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International Organisations I

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Structure

- International organisations and IR theory
- Definitions
- Types of international organisations
- International security organisations (part I)
 - United Nations
 - NATO

Is the international system anarchical?



International organisations as a way to mitigate anarchy...

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

„an organization established by a treaty or other instrument governed by international law and possessing its own international legal personality“

formal structure

INTERNATIONAL REGIMES

“principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures around which actors' expectations converge in a given area of international relations“ (S. Krasner)

less institutionalized

narrower focus

Types of international organisations

COLLECTIVE DEFENCE ORGANISATIONS [NATO, ANZUS]

- protection against a common enemy (a commitment to respond jointly to an external threat)

COLLECTIVE SECURITY ORGANISATIONS [UN]

- maintaining peace and security → states will not resolve common disputes by force (or threat of force)

COOPERATIVE SECURITY ORGANISATIONS [OSCE]

- efforts to reduce the risk of war and increase international security
- limiting and regulating armed force, arms control, relationship building

DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS



DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS:

A JOINT DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
CHINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COSTA RICA, CUBA,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR,
GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, LUXEMBOURG,
NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA,
POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter.

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, DECLARE:

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

*Done at Washington
January First 1942*

*The United States of America
by Franklin D. Roosevelt
The United Kingdom & Great Britain
& Northern Ireland
by Winston Churchill*

*on behalf of the Governments
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics*

*Stjepan Cvietkovitch
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of China*

*The Commonwealth of Australia
by H. G. Menzies*

*The Kingdom of Belgium
by P. P. Struyven
Canada
by Laurin La Cour*

*The Republic of Costa Rica
by La Guardia*

*The Republic of Cuba
by Amelio F. Concha*

*Republic of the Dominican Republic
by V. S. Merced
by J. M. Sanchez*

*The Good Lands of New Zealand
by W. G. Massey
The Kingdom of Norway
signed on behalf of
the Government of the Kingdom
of New Zealand
by Frank B. Rowley
The Republic of Nicaragua
by Juan De Dios*

*The Republic of El Salvador
by J. A. Rivera*

*The Kingdom of Greece
by Constantinos C. Simitis*

*The Republic of Guatemala
by Enrique P. Pineda*

*La République d'Haïti
by Fernand Dumais*

*The Republic of Honduras
by Juan A. Alvarez*

*India
by George Sankar Dasgupta*

*The Kingdom of Norway
by W. G. Massey
The Republic of Panama
by W. G. Massey*

*The Republic of Poland
by Jacek Ciecuchowski*

*The Union of South Africa
by R. G. D. D. D.*

*The Kingdom of Yugoslavia
by Nikola P. P.*

United Nations: Key facts

main bodies:

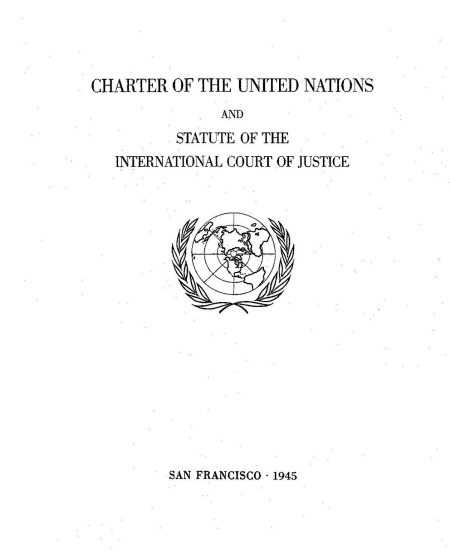
1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council
4. Trusteeship Council
5. International Court of Justice
6. UN Secretariat



*flag + "UN blue"
colour*

*founded in 1945 (51
member states)*

now 193 member states



founding document

United Nations: Purpose

UN Charter - Article 1

1. To maintain international peace and security
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends



*sovereign equality
for all members*

*settlement of international
disputes by peaceful means*

no threat or use of force

United Nations: Structure

Secretariat

- Secretary-General + staff members
- departments with different areas of responsibility
- based in NYC



António Guterres

United Nations: Structure

General Assembly

- main policymaking and representative organ
- forum for multilateral discussion
- universal representations = equal vote
- ✓ GA appoints Secretary-General
- ✓ GA elects non-permanent members of the Security Council



key issue in San Francisco - how to differentiate between larger and smaller states?



United Nations: Structure

Security Council

- primary responsibility - maintenance of international peace and security (powers enshrined in Ch. VI, VII, VIII, XII)
- 5 permanent + 10 non-permanent members (2-year term)
- each member = 1 vote
- may establish subsidiary bodies



*How a decision is made? vote of 9 members
(including permanent members!)*

*(Counter-Terrorism Committee, Non-Proliferation Committee,
Military Staff Committee, Sanctions Committees...)*

United Nations: International Peace and Security

Chapter VI: Pacific Settlement of Disputes

- parties to any dispute shall seek a solution by peaceful means
- Security Council can call upon the parties to settle the dispute by peaceful means
- Security Council determines whether the maintenance of international peace and security could be endangered

United Nations: International Peace and Security

Chapter VII: Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression

Security Council


- determines the existence of threat to peace / breach of the peace / act of aggression
- decides on the use of non-military measures
- can take military action to maintain or restore international peace and security
- undertake to make available to SC armed forces, assistance, and facilities



UN Charter, Article 51

“Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.”

this option was not included in the original draft of the UN Charter!



Zelensky Tells U.N. Security Council It's Useless While Russia Has a Veto

The Ukrainian president joined many world leaders in calling for changes at the Security Council, where five permanent members wield veto power — a high barrier to taking action.

 Share full article



President Volodymyr Zelensky of Ukraine speaking at the Security Council on Wednesday. Justin Lane/EPA, via Shutterstock

[VIDEO](#)

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United Nations: Structure

- **Economic and Social Council** - principal body for economic, social and environmental issues
- **Trusteeship Council** - international supervision for 11 Trust Territories
- **International Court of Justice** - legal disputes by states, advisory role on legal questions
- **International Courts and Tribunals**
 - International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY, 1993)
 - International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR, 1994)
- **Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)** - advisory body to SC and GA



United Nations: Activities

Core tasks

- maintenance of international peace and security [Preventive diplomacy and mediation, Peacekeeping, Peacebuilding, Disarmament, Countering Terrorism]
- human rights protection [Universal Declaration of Human Rights/UDHR]
- sustainable development (SDG) and climate action
- humanitarian aid delivery
- upholding int. law [ICJ, Courts and Tribunals]

Specific issues:

- hate speech, rule of law, refugees and migrants, children and armed conflict, violence against children, sexual violence in conflict, countering disinformation...

Ad hoc activities and initiatives

(Black Sea Grain Initiative...)

United Nations: Funds and programmes

UNDP

Headquarters: New York City, USA

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works in nearly 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and build resilience so countries can sustain progress. As the UN's development agency, UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

UNEP

Headquarters: Nairobi, Kenya

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established in 1972, is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment.

UNFPA

Headquarters: New York City, USA

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

UN-HABITAT

Headquarters: Nairobi, Kenya

The mission of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

UNICEF

Headquarters: New York City, USA

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) works in 190 countries and territories to save children's lives, to defend their rights, and to help them fulfil their potential, from early childhood through adolescence.

WFP

Headquarters: Rome, Italy

The World Food Programme aims to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. The world's largest humanitarian agency, WFP helps almost 100 million people in approximately 88 countries with assistance every year through food or cash distributions and more. The World Food Programme was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2020.

+ specialised agencies

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/specialized-agencies>

NATO: Key facts

political and military alliance

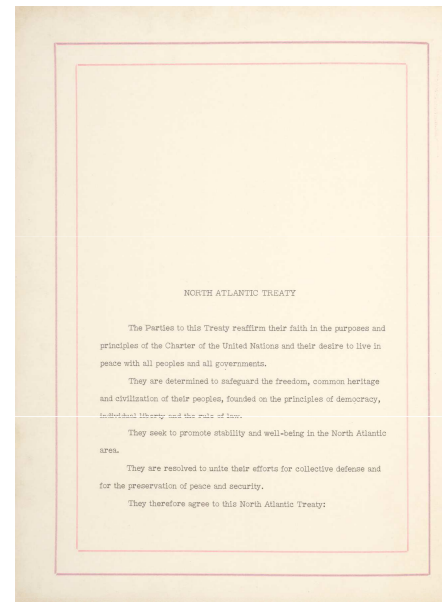
a collective defence organization

(Art. 5)

established in 1949 (April 4)



2 official languages (English + French)



founding document: North Atlantic Treaty (signed in Washington DC)

NATO: Membership

32 member countries

+ security partners in around 40 countries

France left the NATO military command in 1966, rejoined in 2009

founding members: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States



NATO: Purpose

1. Safeguard the freedom and security of all its members by political and military means
2. Secure a lasting peace in Europe, based on common values of individual liberty, democracy, human rights and the rule of law
3. Contribute to peace and stability through crisis prevention and management, partnerships

Collective defence



Sustainable peace in Europe



Stability outside NATO



Article 5 and Collective defence

invoked just once - after 9/11

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, **if such an armed attack occurs, each of them**, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, **will assist** the Party or Parties so attacked **by taking** forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, **such action as it deems necessary**, including the use of armed force, to ~~restore and maintain the security of the~~ *United States feared of being drawn into a war* North Atlantic area *through treaty obligations*

NATO: Decision-making process and consultations

- principle of **consensus decision-making**
 - all decisions are made by consensus after consultation and discussion
 - applied at every committee level
 - facilitated by SecGen

Consultation (Art. 4)

„The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.“

any member can formally invoke Art. 4



The North Atlantic Council have addressed a request by Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia to hold urgent consultations under Article 4 of the Washington Treaty

invoked 7 times
last time - February 24, 2022



NATO: Core tasks

- A. Deterrence and defence**
- B. Crisis prevention and management**
- C. Cooperative security**

+ Resilience (Art. 3)

– both civil preparedness + military capacity

„In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack“

enshrined in Strategic Concept (2022)



1. assured continuity of government and critical government services
2. resilient energy supplies
3. ability to deal effectively with uncontrolled movement of people
4. resilient food and water resources
5. ability to deal with mass casualties
6. resilient civil communications systems
7. resilient civil transportation systems



7 baseline requirements for national resilience

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NATO: Structure

North Atlantic Council (the Council / NAC)

- principal political decision-making body within NATO
- oversees a wide network of committees and working groups
- member states represented at different levels (Permanent Representatives, foreign or defence ministers, heads of state and government)

*facilitates consultations and decision-making
principal spokesperson*



Secretary General

*chairs NAC + all major committees
head of International Staff*

NATO: Structure

Nuclear Planning Group (NPG)

- senior body on nuclear matters in the Alliance
- reviews the NATO nuclear policy
- discusses specific policy issues (nuclear arms control and nuclear proliferation)
- all Allies members of the NPG, except for France



NATO Organization - [overview](#)

Organizations and agencies - [see the list here](#)

NATO: Civilian structure

NATO Headquarters (Brussels)

- political and administrative centre of the Alliance
- home to NAC, national delegations, offices/missions of partner countries = a venue for dialogue and cooperation

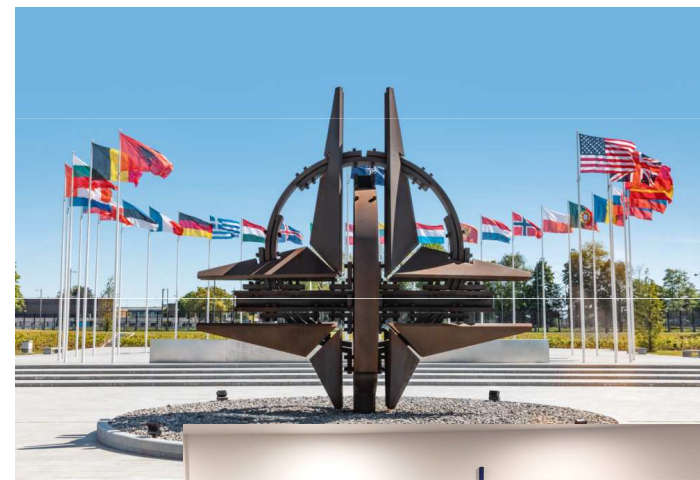
National delegations to NATO

- represent MSs, contribute to the consultation process
- each headed by an ambassador/permanent representative

International Staff - headed by the NATO SecGen

- supports the NAC and national delegations at NATO HQ, helps implement decisions

27 *(Office of the SecGen, 8 divisions, independent offices)*



David Koneckij (Czech ambassador)

NATO: Military structure

Military Committee (MC)

- senior military authority in NATO
- Chiefs of Defence of member countries / military representatives (Milrep) of the Chiefs of Defence
- provides the NAC and the Nuclear Planning Group with consensus-based military advice
- provides the Strategic Commanders with guidance (military matters)



International Military Staff

(several divisions and offices)

- ✓ *executive body of the MC and the military command structure*
- ✓ *strategic and military advice for the MC*
- ✓ *ensures decisions/policies' implementation*

NATO: Structure

*Supreme Allied Commander Europe
General Christopher G. Cavoli*



NATO Command Structure (NCS) - composed of ACO and ACT (= 2 strategic commands)

A. Allied Command Operations (ACO)

- planning and execution of Alliance [operations](#), consists of several permanent HQs - strategic, operational and tactical levels
- Strategic: **Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE)** - headed by **SACEUR** (Supreme Allied Commander Europe)
- Operational: **Joint Force Commands (JFCs)** in Brunssum, Naples and Norfolk
- Tactical: **Single Service Commands (SSCs)** - Izmir (Land), Northwood (Maritime) and Ramstein (Air)

NATO: Structure

strategic foresight and planning

B. Allied Command Transformation (ACT, Norfolk)

- leads the military adaptation of the Alliance (developing concepts, analysing security environment, defence planning, educating and training...)
- headed by the **Supreme Allied Commander Transformation (SACT)**
- Norfolk HQ + 3 subordinate entities: Joint Warfare Centre, the Joint Force Training Centre and the Joint Analysis & Lessons Learned Centre
- educational and training facilities
- Centres of Excellence and Partner Training and Education Centres



NATO Enlargement

– Art. 10 - „Open door policy“

How does a country join NATO?

1. Accession talks with a NATO team
2. Invitees send letters of intent to NATO (timetables for completion of reforms)
3. Accession protocols are signed by NATO countries
4. Accession protocols are ratified by NATO countries
5. The Secretary General invites them to accede to the North Atlantic Treaty
6. Invitees accede to the North Atlantic Treaty (national procedures)
7. Deposition of their instruments of accession with the US State Department [VIDEO](#)

- ✓ a functioning democratic political system based on a market economy
- ✓ the fair treatment of minority populations
- ✓ a commitment to the peaceful resolution of conflicts
- ✓ the ability and willingness to make a military contribution to NATO operations
- ✓ a commitment to democratic civil-military relations and institutional structures

1995 Study on Enlargement - requirements to be fulfilled by potential members