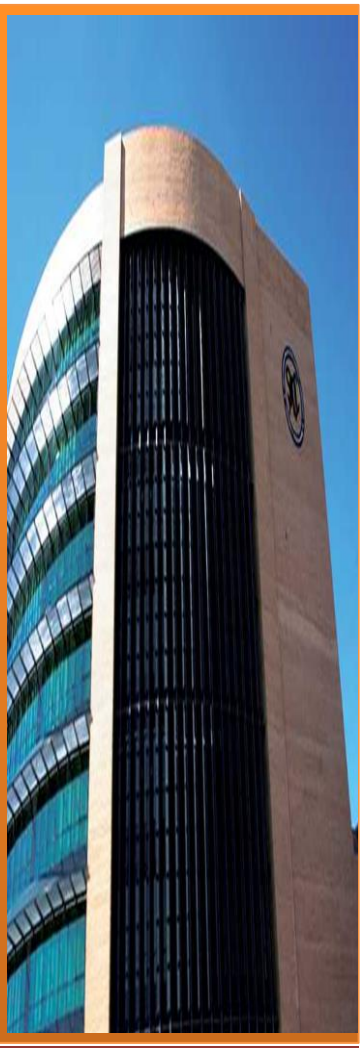
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THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY & INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

1945-2019





Social Science faculty-UAN

2019



Social Science Faculty-Department of Politic Science

L u a n d a - A n g o l a

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February 2019

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INTRODUCTION

The studies of international relations take a wide range of theoretical approaches. Some emerge from the discipline its self; others have been imported in whole or in part from disciplines such as economics or sociology. Indeed few scientific theories have not been applied to the study of international relations amongst nations.

Matters highlight many international theories are internally and externally contested and few scholars believe only in one or another. Despite this diversity, several majors of thought schools are discernible, differentiated principally by variables of emphasizing, for instance, military power, material interests or ideological beliefs.[1]

The international theories as was already said to have been changing in enlarge scale taking into account the differentiation on point of view of the scholars as well the interest of states or still ideologies. Nowadays, the international community acknowledge international relation theories such like: realism (defines the international system as an anarchy, an absence of central authority); Institutionalism (shares a common idea of the realism theory the absence of a central authority in international system, that the States are self-interested, rational actors seeking to survive, while increasing their material conditions and that improbably pervades relation relations between countries. However, institutionalism relies on microeconomic theory and game theory to reach a radically different conclusion that cooperation between nations is possible. Liberalism strongly defends the State, as the most important element in international relation, the theory sustains that the national characteristics of the state are what really matters on international relations. Constructivism this is not a theory, rather an ontology. A set of assumptions about the world and human motivation and agency. Its counterpart of realism, institutionalism, and liberalism, but rather rationalism. By challenging the rational framework that undergirds many theories of international relations, constructivists create constructivist alternatives in each of these families of theories.

For the next pages of the paper we are going to approach the English school perspective about the international theories, what is the head of the present work. For now, matters underline, the English school get a very close perspective as much constructivism ontology, defends more the idea of the world as a whole, whose the relation should be heeded as a minimum level of balance.

[1] Slaughter, Anne Marie International Relations, Principal theories-2017, academic article from the book THE CHESS-BOARD & THE WEB strategies of connection in a net worked world, Princeton University 2017

1. THE ASSUMPTION

The perspective provides the basis of the study of international relation and world history in terms of the social structure of international orders. Unlikely many theories that claim a certain sector of the subject of international relation, the new perspective provide a holistic approach to the subject, attempting to see the world as a whole.

This new perspective theory is built around establishing a distinction between three keys concepts: the international system, international society, and world society. By doing it so it opens a new space in international relation theory and offers a middle ground between the opposing theories of realism and liberalism[2].

1.1. THE BASICS OF THE NEW PERSPECTIVE OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION

As was already mentioned the perspective was built under three crucial concepts *a)* ***international system***; b) ***international society***; c) ***world society***.[3] Hedley Bull is the brain of these three conceptions that help us to understand the thought essence of the new perspective of the internationalization.

The international system is defined as a system that is formed when two or more states have sufficient contact between them and have enough impact on one others decisions, to cause them to behave as part of the whole. This definition shows that the international system is mainly about power politics among states whose actions are conditioned by the structure of the international anarchy.

An international society exists when a group of states with like-minded conceives themselves to be bound with a common set of rules in their relations with one other and share in working of common institutions in other words international society is about the creation and maintenance of shared norms, rules, and institutions.

As the last concept, is the world society, says is more fundamental than international society because the world society units many kinds of societies where not all are states, but the individual human being. Thus world society transcends the state system and takes the individuals, non-states actors and ultimately the global population as the focus of global societal identities and arrangements. Bull calls attention that is important to note that in English school the term “institution” to the term organization.

For the based on it, institution refers a long term practice among states, such as diplomacy, law, and war, rather than international bureaucratic structure what they call the organization that may be established to facilitate states interaction. To refer to the international organization, the new perspective uses the term “pseud institution or the

[2] McGlinchey, Stephen; Walters, Rosie, and Scheinpflug, Christian International Relations Theories, E-International Relations Publishing, Bristol 2017, page 28

[3] McGlinchey, Stephen; Walters, Rosie, and Scheinpflug, Christian International Relations Theories, E-International Relations Publishing, Bristol 2017, page 28-29

secondary institution" to show that the effectiveness of the international relations depends on the function of an international society´s primary institutions.

The difference between international system and international society helps us to distinguish the pattern and character of relations among and between certain states or group of states. In another way, the first concept can be interpreted as a kind of relation state-state or state-organization, while the international society is basically the relation of states inside of an organization rather sub-regional, regional or international organization.

1.2. DEBATE 1- INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM & INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY

Despite the distinction of the international system and international society, invited considerable criticism even an international system one could observe the existence of some rules and the operation of some institutions, as result of this debate the premise that an international system constitutes a weak or thin form of international society had gain acceptance.

So according to this postulate can be understood that throughout the bulk history there was not any single international system or society. Instead, there were several regional international societies, each with its own distinctive rules and institutions. All were upon civilizations including distinctive religions, a different system of governance, different types of law and different conceptions of the world. This, in turn, implied that relations between political entities that were members of different regional international society could not be conducted at the same moral and legal basis as relations within the same society, because the rules of each individual regional society were culturally particular and exclusive.

There was no single agreed body of rules and institutions operating across the boundaries of any two or more regional institution societies to speak for a broad on broad international society. Moreover, contact between regional international societies where more limited than contacts within them.[4] The reason why the emergence of a truly universal international society should not be possible unless one of the regional international societies could expend itself to the degree that it could merge all others into a single universal society, organized around a common body of rules and values.

The school is very specific when talks about the actual international relation leaving behind the existence of a real international society as whole taking in account the existence of different societies like regional, sub regional blocs they have not many and many things in common, they are basically an island of distinct rules perspectives about the world. United Nations still by the fact of gather almost all world states can be understood as an international society as a whole because its member comes from so

[4] McGlinchey, Stephen; Walters, Rosie, and Scheinpflug, Christian International Relations Theories, E-International Relations Publishing, Bristol 2017, page 30-32

different international societies UA (African Union), OAS (Organization of American States) and other systems around the world.

1.2.1. THE UNITED NATIONS AS INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM AND COMMUNITY

The United Nations as the international community bring together countries from all of the world as part of one corpus in order to improve the peace, security and cooperation between them. These countries come from different regional system some even from sub regional systems, what stands as the main point of this paper analyses. Meanwhile the regional system that can be found in the United Nations as an international community are African System, (African Union), Organization of American States (OAS), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Arab League, etc. All these systems are ruled by their own internal law based on its culture, habits as well history. Regardless of, these countries are forced to coexist at the same environment so called International community in order to facilitate the integration among them.

1.2.1.1. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1945

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.[5]

[5] Charter of the United Nations and Statues of the International Court of Justice, San Francisco 1945, page 2

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation 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 without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international

disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United

Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1,1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in-its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations. 2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the

General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of : a. promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

b. promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions, and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph l(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall

include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph l(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the

Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions

due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the

United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf. 2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII. 3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security.

Voting

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members ; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative. 3. The Security

Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to inter

national friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain

or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in

accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilhnent of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently. 4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.
2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

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 the 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.

CHAPTER VIII REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes

through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of .Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or

agencies for enforcement action Under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.*

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and

international cultural and educational cooperation; and

c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in 12 the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.
2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General

Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies. 3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with nongovernmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national

organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

c. to further international peace and security;

d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively

responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

a. to further international peace and security;

b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

a. territories now held under mandate;

b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and

c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

a. those Members administering trust territories;

b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

c. as many other Members elected for three year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and

d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court

on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials

responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff

on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVH

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30,1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult

with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII
AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter. DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.[6]

[6] From I to XIX chapter can be found at the Charter of the United Nations and Statue of the International Court of Justice , San Francisco 1945, page 03-20

1.2.1.2. THE UNITED NATIONS PRINCIPAL ORGANS

1. General Assembly

The General Assembly was established in 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly consists of all UN Member States and may discuss any questions or matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organ provided for in the Charter. It may make recommendations to UN members or the Security Council or both on any such questions or matters, except disputes or situations in respect of which the Security Council is currently exercising its functions.

General Assembly decisions are generally made by consensus. Where decisions are voted, they are made by a majority of the members present and voting unless it is considered an important question. Decisions on important questions are made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. Important questions requiring a two-thirds majority are listed in article 18 of the Charter. This article also provides that decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, are made by a simple majority. Each country has one vote. Members may be suspended in some circumstances, and members in arrears of payment may lose their right to vote.

The General Assembly receives and considers reports from the other organs of the UN. It elects the 10 non-permanent members of the Security Council and the 54 members of the Economic and Social Council. Together with the Security Council, but voting independently, it elects the members of the International Court of Justice. On the recommendation of the Security Council, it appoints the Secretary-General. The General Assembly considers and approves the regular budgets of the UN and apportions expenses among members.

The Charter provisions concerning the General Assembly are contained in chapter IV (articles 9–22), which defines its composition, functions and powers, voting and procedures. Other provisions relating to the General Assembly are contained in articles 1, 2, 4–7, 23, 24, 35, 60–64, 66, 85–88, 93, 96, 97, 98, 101, 105, 108, and 109 of the Charter, and articles 4, 7–15, 32, 33 and 69 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

[7]As of 31 July 2017, 193 states were represented in the General Assembly. These states, together with their dates of admission to the UN, are:

States	*Day*	*Month*	*Year*
Afghanistan	*19*	*Nov*	*1946*
Albania	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Algeria	*08*	*Oct*	*1962*
Andorra	*28*	*Jul*	*1992*
Angola	*01*	*Dec*	*1976*
Antigua and Barbuda	*11*	*11*	*1981*
Argentina	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Armenia	*02*	*Mar*	*1992*
Australia	*01*	*Nov*	*1945*
Austria	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Azerbaijan	*02*	*Mar*	*1992*
Bahamas	*18*	*Sep*	*1973*
Bahrain	*21*	*Sep*	*1971*
Bangladesh	*17*	*Sep*	*1974*
Barbados	*09*	*Dec*	*1966*
Belarus	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Belgium	*27*	*Oct*	*1945*
Belize	*25*	*Oct*	*1981*
Benin	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Bhutan	*21*	*Sep*	*1971*
Bolivia	*11*	*Nov*	*1945*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*22*	*May*	*1992*
Botswana	*17*	*Oct*	*1966*
Brazil	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Brunei Darussalam	*21*	*Sept*	*1984*
Bulgaria	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Burkina Faso	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Burundi	*18*	*Sep*	*1962*

[7] United Nations Handbook 2017-18 page 12-14

Cabo Verde	*16*	*Sep*	*1975*
Cambodia	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Cameroon	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Canada	*09*	*Nov*	*1945*
Central African Republic	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Chad	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Chile	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
China	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Colombia	*05*	*Nov*	*1945*
Comoros	*12*	*Nov*	*1975*
Congo	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Costa Rica	*02*	*Nov*	*1945*
Côte d'Ivoire	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Croatia	*22*	*May*	*1992*
Cuba	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Cyprus	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Czech Republic	*19*	*Jan*	*1993*
DPRK	*17*	*Sep*	*1991*
DR Congo	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Denmark	*20*	*Oct*	*1945*
Djibouti	*20*	*Sep*	*1977*
Dominica	*18*	*Dec*	*1978*
Ecuador	*21*	*Dec*	*1945*
Egypt	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
El Salvador	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Equatorial Guinea	*12*	*Nov*	*1968*
Eritrea	*12*	*May*	*1993*
Estonia	*17*	*Sep*	*1991*
Ethiopia	*13*	*Nov*	*1945*
Fiji	*13*	*Oct*	*1970*
Finland	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
France	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Gabon	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*

Gambia	*20*	*Sep*	*1965*
Georgia	*31*	*Jul*	*1992*
Germany	*18*	*Sep*	*1973*
Ghana	*08*	*Mar*	*1957*
Greece	*25*	*Oct*	*1945*
Grenada	*17*	*Sep*	*1974*
Guatemala	*21*	*Nov*	*1945*
Guinea	*12*	*Sep*	*1948*
Guinea-Bissau	*11*	*Sep*	*1974*
Guyana.	*20*	*Sep*	*1966*
Haiti	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Honduras	*17*	*Dec*	*1945*
Hungary	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Iceland	*19*	*Nov*	*1946*
India	*30*	*Oct*	*1945*
Indonesia	*28*	*Sep*	*1950*
Iran	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Iraq	*21*	*Dec*	*1945*
Ireland	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Israel	*11*	*May*	*1949*
Italy	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Jamaica	*18*	*Sep*	*1962*
Japan	*18*	*Dec*	*1956*
Jordan	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Kasachstan	*02*	*Mar*	*1992*
Kenya	*16*	*Dec*	*1962*
Kiribati	*14*	*Sep*	*1999*
Kuwait	*14*	*May*	*1963*
Kyrgyzstan	*02*	*Mar*	*1992*
Lao PDR	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Latvia	*17*	*Sep*	*1991*
Lebanon	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Lesotho	*07*	*Oct*	*1966*

Liberia	*02*	*Nov*	*1945*
Libya	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Liechtenstein	*18*	*Sep*	*1990*
Lithuania	*17*	*Sep*	*1991*
Luxembourg	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Madagascar	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Malawi	*01*	*Dec*	*1964*
Malaysia	*17*	*Sep*	*1957*
Maldives.	*21*	*Sep*	*1965*
Mali	*28*	*Sep*	*1960*
Malta	*01*	*Dec*	*1964*
Marshall Islands	*17*	*Sep*	*1991*
Mauritania	*27*	*Oct*	*1961*
Mauritius	*24*	*Apr*	*1968*
Mexico	*07*	*Nov*	*1945*
Micronesia	*17*	*Sep*	*1991*
Monaco	*28*	*May*	*1993*
Mongolia	*27*	*Oct*	*1961*
Montenegro	*28*	*Jun*	*2006*
Morocco	*12*	*Nov*	*1956*
Mozambique	*17*	*Sep*	*1975*
Myanmar	*10*	*Apr*	*1948*
Namibia	*23*	*Apr*	*1990*
Nauru	*14*	*Sep*	*1999*
Nepal	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Netherlands	*10*	*Dec*	*1945*
New Zealand	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Nicaragua	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Niger	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Nigeria	*07*	*Oct*	*1960*
Norway	*27*	*Nov*	*1945*
Oman	*07*	*Oct*	*1971*
Pakistan	*30*	*Sep*	*1945*

Palau	*15*	*Dec*	*1994*
Panama	*13*	*Nov*	*1945*
Papua New Guinea	*10*	*Oct*	*1975*
Paraguay	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Peru	*31*	*Oct*	*1945*
Philippines	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Poland	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Portugal	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Qatar	*21*	*Sep*	*1971*
ROK	*17*	*Sep*	*1991*
Republic of Moldova	*02*	*Mar*	*1992*
Romania	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Russian Federation	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Rwanda	*12*	*Sep*	*1962*
Saint Kitts and Nevis	*23*	*Sep*	*1983*
Saint Lucia	*18*	*Sep*	*1979*
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	*16*	*Sep*	*1980*
Samoa	*15*	*Dec*	*1976*
San Marino	*02*	*Mar*	*1992*
São Tomé and Príncipe	*16*	*Sep*	*1975*
Saudi Arabia	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Senegal	*28*	*Sep*	*1960*
Serbia	*01*	*Nov*	*2003*
Seychelles	*21*	*Sep*	*1976*
Sierra Leone	*21*	*Sep*	*1961*
Singapore	*21*	*Sep*	*1965*
Slovakia	*19*	*Jan*	*1993*
Slovenia	*22*	*May*	*1992*
Solomon Islands	*19*	*Sep*	*1978*
Somalia	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
South Africa	*07*	*Oct*	*1945*
South Sudan	*11*	*Jul*	*2011*
Spain	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*

Sri Lanka	*14*	*Dec*	*1955*
Sudan	*14*	*Nov*	*1956*
Suriname	*14*	*Dec*	*1975*
Swaziland (Eswatini)	*14*	*Sep*	*1968*
Sweden	*19*	*Nov*	*1945*
Switzerland	*10*	*Sep*	*2002*
Syrian AR	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Tajikistan	*02*	*Mar*	*1992*
Thailand	*16*	*Dec*	*1946*
Republic of Macedonia	*08*	*Apr*	*1946*
Timor-Leste	*27*	*Sep*	*2002*
Togo	*20*	*Sep*	*1960*
Tonga	*14*	*Nov*	*1999*
Trinidad and Tobago	*18*	*Sep*	*1962*
Tunisia	*12*	*Nov*	*1956*
Turkey	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Turkmenistan	*02*	*Mar*	*1992*
Tuvalu	*05*	*Sep*	*2000*
Uganda.	*25*	*Oct*	*1962*
Ukraine	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
UAE	*02*	*Nov*	*1971*
UK	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
UR of Tanzania	*14*	*Dec*	*1961*
USA	*24*	*Oct*	*1945*
Uruguay	*18*	*Dec*	*1945*
Uzbekistan	*02*	*Mar*	*1992*
Vanuatu	*18*	*Oct*	*1981*
Venezuela	*15*	*Nov*	*1945*
Viet Nam	*20*	*Sep*	*1977*
Yemen	*30*	*Sep*	*1947*
Zambia	*01*	*Dec*	*1964*
Zimbabwe	*25*	*Aug*	*1980*

Source: *Table based on United Nations Handbook 2071-18, www.no.org/en/ga page 12*

2. Security council

Under article 24 of the UN Charter, the members of the UN conferred on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security[8].

The functions of the Council fall mainly under two headings:

- Pacific settlement of disputes
- Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.

Decisions on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of any nine members. Decisions on other matters are made by an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Council. Parties to a dispute must abstain from voting on measures for the pacific settlement of that dispute.

The Charter provisions relating to the Security Council are contained in chapter V (articles 23–32), chapter VI (articles 33–38), chapter VII (articles 39–51), chapter VIII (articles 52–54) and articles 76 and 82–84 of chapter XII. Other provisions are found in articles 1, 2, 4–7, 10–12, 15, 18, 20, 65, 93, 94, 96–99, 106, 108 and 109 of the Charter and articles 4, 7–15, 35, 41 and 69 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

Membership

The Security Council consists of five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members since 1965 regarding the general assembly amendments, in this order of idea non-permanent should be elected like this five African and Pacific Asian states, one East Europeans States, two from South America and the Caribbean, and two from West European and other states from members must be elected in this order Five of the non-permanent members are elected each year by the General Assembly for a term of two years. Terms for each non-permanent member end on 31 December of the year indicated in the membership list. .

[8] United Nations Handbook 2017-18 page 90

In electing the Security Council's non-permanent members, the General Assembly is required by the Charter to pay due regard, in the first instance, to the contribution of UN members to the maintenance of international peace and security, the other purposes of the organization and also to equitable geographical distribution. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Economic and Security Council

[9]The UN is charged by its Charter with promoting in the economic and social fields:

- Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development
- Solutions to international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and educational cooperation
- Universal respect for, and observance of, rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Responsibility for discharging these functions is vested in the General Assembly and, under its authority, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

4. Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council was set up under chapters XII and XIII of the UN Charter to ensure that non-self-governing territories were administered in the best interests of their people and of international peace and security.

The Council's role was originally to consider reports submitted by the administering authority of the trust territory, accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority, provide for periodic visits to the territory and take other actions in conformity with the trusteeship agreements.

[9] United Nations Handbook 2017-18 page 136

5. International Courte of Justice

Established in 1946 by the UN charter, began its functions in April 1946

Purpose

Its Statute is an integral part of the UN Charter. The Court's functions are twofold. First, it decides, in accordance with international law, cases that are submitted to it by states. It is directed to apply:[10]

- International conventions establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states
- International custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law
- The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations
- Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified international law experts as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

Secondly, the Court gives advisory opinions to the General Assembly and Security Council on legal questions, and advisory opinions to other organs of the UN and specialized agencies that are authorized by the General Assembly to request them.

6. Secretariat

[11]Based in New York, the Secretariat, which is headed by the UN Secretary-General, is one of the six principal organs of the UN. The main Charter provisions concerning the Secretariat are contained in chapter XV (articles 97–101). Other provisions concerning the Secretariat and the Secretary-General are in articles 7, 12, 20, 73, 102 and 110.

Secretaries-General

António Guterres: Portugal, installed 1 January 2017

Ban Ki-moon: Republic of Korea, installed 1 January 2007

Kofi Annan: Ghana, installed 1 January 1997

Boutros Boutros-Ghali: Egypt, installed 1 January 1992

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar: Peru, installed 1 January 1982

Kurt Waldheim: Austria, installed 1 January 1972

U Thant: Burma (now Myanmar), installed 3 November 1961

Dag Hammarskjöld: Sweden, installed 10 April 1953 (died in office 18 September 1961)

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[10] United Nations handbook 2017-18, page 200

[11] www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/secretariat
www.un.org/sg

Trygve Lie: Norway, installed 2 February 1946

1.2.2. THE AFRICAN REGIONAL SYSTEM

The African Union System is known too as African Union, founded in 25th May 1963 at Addis Ababa summit by the initiative of Africans leaders like Nkwane Nkrumah (Ghana), Julies Nyerere (Tanzania), Jomo Kenyatta (Kenya), António Agostinho Neto (Angola), Leopold Senghor (Senegal), Gabrielle Selassie (Ethiopia) and others powerful African leaders that wished to see the continent free from the biggest international crime against humanity in the history of the world, meanwhile the emancipation of African values in order to rescue the culture was as well the base of the former Organization of African Unity. Indeed the organization achieved its aim, so the continent became free specially at the years 60 called African years and Africans were able to decide their future and rewrite their history by themselves, making the system one of the most effective regional systems in whole the world for achieving this score and improve the universal human right in for the human race, fact that any other regional system so far had achieved. The organization lasted until 2002 when the 55 states became totally free and the all threaten connected with this international had been gone away from the continent, just to remember that the last African state to become independent under the rule of non-African people was Namibia, once all the continent free, there was no more needed to keep up the organization taking into account that one of the strongest aims had expired, that way African fathers decided to change the rule and focus their attention to cooperation between countries, and Organization of African Unity gave place to African Union (AU), in 9th July 2002 in Durban South Africa.

[12]African union just like the former Organization of African Unity promote the Pan Africanism, and gives as much priority to others important areas, below the objectives of the organization based on the article 3 of the constitutive act of the African Union (2000):

- Achieve greater unity and solidarity between African countries and the people of Africa;
- Defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity between African countries and the people of African;
- Accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent;

[12] African Union Handbook 2018, page 13-14

- Promote and defend African common positions on issues of the interest of the continent and its people;
- Encourage the international cooperation taking into account the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- Promote peace, security, and stability in the continent;
- Promote and protect human rights people in accordance with the African Union Charter on Human and People Rights and other relevant human rights instrument;
- Ensure the effective participation of women in decision-making, particularly in the political, economic and socio-cultural areas;
- Establish the necessary conditions that enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations;
- Promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies;
- Promote cooperation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standard of African people;
- Coordinate and harmonize policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union;
- Advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology;
- Work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent;
- Develop and promote common policies on trade, and foreign relations to ensure the defense of the continent and the strengthening of its negotiation position;
- Invite and encourage all full participation of the African Diaspora, as an important part of the continent, in the building of the Union.

Under the article 11 of the Protocol to the AU constitutive the languages of AU are African languages (Kiswahili, Kimbundu, and others), Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and the working language are Arabic English, French and Portuguese. The AU anthem Let us all Unite and Celebrate Together (www.au.int) the current President is Paul Kagame from the Republic of Rwanda, the organization has 55 members, ratified first of all by 32 States, further 21 members joined the organization. In 2011 South Sudan became the 54th Member State, and in 2017 Morocco became 55th Member State according to the table below:

Member State	*Abbreviation*	*Date of joining the OAU or UA*
People Democratic Republic of Algeria	*Algeria*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Angola	*Angola*	*11 February 1975*
Republic of Benin	*Benin*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Botswana	*Botswana*	*31 October 1966*
Burkina Faso	*Burkina Faso*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Burundi	*Burundi*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Cabo Verde	*Cabo Verde*	*18 July 1975*
Republic of Cameroon	*Cameroon*	*25 May 1963*
Central African Republic	*Central African Republic*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Chad	*Chad*	*25 May 1963*
Union of The Comoros	*Comoros*	*18 July 1975*
Republic of The Congo	*Congo*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Côte d´Ivoire	*Côte d´Ivoire*	*25 May 1963*
Democratic Republic of Congo	*DR Congo*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Djibouti	*Djibouti*	*27 June 1977*
Arabic Republic of Egypt	*Egypt*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Equatorial Guinea	*Equatorial Guinea*	*12 October 1968*
State of Eritrea	*Eritrea*	*24 May 1993*
Federal Republic of Ethiopia	*Ethiopia*	*25 May 1963*
Gabonese Republic	*Gabon*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of the Gambia	*Gambia*	*09 March 1965*
Republic of Ghana	*Ghana*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Guinea	*Guinea*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Guinea Bissau	*Guinea-Bissau*	*19November 1973*
Republic of Kenya	*Kenya*	*13 December 1963*
Kingdom of Lesotho	*Lesotho*	*31 October 1966*
Republic of Liberia	*Liberia*	*25 May 1963*
Republic f Madagascar	*Madagascar*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Malawi	*Malawi*	*13 July 1964*
Republic of Mali	*Mali*	*25 May 1963*
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	*Mauritania*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Mauritius	*Mauritius*	*August 1968*

Kingdom of Morocco	*Morocco*	*31 January 2017*
Republic of Mozambique	*Mozambique*	*18 July 1975*
Republic of Namibia	*Namibia*	*June 1990*
Republic of Niger	*Niger*	*25 May 1963*
Federal Republic of Nigeria	*Nigeria*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Rwanda	*Rwanda*	*25 May 1963*
Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic	*Sahrawi Republic*	*22 February 1982*
Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Principe	*São Tomé and Príncipe*	*18 July 1975*
Republic of Senegal	*Senegal*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Seychelles	*Seychelles*	*29 June 1976*
Republic of Sierra Leone	*Sierra Leone*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Somalia	*Somalia*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of South Africa	*South Africa*	*06 June 1994*
Republic of South Sudan	*South Sudan*	*27 July 2011*
Republic of the Sudan	*Sudan*	*25 May 1963*
Kingdom of Swaziland (Eswatini)	*Swaziland (Eswatini)*	*25 May 1963*
Togolese Republic	*Togo*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Tunisia	*Tunisia*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Uganda	*Uganda*	*25 May 1963*
United Republic of Tanzania	*UR Tanzania*	*25 May 1963*
Republic of Zambia	*Zambia*	*16 December 1964*
Republic of Zimbabwe	*Zimbabwe*	*18 June 1980*

Source: *based on African Union Handbook 2018 page. 5-6*

1.2.2.1. AFRICAN UNION STRUCTURE

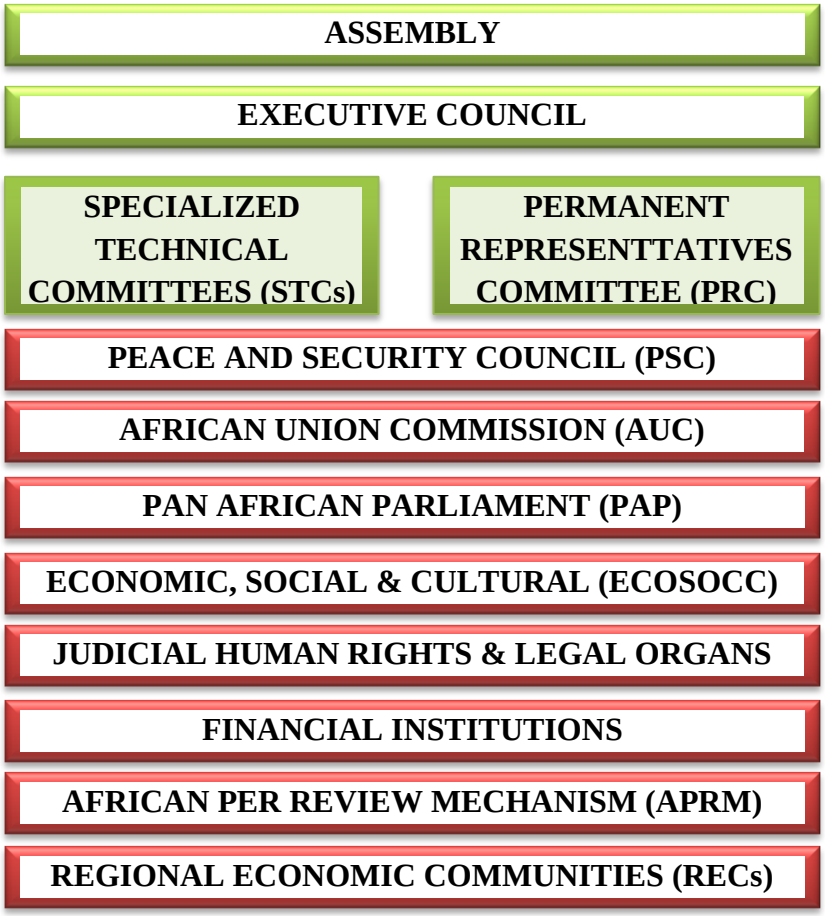


***Fig**. Self-worked, based on African Union Handbook 2018, page.12*

1. **Assembly**

Is the AU supreme organ comprises the Heads of States and chief of governments from all members states, the assembly determines the AU policies, establishes its priorities adopts it annual programme and monitors the implementation of its policies and decisions. As an additional task, the AU Assembly has:

- Election the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC)
- Appoints the AUC Commissioners and determines their functions and terms of office
- Admits new members to the AU
- Adopts the AU budget
- Takes decisions on important AU matters
- Amends the Constitutive Act in conformity with the laid down procedures

- Interprets Constitutive Act in (pending the establishment of the African Union Court Justice and Human Rights)
- Approve the structures, functions, and regulation of the AU Commission
- Determine the structure, functions, powers, composition, and organization of the Executive Council.

The AU Assembly launched in 2002, replacing the former Assembly of the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) established in 1963. All members states of the AU are represented by their Head of State or Chief of government, according the article 6 of the AU Constitutive Act the ordinary session of Assembly takes place at least once per year in January, June or July, the session in January take place in Addis Ababa AU Headquarters, while some session in June/July may happen at one of the Member States that applied to do so. [13]***Assembly Chairperson AU 2002-19***

Thabo Mbeki- South Africa……..July 2002 to July 2003

Joaquim Alberto Chissano-Mozambique ……..……July 2003 to July 2004

Olusegun Obasanjo- Nigeria[14]*.....July 2004 to December 2005*

Denis Sassou Nguesso- Congo……..……..January 2006 to January 2007

John Kufuor – Ghana ……..……January 2007 to January 2008

Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete – UR of Tanzania…..……January 2008 to January 2009

Muamar Gaddafi- Libya...……....……February 2009 to January 2010

Bingu wa Mutharika- Malawi……..……..January 2010 to January 2011

Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo- E. Guinea.....January 2011 to January 2012

Thomas Yayi Boni- Benin……..……January 2012 to January 2013

Hailemariam Desalegn- Ethiopia……..……January 2013 to January 2014

Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz- Mauritania……...January 2014 to January 2015

Robert Mugabe- Zimbabwe……..January 2015 to January 2016

Idriss Déby Itno- Chad……..January 2016 to January 2017

Alpha Condé- Guinea……..January 2017 to January 2018

Paul Kagame- Rwanda……..January 2018 to January 2019

Abdel Fattah el-Sisi……..January 2019

[13] African Union Handbook 2018, page 24
[14] Note Term extended by six months

2. Executive Council

Works in order to support the Assembly, the State Members are represented on the level of the Foreign Minister. Regarding the article 13 of the AU Constitutive Act, the Executive Council take the decisions on policy in areas of common interest to the Member States referred to the Assembly and tackle its implementation.

Others Executive Council tasks are:

- Preparing the Assembly session agenda and drafting decisions for its consideration
- Electing the members of all Commission for appointment by the Assembly
- Promoting cooperation and coordination with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), African Development Bank (AfDB), other African institutions and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- Determine the cooperation between AU and Africa´s partners
- Considering and making recommendations to the Assembly on the Commission´s structure, functions, and statutes.
- Ensuring the promotion of gender equality in all AU programmes.

Note: *The Executive Council AU makes decisions by consensus or, where consensus is not possible, a two thirds majority vote by Members States. Matters procedure, including the question of whether a matter is one of the procedure or not, are decided by simple majority. Two thirds of AU members are required to form a quorum at any Executive Council meeting.*

Meetings

The Executive Council meets at least twice a year in ordinary session, the meetings normally are held the same location. The EC can also meet at an extraordinary session at the request of its Chairperson, any Member States of the Chairperson of the AU Commission in consultation with the Chairperson of the Assembly and on approval by two-thirds of all Members States (Constitutive Act, Article 10). All sessions are closed to the public unless the Council decides otherwise (by a simple majority: Rules of Procedure, Rule 14). The extraordinary sessions are held in Addis Ababa Unless the Member States invites the council to meet in its country (Rules of Procedure12).

Executive Council Chairpersons: 2002–19[15]

Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma- South Africa .....July 2002 to July 2003

Leonardo Simão- Mozambique .....July 2003 to July 2004

Oluyemi Adeniji- Nigeria.....July 2004 to December 2005

[15] African Union Handbook 2018 page 30-31

Rodolphe Adada/Denis Sassou Nguesso-Congo……...January 2006 to January 2007
Nana Akufo-Addo/Akwasi Osei-Adjei- Ghana .....January 2007 to January 2008
Bernard Membe- UR of Tanzania .....January 2008 to January 2009
Abdel Rahman Shalgam/Moussa Koussa- Libya.....February 2009 to January 2010
Etta Elizabeth Banda- Malawi .....January 2010 to January 2011
Micha Ondó Bile- Equatorial Guinea .....January 2011 to January 2012
Nassirou Bako Arifari, Benin .....January 2012 to January 2013
Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus- Ethiopia .....January 2013 to January 2014
Ahmed Ould Teguedi- Mauritania .....January 2014 to January 2015
Simbarashe Simbanenduku Mumbengegwi, Zimbabwe…..January 2015 to January 2016
Moussa Faki Mahamat- Chad .....January 2016 to January 2017
Makalé Camara, Guinea .....January 2017 to January 2018
Louise Mushikiwabo- Rwanda……..……..January 2018 to January 2019
Sameh Shoukry- Egypt……..January 2019 to…

3. Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC)

The Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC), represent the economic interests of the AU, on behalf of Assembly and Executive Council, all its activities must report the Executive Council, work and act according to its instruction (under the article 21 of the Constitutive Act), all Members States are represented in the PRC at the level of Permanent Representative. The PRC consists of a Chairperson, three vice-chairpersons and a rapporteur. The Bureau position is held by the same states that form the Assembly and Executive Council Bureaus for one year term usually January to January.

The meetings take place at least once a month, and an extraordinary session may also be held

[16] Rule 4 of the PRC Rules of Procedure specifies that its powers and functions include to:

- Act as an advisory body to the AU Executive Council
- Prepare its Rules of Procedure and submit them to the Executive Council
- Prepare Executive Council meetings, including the agenda and draft decisions
- Make recommendations on areas of common interest to the Member States particularly on issues on the Executive Council agenda

[16] African Union Handbook 2018 page 38

- Facilitate communication between the African Union Commission (AUC) and Member States' capitals
- Consider the AU's programme and budget as well as the Commission's administrative, budgetary and financial matters, and make recommendations to the Executive Council
- Consider the Commission's financial report and make recommendations to the Executive Council
- Consider the Board of External Auditors' report and submit written comments to the Executive Council
- Monitor the implementation of the AU budget
- Propose the composition of AU organ bureaus, ad hoc committees, and sub-committees
- Consider matters relating to the AU's programmes and projects, particularly issues relating to the socio-economic development and integration of the continent, and make recommendations to the Executive Council
- Monitor the implementation of policies, decisions, and agreements adopted by the Executive Council
- Participate in the preparation of the AU programme of activities and calendar of meetings; consider any matter assigned to it by the Executive Council, and carry out any other functions that may be assigned to it by the Executive Council..

Sub-Committees

a) Advisory Sub-Committee on General Supervision and Coordination on Budgetary, Financial and Administrative Matters
b) Subcommittee in Budget Matters
c) Sub- Committee on Audit Matters
d) Su- Committee on Economic and Trade Matters
e) Sub- Committee on Headquarters and Host Agreements
f) Sub- Committee on Multilateral Cooperation
g) Sub-Committee on the New Partnership for Africa´s Development (NEPA)
h) Sub- Committee on Programmes and Conferences
i) Sub- Committee on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced People in Africa

j) Policy Sub-Committee on Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine Relief in Africa

k) Sub- Committee on Structural Reforms

l) Sub-Committee on Rules, Standards and Credentials

4. Specialized Technical Committee

Specialized technical Committee (STCs) is one of the organs of the union (article 5) that report as well to the Executive Council (article 14)

Purpose

The purpose of the STCs is to work in close collaboration with AUC departments to ensure the harmonization of AU projects and programmes as well as coordination with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Article 15 of the Constitutive Act provides that each committee shall, within its field of competence[17]:

- Prepare AU projects and programmes and submit them to the Executive Council
- Ensure the supervision, follow up and evaluation of the implementation of decisions taken by AU organs
- Ensure the coordination and harmonization of AU projects and programmes
- Submit to the Executive Council, either on its own initiative or at the request of the Executive Council, reports and recommendations on the implementation of the provisions of the Constitutive Act
- Carry out any other functions assigned to it for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of the provisions of the Constitutive Act.

Each STC develops its own Rules of Procedure to define its detailed activities and functions and submits these to the Executive Council for approval.

Meetings

STCs meets at every two years (Assembly/AU/Dec.365 (XVII of June 2011)), but some STCs were excluded from this rule, they meet once a year, the committees are: Gender and Women´s Empowerment, Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning, and Integration and Defense, Safety and Security.

Specialized Technical Committees

a) STC on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration

b) STC on Social Development, Labor and Employment

c) STC on Health, Population and Drug Control

[17] African Union Handbook 2018 page 54

d) STC on Justice and Legal Affairs
e) STC on Youth, Culture and Sports
f) STC on Public Service, Local, Government, Urban Development and Decentralization
g) STC on Communication and Information Communications and Technology
h) STC on Defense, Safety and Security
i) STC on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment
j) STC on Education, Science and Technology
k) STC on Trade, Industry and Minerals
l) STC on Gender and Women´s Empowerment
m) STC on Migration, Refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDP)
n) STC on Transport, Infrastructure, Intercontinental and Interregional Infrastructure, Energy and Tourism

5. Peace And Security Council[18]

The Peace and Security Council is a collective security organ of AU, whose one of the main income is to prevent conflicts in the continent and respond at the most possible way to these conflicts that already exist, the income is to tackle the reasons of the litigious posteriorly resolve, using the necessary means where the sovereignty of the country is the epicenter. Is as well the most important organ of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), which its framework is to promote the stability, peace, and security across the continent.

The PSC was established in line with article 5 of the AU Constitutive Act (2000) and is specifically provided for under article 20 as inserted by article 9 of the Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act (2003). The Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council was adopted on 9 July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, and entered into force in December 2003. The PSC became fully operational in early 2004. The PSC Protocol, together with the PSC Rules of Procedure, the AU Constitutive Act and the conclusions of various PSC retreats, provide operational guidance to PSC activities.

Structure

The PSC has 15 members with equal voting powers, the members are elected by the AU Executive Council and endorsed by the Au Assembly during its ordinary

[18] African Union Handbook 2018 page 64-82

session. In order for a continuity five members are elected for three year- terms and ten for two year-terms, while there are not permanent members. Below the elected members in 2016 elections (Two year-terms starting April 2016 to April 2018) and three-year-terms start April 2016 to April 2019), the members are elected according to the principles of equitable regional representation and rotation:

Central Africa: three seats

Eastern Africa: three seats

Northern Africa: Two seats

Southern Africa: Three seats

West Africa: Four seats

Meetings

he meeting can be held in three levels ministers or Heads of State and Government or permanent representative. The PSC is permanent that way the States are obliged to maintain their representation in the Headquarters. Article 2 of the PSC Protocol requires that permanent representatives meet at least twice a month, and ministers and Heads of State and Government once per year.

PSC Subsidiary Bodies

a) Committee of Experts
b) Military Staff Committee
c) African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) for Sudan and South Sudan

- AFRICAN PEACE AND SECURITY ARCHITECTURE (APSA)
    - Panel of the wise
    - Friends of the Panel of the Wise
    - Pan African Network of the Wise (Pan Wise)
    - African Network of Women in Conflict Prevention and Peace Meditation (FemWise-Africa)

d) Continental Early Warning System (CEWS)
e) Peace Fund
f) African Standby Force
g) African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC)

PEACE SUPPORT OPERATION

African union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)

African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur

Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord´s Resistance Army (RCI-LRA)

Human Rights Observes and Military Experts in Burundi

Sub-regional security arrangements

6. African Union Commission[19]

The Commission is the African Union's secretariat. Its functions, as set out in article 3 of the Commission Statutes, include:

- Representing the AU and defending its interests under the guidance of and as mandated by the Assembly and Executive Council
- Initiating proposals to be submitted to the AU's organs as well as implementing decisions taken by them
- Acting as the custodian of the AU Constitutive Act and all other OAU/AU legal instruments
- Liaising closely with the AU organs to guide, support and monitor the AU's performance to ensure conformity and harmony with agreed policies, strategies, programmes and projects
- Providing operational support for all AU organs
- Assisting Member States in implementing the AU's programmes
- Drafting AU common positions and coordinating Member States' actions in international negotiations
- Managing the AU budget and resources
- Elaborating, promoting, coordinating and harmonizing the AU's programmes and policies with those of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- Ensuring gender mainstreaming in all AU programmes and activities
- Taking action, as delegated by the Assembly and Executive Council.

The Commission is composed of a chairperson, deputy chairperson and eight commissioners, plus staff (Constitutive Act, article 20; Commission Statutes, article 2). The Chairperson is elected by the Assembly as well the deputy in its turn the Commissioners are elected by the Executive Council recommended by the Assembly. According to the Commission Status article 10, the terms are for four years and one time renewable.

[19] African Union Handbook 2018 pages 84-104

Chairpersons and Deputies Chairpersons

Name	***Country***	***Term***	
CHAIRPERSONS			
Moussa Faki Mahamat	*Chad*	*2017-21*	
Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	*South Africa*	*2012-17*	
Jean Ping	*Gabon*	*2008-12*	
Alpha Oumar Konaré	*Mali*	*2003-08*	
Amara Essy ***(Interim)***	*Côte d´Ivoire*	*2002-03*	***OAU-AU***
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS			
Thomas Kwesi Ouartey	*Ghana*	*2017-21*	
Erastus Mwencha	*Kenya*	*2008-12,2012-17*	
Patryck Kayumba Mazimhaka	*Rwanda*	*2003-08*	

Source: Table self-worked based on African Union Handbook 2018 page 85

AUC Organisational Structure

1.Office Chairperson

a) Bureau of the Chairperson

b) Office of the Secretary-General to the Commission

c) Office of the legal Counsel (OLC)

d) Office of the Internal Audit (OIA)

e) Directorate of Women, Gender and Development (WGDD)

f) Directorate of Strategic Planning, Policy, Monitoring, Evaluation and Resource Mobilization (SPPMERM)

g) Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (CIDO)

h) Directorate of Information and Communication (DIC)

i) Protocol Service Directorate

j) New Partnership for Africa´s Development (NEPAD) Coordination Unit

k) Intelligence and Security Committee (ISC)

l) Partnership Management and Coordination Division (PMCD)

2. Office of the Deputy Chairperson

a) Bureau of the Deputy Chairperson

b) Directorate of Administration and Human Resources Management (AHRM)

c) Directorate of Programming, Budget, Finance and Accounting (PBFA)

d) Directorate of Public Management and Publications (DCMP)

e) Medical and Health Services Directorate

3. Departments

a) Department of Peace and Security

b) Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

c) Department of Infrastructure and Energy

d) Department of Social Affairs

e) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

f) Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA)

g) Department of Human Resource, Science and technology

h) Department of Economic Affairs

4. African Union Foundation

a) New Partnership for Africa´s Development (NEPAD)Agency

b) Permanent Representational and Specialized Offices

c) Specialized Representative and Liaison Offices

d) High Representatives, Special Envoys and Special Representatives of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission

5. Other Bodies

a) Board of External Auditors

7. Pan African Parliament (PAP)

[20] Pan African Parliament´s purpose, as set out in article 17 of the AU Constitutive Act, is "to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent".

The Parliament is intended as a platform for people from all African states to be involved in discussions and decision-making on the problems and challenges facing the continent. The Parliament headquarters is in ***Midrand-South Africa***, makes part of one of the 9 organs proposed in the 1991in Abuja Summit.

The PAP members are designated by the legislatures of their Member State, rather than being elected directly by the people, and, under the Protocol current as of September 2017, are all members of their domestic legislatures.

[20] African Union Handbook 2018 pages 108-122

Structure

The Parliament is composed of five members per Member State that have ratified the Protocol establishing it, including at least one woman per Member State and reflecting the diversity of political opinions in their own national parliament or deliberative organ. Under rule 7 of the PAP Rules of Procedure, a parliamentarian's tenure of office shall begin when he or she has taken the oath of office or made a solemn declaration during a PAP plenary session. A parliamentarian's term should correspond to his or her own national parliament term or any other deliberative organ that elected or designated the parliamentarian.

The full Assembly of the Parliament is called the ***Plenary***. It is the main decision-making body and passes resolutions. The Plenary consists of the Member State representatives and is chaired by the President of the Parliament.

8. Economic, Social And Cultural Council (ECOSCC´s)

The purpose of ECOSOCC is to provide an opportunity for African civil society organizations (CSOs) to play an active role in contributing to the AU's principles, policies, and programmes. ECOSOCC's functions include[21]:

- Contributing, through advice, to the effective translation of the AU's objectives, principles, and policies into concrete programmes, as well as evaluating those programmes
- Undertaking studies and making recommendations
- Contributing to the promotion and realization of the AU's vision and objectives
- Contributing to the promotion of human rights, the rule of law, good governance, democratic principles, gender equality, and child rights
- Promoting and supporting the efforts of institutions engaged in reviewing the future of Africa and forging pan-African values in order to enhance an African social model and way of life
- Fostering and consolidating partnerships between the AU and CSOs
- Assuming functions referred to it by other AU organs.

Meetings

The General Assembly should meet in ordinary session once every two years. It may also meet in extraordinary session. The quorum for General Assembly meetings or of any of its committees is a simple majority (article 15). Each member has one vote.

[21] African Union Handbook 2018 page 114-116

Decision-making is by consensus or, where consensus cannot be reached, by the two-thirds majority of those present and voting (article 16). Questions of procedure require a simple majority. The frequency of committee meetings is yet to be provided in the Rules of Procedure.

9. Judicial, Human Rights And Legal Organs (ACHPR)

Inaugurated in 1978 oversee the African Union Charter of Human and People´s Rights, the charter from Banjul, judicial instrument approved in order to promote, respect the human rights and basic freedoms of African people.

Under the Charter, the Commission is charged with three major functions, the:

- Promotion of human and peoples' rights (article 4)
- Protection of human and peoples' rights (article 45)
- Interpretation of the Charter (article 45(3).

Structure

[22] The Commission consists of 11 members elected by the AU Assembly from experts nominated by State Parties to the Charter. The Assembly considers equitable geographical and gender representation in electing the Commission members. Terms are for six years, and members are eligible for re-election. The Commissioners serve in their personal capacities. In April 2005, the AU issued nomination guidelines excluding senior civil servants and diplomatic representatives.

The Commission elects a chairperson and vice-chairperson as the Bureau. Their terms are for two years, renewable once. The Bureau coordinates the Commission's activities and supervises and assesses the Secretariat's work. The Bureau is also empowered to take decisions between sessions on matters of emergency. The Secretariat provides administrative, technical and logistical support to the Commission. Staff is appointed by the Chairperson of the AUC.

JUDICIAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL ORGANS

a) African Union Commission on Human and People´s Rights
b) African Court of Human and People´s Rights (AfCHPR)
    - African Court of Justice/African Court of Justice and Human Rights
    - Extraordinary African Chambers (EAC)
c) AU Commission of International Law (AUCIL)

[22] African Union Handbook 2018 page 118-

d) AU Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC)

e) African Committee Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)

10. Financial Institutions

Article 19 of the AU Constitutive Act provides for three specific financial organs to be created, the African Central Bank (ACB), African Investment Bank (AIB) and African Monetary Fund (AMF). The role of these institutions is to implement the economic integration called for in the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty)[23].

1. AFRICAN CENTRAL BANK

The African Central Bank's (ACB's) purpose will be to build a common monetary policy and single African currency as a way to accelerate economic integration as envisaged in articles 6 and 44 of the Abuja Treaty. The ACB's objectives will be to:

- Create and manage the continental common currency
- Promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution
- Promote exchange rate stability and avoid competitive exchange rates depreciation
- Assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and eliminate foreign exchange restrictions that hamper the growth of world trade. The headquarters is in Lagos

2. AFRICAN INVESTMENT BANK

The African Investment Bank's (AIB's) purpose will be to foster economic growth and accelerate economic integration in Africa, as envisaged by articles 6 and 44 of the Abuja Treaty. The AIB's objectives will be to:

- Promote public and private sector investment activities intended to advance AU Member State regional integration
- Utilize available resources for the implementation of investment projects contributing to the strengthening of the private sector and modernization of rural sector activities and infrastructures
- Mobilize resources from capital markets inside and outside Africa for the financing of investment projects in African countries

[23] African Union Handbook 2018 page 130-131

- Provide technical assistance as may be needed in African countries for the study, preparation, financing, and execution of investment projects.

3. AFRICAN MONETARY FUND

The African Monetary Fund's (AMF's) purpose will be to facilitate the integration of African economies by eliminating trade restrictions and providing greater monetary integration, as envisaged under articles 6 and 44 of the Abuja Treaty. The Fund is expected to serve as a pool for central bank reserves and AU Member States' national currencies. The Fund will prioritize regional macro-economic objectives in its lending policies.

The specific AMF objectives include:

- Providing financial assistance to the AU Member States
- Acting as a clearinghouse as well as undertaking macro-economic surveillance within the continent
- Coordinating the monetary policies of Member States and promoting cooperation between their monetary authorities
- Encouraging capital movements between the Member States.

11. Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) was established in 2003 by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) as an instrument for the AU Member States to voluntarily self-monitor their governance performance.

Structure

The APRM has structures at both continental and national levels. The following bodies are the structures at the continental level:

- African Peer Review (APR) Forum: a committee of all participating Member States' Heads of State and Government. The Forum is the APRM's highest decision-making authority.
- APR Panel: composed of eminent persons from all five of Africa's regions and appointed by the Forum, and responsible for ensuring the Mechanism's independence, professionalism, and credibility. Panel members are selected and appointed by the Forum for a term of up to four years, with the exception of the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson who are appointed for one-year, non-renewable terms.

• APRM Focal Point Committee: composed of the personal representatives of the Heads of State of the participating countries. The Committee is a ministerial body acting as an intermediary between the APR Forum and the APRM Secretariat. It is responsible for administrative and budgetary matters and reports to the APRM Forum.

• APR Secretariat: provides technical, coordinating and administrative support services to the APRM.

12. Regional Economic Communities

The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are regional groupings of African states, each led by a Head of State or Government on a rotational basis. They have developed individually and have differing but complementary roles and structures. Generally, the purpose of the RECs is to facilitate regional economic integration between members of the individual regions and through the wider African Economic Community (AEC), which was established under the Abuja Treaty (1991).

The AU recognizes eight RECs, the:

- Arab Maghreb Union
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- Community of Sahel-Sharan States (CEN-SAD)
- East African Community (EAC)
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
- Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS)
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
- ***Southern African Development Community*** (SADC)
- International Conference of Great Lakes Region (ICGRL)
- Eastern African Standby Force (EASF) Secretariat
- North African Regional Development Capability (NARC)

1.2.3 SADC Sub regional system

Southern African Development Community (SADC) is an intergovernmental organization created in 1980, although the origins of the organization came up un 1960 when the leaders of the actual majority member states ruled by national liberation movements, coordinated the politic, diplomatic, and military struggles in order to defeat the British racial regime apartheid in South Africa. The movements stated as (FLS) the Frontline States. In 1980 the alliance became strong and formalized an existential organization named Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) of the Lusaka declaration od 1st April 1980. The Windhoek declaration in 17th August 1992 changed the organization to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) provided cooperation in several sectors like diplomacy, economy, politic. Since then the State member has been cooperating and exchange experiences in different ways and social area. The headquarters organization is based in Gaborone-Botswana.

Structure

[24] SADC is accountable to the Summit of Heads of State or Government. Its structure includes the: Heads of State-level/governments Troika Organ on Politics, Defense and Security Cooperation, which is responsible for policy direction on regional peace and security issues between summits; Council of Ministers, which is responsible for the implementation of summit policy decisions; Secretariat, which is the executive body for SADC and headed by the Executive Secretary; Standing Committee of Officials, which offers technical advice to the Council of Ministers; SADC national committees (SNCs), which deal with thematic issues; and the SADC Parliamentary Forum, which provides a platform to support and improve regional integration through parliamentary involvement. Decision-making is by consensus, except in the SNCs and Secretariat, and lately the SADC Tribunal.

Meetings

The Summit meets at least once a year and may hold extraordinary meetings at the request of any of its members. Summit decisions are reached by consensus. The office of the Chairperson is held for one year in rotation among the partner states. The Summit discusses business submitted to it by the Council (which meets twice each year) and any other matter that may have a bearing on SADC.

[24] African Union Handbook 2018 page 148-149
https://www.sadc.int/ accessed at 16th February 2019

Members 16

State	*Capital*	*Membership*
Angola	*Luanda*	*1980*
Botswana	*Gaborone*	*1980*
Comoros	*Moroni*	*2017*
DR Congo	*Kinshasa*	*2007*
Eswatini	*Mbabane*	*1980*
Lesotho	*Maseru*	*1980*
Madagascar	*Antananarivo*	*2009*
Malawi	*Lilongwe*	*1980*
Mauritius	*Port Louis*	*1995*
Mozambique	*Maputo*	*1980*
Namibia	*Windhoek*	*1990*
Seychelles	*Victoria*	*2008*
South Africa	*Pretoria*	*1994*
Tanzania	*Dodoma*	*1980*
Zambia	*Lusaka*	*1980*
Zimbabwe	*Harare*	*1980*

***Source**: Self-worked with dates from African Union Handbook 2018 page 149*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES		
States	***Chairperson***	***Term***
Zambia	*Levy Mwanawassa*	*2007-2008*
South Africa	*Kgalema Mothlanthe*	*2008-2009*
DR Congo	*Joseph Kabila*	*2009-2010*
Namibia	*Hifikepunye Pohamba*	*2010-11*
Angola	*José Eduardo dos Santos*	*2011-12*
Mozambique	*Armando Guebuza*	*2012-13*
Malawi	*Joyce Banda Peter Mutharika*	*2013-14*
Zimbabwe	*Robert Mugabe*	*2014-2015*
Botswana	*Ian Khama*	*2015-16*
Eswatini	*King Mswati III*	*2016-17*
South Africa	*Jacob Zuma/ Ciryl Ramaphosa*	*201-18*
Namibia	*Hage Geingob*	*2018…*

6.1. Debate 2- Solidarism versus Pluralism

[25]Another key debate of the new perspective is about the Solidarism and Pluralism. Solidarism refers to a type of international society with a relativity high degree of shared norms, rules, and institutions. At another hand, pluralism defends an international society with a relatively low degree of shared norms, rules, and institutions.

The solidarity/pluralist debate are questions about whether international law should include natural law or positive law. The natural law is the philosophy that advocates that certain rights or values are inherent by virtue of human nature and can be universally understood through human reason, at other words natural law refers to the body of unchanging moral principles regarded as a basis of human conduct. Positive law on its terms, refer human-made laws of a given community, society or state. This debate manifests acutely between states that support the idea that the universal rights are vested in people (via Solidarism) and states claim to sovereignty (via pluralism) on the other. A quick example of it should be the case of Syria a solidarist position would claim to an overriding obligation to protect human lives and intervene in Syria´s civil war. At another side a pluralist reading would state, despite terrible atrocities since 2011 as the state has collapsed in a civil war, Syria is a sovereign state and responsible for its own territory and people.

Solidarism and pluralism while seemingly opposites are the framing principals for a debate about the limits and possibilities of international society. This debate is mostly about how best to reconcile the desires and needs of both people states. In this sense, the English school is an essential tool within IR theory that tries to find a working balance how power interests and standards of justice and responsibility operate in international society.

[25] McGlinchey, Stephen; Walters, Rosie, and Scheinpflug, Christian International Relations Theories, E-International Relations Publishing, Bristol 2017, page. 31-33

Conclusion

As we could see during the whole approach of the present paper two important debates had taken place, first whether the distinction between international system and international society, is valid and if yes, then where does the boundary line between the two international forms of international order lie. The one turns its attention to Solidarism versus pluralist understandings and the relationship between international society and world society. The first debate has been ended with the conclusion that the international system a kind of short form “thin” of the international society, although, the debate about Solidarism/pluralism is yet ongoing.

No less important is the third concept that was almost forgotten during whole approach world society, that more general, including other elements that have influence in international relation, whether individual, non-governmental organizations, politic parties independence movements, international companies, etc. To end, matters acknowledge the changes in international society, especially after the world war II. For instance, the demands of human rights increased, the role of technology and media do not stay behind this change bringing new kind of international interaction of the field. These development have led to an increased interplay between international society and world society that has a potential of establishing international society by embedding ideas not just in the minds of political and economic elites but also to the ordinary citizens.

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