

Let us illustrate the author`s viewpoint with examples. NATO and the Western European Union make it possible to maintain global law and order and security in the military-political sphere. The author believes that when it comes to other international organizations, we should only discuss preserving law and order, not security. This thesis of the author refers, in particular, to the activities of EFTA, the EU, the Andorra Group and ATEC in the field of economic cooperation, or the activities of the IMF, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in field of finance. The role of UNESCO and Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, the European Space Agency for technology issues, and FIFA and the IOC for sports issues are of great importance. Amnesty International is an international organization in human rights field by nature of this organization.

The UN or the Asia Pacific Council play a special role in maintaining global law and order and

security. But we shouldn`t underestimate such regional organization as the European Union, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, the Central European Initiative.

The regional international organizations` importance in maintaining global law and order and security may vary. Particular, two member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States are directly involved in the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022 – one state (the Russian Federation) directly commenced full-scale military operations on the Ukraine`s territory; the other state (the Republic of Belarus) expressed active support for such criminal actions of the Russian Federation. The EU also has expressed support for Ukraine. Thus, in the author`s opinion, the Commonwealth of Independent States cannot be considered as an international organization that can guarantee the observance of global law and order and security in its own region. Such situation with this organization took place and in the whole world (Kovalko *et al.* 2022).

The author would also like to focus attention on the difference between the “law and order” and “security” concepts. The author believes that a situation where the formal law requirements, which include rights of human, are observed belong to concept “law and order”. Security is a situation when a person (a citizen of a certain state, a person of a national minority of that state) feels protected from things that can deprive him or her of life or harm his or her health, moral and mental state.

Subsequently, the author will provide a brief overview of the international organizations importance and their role in strengthening global law and order and security in the aspect of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022.

The foundation of the UN Independent International Commission to Investigate All Violations of International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law and Related Crimes in the Context of the Russian Armed Aggression against Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) and the International Center for the Investigation of Crimes of Aggression of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Center) can be considered a positive step.

The foundation of such a Commission will allow the return of illegally, forcibly displaced and deported persons, including children, from the occupied territories of Ukraine to the Russian Federation, and will make it possible to launch rights of human of international nature and humanitarian mechanisms for these persons. The Commission is also concerned with the fate of prisoners of war; it has already demanded access to war's prisoners to check verification of abidance the Geneva Conventions (The UN commission will continue..., 2023).

The Center aims to investigate and collect evidence to confirm the war crimes of the Russian Federation on the Ukraine's territory. The Center also has jurisdiction over crimes and genocide against humanity committed by the Russian Federation on the Ukraine's territory. The foundation of the Center is considered as an intermediate step before the foundation of a special tribunal for the Russian Federation for military actions and military aggression against Ukraine (The center for the investigation of crimes..., 2023).

In the aspect of this research direction, it is impossible not to mention the observance of nuclear safety. This concerns the situation at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (hereinafter referred to as ZNPP). Unfortunately, the IAEA's influence was insufficient since the Russian invaders not only occupied the ZNPP but also threatened irreversible consequences, which, in fact, blackmailed not only Ukraine but the whole world. In such case, a logical question arises: did the IAEA have or have not sufficient levers (tools) to influence the aggressor state to deter it not only from illegal actions at ZNPP but also to guarantee the security of community at international level? It is clearly that the IAEA does not have such levers (tools) of influence, because troops of Russian Federation are still present at the ZNPP and continue to terrorize Ukraine and the world.

DISCUSSION

Roger C.B. and Rowan S.S. (2022) have analyzed the term of international organizations, their conceptions and practice of implementation in the international relations' field. Roger C. B. and Rowan S. S. (2022) are concerned about the situation that international organizations are considered mainly as formal in the modern literature, that are based

on legally binding agreements. The modern doctrine pays insufficient attention to informal international organizations founded by non-binding documents.

The scientific work of McNeely C. L. (1995) deals with the international organizations' importance and their role in the foundation of national educational programs. Iriye A. (2002) discussed the challenges faced by international organizations due to the establishment of a world international community. Archer, C. (2014) outlines modern international organizations, their functions and the division of competencies among them.

Kent A. (2002) is concerned with the international organizations role in the following social phenomenon as the international socialization of China.

Van Boven T. (1989) described the non-governmental organizations' role in observance of international human rights' standards as a precondition for democracy.

Johansen, S.Ø. (2020) was deeply interested in the international organizations' mechanisms in context of the rights of human. The non-governmental organizations' role in the establishment and formation of the rights of human was also noted in the studies by Clark A.M. and Danyi P.J. (2022).

Chaudoin S. (2023) highlighted the international organizations' impact in the media sphere. The scholar is convinced that international organizations have a wide range of tools to bring information about human rights violations to the public sphere, including through national media. Chaudoin S. (2023) uses the Philippines' experience in the fight against drug trafficking to support his theory.

Heupel M. (2020) developed a mechanism of so-called "indirect responsibility" of countries and international organizations for extraterritorial human rights violations. The researcher is convinced that the mechanism of "indirect responsibility" is effective since in indirect responsibility relations, accountability entities do not directly hold states and international organizations that have committed extraterritorial human rights violations liable, because often they are not susceptible to direct claims for liability.

The scientific work of Mammadli I. (2023) concerns the international organizations' responsibility for human rights violations, in particular, obstacles

caused by jurisdictional immunity. Mammadli I. (2023) argues that the proliferation of international organizations has made more influence their power to the fates of many people, the same applies to human rights. It is generally believed that international organizations have an sustantable role in solving global problems, whether they are taking action in conflict-affected areas to create conditions for stability and peace or funding projects to improve people's lives. Coincidentally, there is now considerable evidence of international law and human rights violations as a result of the resolution and behavior of such international organizations. Nevertheless, Mammadli I. (2023) is concerned that the jurisdictional immunity granted to such organizations can be difficult, and even impossible to hold these organizations liable for human rights violations.

Trends and transformations in sphere world politics are discussed in the paper, written by Blanton S.L. and Kegley C.W. (2020).

The scientific work of Maertens L., Kimber L. R., Badache F. and Dairon E. (2021), which deals with the interrelationship between time and space in the aspect of international organizations, is of particular interest. The scientists set three main questions, that they should give answers: 1) How are international organizations affected by time and space? 2) How are time and space perceived in the limits of international organizations? 3) How do international organizations influence time and space around them? They made the conclusion that the processes under consideration are cyclical.

The study of Badache F. (2022) focuses on the relationship in international organizations between bureaucratic representation and it's legitimacy. The issues addressed by Badache F. (2022) are common to the beliefs of elite in aspects of self-legitimization practices.

Cottiero C. and Haggard S. (2023) have discussed the international organizations' role in stabilizing authoritarian governance. Scientists believe that international organizations' membership of states with authoritarian type of government may undermine the observance of democratic values for which such international organizations were established. We can note that such fears are not unfounded in the modern context.

Isani M. and Schlipphak B. (2020) are also concerned that in international organizations the excessive influence of authoritarian states on decision-making appears. The researchers used the theory of social signals to find out the attitude of the residents of Saudi Arabia and Jordan to the UN and come to conclusion that anti-Americanism in Arab society is of a heuristic nature.

Sapiński A. (2022) analyzes the main directions and challenges of the time regarding the international organizations' role through the prism of the rights' of human of fourth generation regulation.

Therefore, the present research has significant differences from the studies published earlier, which are manifested, in particular, in the situation that the authors of this publication have paid on the international organizations' importance and their role maintaining global law and order and security.

CONCLUSION

A comprehensive study of the constituent documents of different international organizations such as the UN, the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance has shown that they all use the term "security" to varying degrees. But we should keep in mind, that the term "law and order" does not appear in the UN Charter or the North Atlantic Treaty.

The significance of these concepts at the regional level, which is upheld by the modern international organizations, is a component of global law, order, and security. Such elements can be of a different nature – economic, cultural, national, etc.

The significant theoretical difference appears between the doctrinal concepts of "law and order" and "security", which was described in the paper.

In the aspect of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation on the Ukraine's territory in February 2022, the foundation of the Independent International Commission to Investigate All Violations of International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law and Related Crimes in the Context of the Russian Armed Aggression against Ukraine and the International Center for the Investigation of Crimes of Aggression of the Russian Federation should be positively assessed.

The study of efficient procedures (tools) of influence of international organizations to prevent circumstances with similar nature to the one in Ukraine may serve as the basis for subsequent studies.

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