

Chapter Four

Global IGOs: Focus on the U.N

The growing Level and Importance of IGO activity and organization at the regional level is paralleled by IGOs at the global Level. Of these, the united Nations by Fat the best known and mostinfluential.

There Fore, we will Focusin this chapter the U.N. both as a generalized study of the operation of IGOs and as a aspecific study of the most prominent member of their rinks.

The Emergence of U.N.

There can be no doubt that the experience of the League signify cantly in fluenced the U.N. design in many ways. The U.N. was established to correct the problems of its predecessor, the League of Nations. It could have been successful tool for the maintenance of world peace.

On October 24, 1945 the U.N. come in to existence as aresult of the great powrsleader ships that collaboration, and prolonged war time negotiations.

The 51 participants of the sanfrancisco conference become the orginal members of the new world organization by 2004, 191 countries wer members of the united Nations, nearly every state in the world, when joining, member states a greed to accept the obligations of the U.N. charter, an International treaty that set basic principles of International relations.

The charter of the U.N. is alengthy document which is more comprenensive that the covenant. The designers of the U.N. rejected the idea of world government and were realistic in realized that the U.N. could be effective only if and when great powers cooperated both, the charter and the covenant are basically multilateral treaties between signaturies who voluntarily accept certain contractul obligations in their relation with each other.

Purposes of the U.N.

The charter defines the purposes of the U.N. in article I:

The Four purposes briefly are to:

1. Maintain International peace through collective security.
2. Develop the principle of equal rights and self determination of peoples.
3. Solve International problems of economic, culture, or humanitarian character, and to promote human rights and International Freedom without distinction as to race, sex, Language, or religion.
4. Be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations for these common ends.

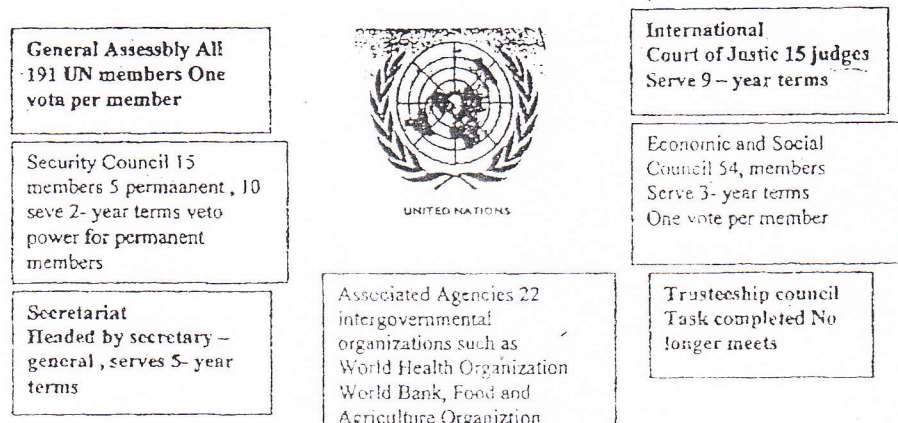
Principles of the U.N.

Article 2 specifies the principles which would govern that activities of the organization.

The Charter requires the members to:

1. Fulfill their obligations in accordance with the charter.
2. Settle their disputes by peaceful means.
3. Refrain the use of threat of force in International relations and to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of other states.
4. provide all assistances to the U.N. In its activities and actions, and to refrain from assisting any state which the U.N. is taking enforcement action against it.
5. refrain from Interference in the Internal affairs of the states.

An outline of the U.N.'S structure is depicted In this Figure:



The United Nations is a complex organization. It has six major organs and 22 associated agencies.

IGO Organization and Related Issues

Constitutions, rules of procedure, Finance, organization charts, and other administrative details are often crucial in determining political outcomes. It is, for example impossible to understand how the UN work without knowing that Five of its members possess a veto in the Security Council and do not.

Structure is also important because to be successful, an organization's must reflect realities and goals and have the flexibility "learly. To change if it becomes outmoded.

We cannot meet the challenges of the new millennium with an instrument designed for the very different circumstances of the middle of the 20th century", the VN's secretary general, kofi Annan, points out.

To examine the structure and rules of IGOs.

We will take up matters of general membership, the structure of representative bodies, and voting formulas.

Membership Issues

Theoretically membership in most IGOs is open to any state that is both within the geo-graphic and functional scope of that organization and also subscribes to its principles and practices, In reality politics is sometimes an additional standard.

Today the UN has nearly universal membership.

Standards for admitting new members is one point of occasional controversy one instance occurred in 1998 when the General Assembly gave the Palestinians added legitimacy by voting over whelmingly to give them what amounts to an informal associate. Membership. The Palestinians cannot vote, but they can take parting debates in the UN and perform other function undertaken by states. Successor state status can also sometimes be a political issue. With little fanfare, the UN agreed to recognize Russia as the successor state to the soviet Union, this meant among other thing, that Russia inherited the USSR's permanent seat and veto on the Security Council. Taking the opposite approach, the UN in 1992 refused to recognize the Serbian- dominated gover nment in Belgrade as the successor to Yugoslavia to reapply for admission. One dictator Slobodan Milosevic