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International Organizations and the world

For states to stay connected with other states in the world, they are collectively connected through international organizations. While governing powers can control their states with their government or military power, they can’t use those powers to direct and control other countries that have their own system, that’s why international organizations have been created to settle Wars and Conflicts, solve climate change, prevent human right abuses and create a global governance. This section we will discuss international organizations and law play a crucial role in strengthening international relationships and helps development.

With the positive goal of the creations of international organizations, there are many other goals of other international organizations could have in mind such as: information gathering, statistics, rules and surveillance. Many resources that states control can be important to the knowledge of other states, such as monitoring the amount of nuclear materials by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to “…secure and peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, contributing to international peace and security and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.” (IAEA, 2020). The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is also an international organization that helps the development and goals of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries by providing them with loans. Major international organizations like the United Nations (UN) settle governmental decisions and agreements such as international laws, rules, norms and disputes. Customary laws, specifically, Customary international laws are laws that have been made from customs that have been accepted by the community. “Approaches to defining or characterising “customary law” typically make some reference to an established pattern within a community which is seen by the community itself as having a binding quality.” (WIPO, 2013), an example of a commonly used customary law is the Law of the sea. Law of the sea extensively covers any laws governing the rights and control of the sea, this covers pathing, communication, territorial control from governing lands and more. The goal of International Organizations is generally always in good faith, whether its for peace or development in technology, specifically, radicals do not see international organizations as a positive as realists, liberals and constructivists. While radicals may not like the idea of having international organizations serving the already powerful, while resources provided by international organizations help the development of powerful countries with aid from statistics and communications that facilitate IR, other resources help protect and develop less powerful countries like the IBRD, UN and emergency help. While international organizations help the powerful, they also support the less powerful.

The league of nations (LON) was one of the first ever state related international organization that tries to manage interactions between countries following the first world war. Efforts were primarily on preventing another world war by dealing with disputed territories and conflicts. Ironically, the LON had the goal of peace but to also find power, this was not possible and caused many problems. The LON mandate system had some racist decisions that was not viewed proudly by the public. Because the LON did not settle some of the deciding conflicts that led to world war II, it later disbanded. Even though the LON failed, its goal and idea was still good, after the second world war, it helped structure the creation of the current UN. The principles of the LON: collective security, peaceful settlement of dispute and foster international cooperation in economic and social realms, helped the foundation of the UN and creation of their principles: sovereign equality of each state, UN members accept to carry out international obligations and that they abide by security council decisions, peaceful settlement of dispute, members agree to not use force in international relations and the UN will not intervene in the domestic jurisdiction of membered states. To prevent any more military conflicts that was present when LON was active, in the United Nation Charter Article 2.4, it states “forbids states from threatening the use of force in international relationships”.

With the UN replacing the LON following world war II in October 1945, using the mistakes of what LON failed to achieve, the UN is built more organized than the LON. The UN is composed of 5 main organs, the General Assembly (GA), the Security Council (SC), the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the Economic and Social Court (ECOSOC) and the secretariat. The ECOSOC is an important new organ in the UN that was not present in the LON that is tasked at providing studies and information that may be required for the UN. This, with 54 members on a 3-year term, is very important in decision making to prevent accidents and to accordingly solve problems made by the UN and its organs. The LON may have had a security council similar to what we have today in the UN, it only had 4 permanent members: Britain, France, Italy and Japan and 4 elected members (later changed to 9) on a 3-year term. Currently, with the UN, it has 5 permanent members: United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia and China with 10 elected members. Where in the past, power was centralised around Europe, Japan may have used its position to invade China, at the time, a less powerful country as it is now. Currently the UN’s P5 are compromised of the current major powers in the world, most of these countries could be said that they have learned from WWI and WWII and now know consequence of leaving disputes untouched. With the newly creation of the ICJ, international legal cases can be conducted internationally.

With the creation of UN there has been many movement promoting human rights and equality, with the introduction of the Convention on the Elimination of All Form of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Also, there has been the Mine Ban Treaty (AKA Ottawa Treaty) to ban the use, collection and production of Mines and cluster explosives. The UN has been a solid platform on improving the lives of supressed people, being minorities, women or children and help protect them for their rights.

Following the second world war, international organisations have helped everyone in the world to develop economically, socially, education and in science. They have also helped people become safer from problems that should not affect anyone such as hunger, diseases and war. And has given rights to all people around the world. During the pandemic, it has helped people all around the world to protect and enforce safe procedures to allow all people to be safe with their families. With this, its humanity’s step closer to world peace.

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