

Rules For The World International Organizations In Global Politics

Thank you very much for reading **Rules For The World International Organizations In Global Politics** . As you may know, people have search hundreds times for their chosen readings like this Rules For The World International Organizations In Global Politics , but end up in malicious downloads.

Rather than enjoying a good book with a cup of coffee in the afternoon, instead they are facing with some infectious bugs inside their computer.

Rules For The World International Organizations In Global Politics is available in our digital library an online access to it is set as public so you can get it instantly.

Our books collection saves in multiple locations, allowing you to get the most less latency time to download any of our books like this one.

Kindly say, the Rules For The World International Organizations In Global Politics is universally compatible with any devices to read

An Introduction to International Organizations Law - Jan Klabbers 2015-04-23

The third edition of this market-leading textbook (previously called *An Introduction to International Institutional Law*) is written in a clear, three-part structure. It is centred on the dynamics of the relationships between international organisations and their organs, staff, and the outside world. It discusses the essential topics of the law of international organisations, including powers, finances, and privileges and immunities, as well as membership rules, institutional structures, and accountability. The newly revised text has been updated extensively to reflect the entry into force of the EU's Lisbon Treaty (and Croatia's accession) and new articles on the responsibility of international organisations. The chapters have also been reorganised for further clarity. Two new chapters, on the international civil service and the relations between organisations and other institutions, respectively, have been added.

Rules for the World - Michael Barnett 2012-04-15

Rules for the World provides an innovative perspective on the behavior of international organizations and their effects on global politics. Arguing against the conventional wisdom that these bodies are little more than instruments of states, Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore begin with the fundamental insight that international organizations are bureaucracies that have authority to make rules and so exercise power. At the same time, Barnett and Finnemore maintain, such bureaucracies can become obsessed with their own rules, producing unresponsive, inefficient, and self-defeating outcomes. Authority thus gives international organizations autonomy and allows them to evolve and expand in ways unintended by their creators. Barnett and Finnemore reinterpret three areas of activity that have prompted extensive policy debate: the use of expertise by the IMF to expand its intrusion into national economies; the redefinition of the category "refugees" and decision to repatriate by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and the UN Secretariat's failure to recommend an intervention during the first weeks of the Rwandan genocide. By providing theoretical foundations for treating these organizations as autonomous actors in their own right, Rules for the World contributes greatly to our understanding of global politics and global governance.

A World Beyond Borders - David Clark MacKenzie 2010-01-01

"This lucid, thoughtful synthesis makes excellent sense of the dense web that international organizations have spun around the globe over the last two centuries. Above all, by highlighting their role in relation to states and by assessing their performance, this volume provides a welcome introduction to a prime feature of our globalized world."---Michael H. Hunt, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill "The author has written a balanced, fair introduction to the modern history of international organizations. While the survey of the League of Nations is well done, the book really comes alive with its analysis of the United Nations. The final chapter, surveying recent UN operations, is excellent. *A World Beyond Borders* is an effective resource for undergraduate students of international relations."---George Egerton, University of British Columbia There were only a few international organizations at the start of the twentieth century. By the end of the century, there were thousands at the heart of the international system involved in all aspects of international relations, including peacekeeping, disarmament, peace resolution, human rights, diplomacy, and environmentalism. This short book examines how international organizations became the major legal, moral, and cultural forces that they are today. For easy reference, the appendices consist of the Covenant

of the League of Nations, The Charter of the United Nations, and The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The book also includes a list of League of Nations members and United Nations members, diagrams of the structure of the General Assembly and the organs of the UN, and a list of UN peacekeeping missions.

International Organizations as Law-makers - José E. Alvarez 2006

International Organizations as Law-makers addresses how international organizations with a global reach, such as the UN and the WTO, have changed the mechanisms and reasoning behind the making, implementation, and enforcement of international law. Alvarez argues that existing descriptions of international law and international organizations do not do justice to the complex changes resulting from the increased importance of these institutions after World War II, and especially from changes after the end of the Cold War. In particular, this book examines the impact of the institutions on international law through the day to day application and interpretation of institutional law, the making of multilateral treaties, and the decisions of a proliferating number of institutionalized dispute settlers. The introductory chapters synthesize and challenge the existing descriptions and theoretical frameworks for addressing international organizations. Part I re-examines the law resulting from the activity of political organs, such as the UN General Assembly and Security Council, technocratic entities within UN specialized agencies, and international financial institutions such as the IMF, and considers their impact on the once sacrosanct 'domestic jurisdiction' of states, as well as on traditional conceptions of the basic sources of international law. Part II assesses the impact of the move towards institutions on treaty-making. It addresses the interplay between negotiating venues and procedures and interstate cooperation and asks whether the involvement of international organizations has made modern treaties 'better'. Part III examines the proliferation of institutionalized dispute settlers, from the UN Secretary General to the WTO's dispute settlement body, and re-examines their role as both settlers of disputes and law-makers. The final chapter considers the promise and the perils of the turn to formal institutions for the making of the new kinds of 'soft' and 'hard' global law, including the potential for forms of hegemonic international law.

Illicit - Moises Naim 2006-10-10

A groundbreaking investigation of how illicit commerce is changing the world by transforming economies, reshaping politics, and capturing governments. In this fascinating and comprehensive examination of the underside of globalization, Moises Naím illuminates the struggle between traffickers and the hamstrung bureaucracies trying to control them. From illegal migrants to drugs to weapons to laundered money to counterfeit goods, the black market produces enormous profits that are reinvested to create new businesses, enable terrorists, and even to take over governments. Naím reveals the inner workings of these amazingly efficient international organizations and shows why it is so hard — and so necessary to contain them. Riveting and deeply informed, *Illicit* will change how you see the world around you.

Routledge Handbook of International Organization - Bob Reinalda 2013-06-07

This Handbook brings together scholars whose essays discuss significant issues with regard to international organization as a process and international organizations as institutions. Although the focus is on intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are discussed where relevant. The handbook is divided into six parts: Documentation, Data Sets and Sources International

Secretariats as Bureaucracies Actors within International Bureaucracies Processes within International Bureaucracies Challenges to International Organizations, and Expanding International Architectures. The state-of-the-art articles are meant to encourage current and future generations of scholars to enjoy working in and further exploiting the field and are also of great interest to practitioners of international organization and global governance

The Oxford Handbook of International Organizations - Jacob Katz Cogan 2016

This text provides an authoritative account of the law and politics of international organisations. Looking at the role, function and history of organisations, it offers a wide ranging and thorough analysis of the area.--

Emergency Powers of International Organizations - Christian Kreuder-Sonnen 2019-11-21

Emergency Powers of International Organizations explores emergency politics of international organizations (IOs). It studies cases in which, based on justifications of exceptional necessity, IOs expand their authority, increase executive discretion, and interfere with the rights of their rule-addressees. This "IO exceptionalism" is observable in crisis responses of a diverse set of institutions including the United Nations Security Council, the European Union, and the World Health Organization. Through six in-depth case studies, the book analyzes the institutional dynamics unfolding in the wake of the assumption of emergency powers by IOs. Sometimes, the exceptional competencies become normalized in the IOs' authority structures (the "ratchet effect"). In other cases, IO emergency powers provoke a backlash that eventually reverses or contains the expansions of authority (the "rollback effect"). To explain these variable outcomes, this book draws on sociological institutionalism to develop a proportionality theory of IO emergency powers. It contends that ratchets and rollbacks are a function of actors' ability to justify or contest emergency powers as (dis)proportionate. The claim that the distribution of rhetorical power is decisive for the institutional outcome is tested against alternative rational institutionalist explanations that focus on institutional design and the distribution of institutional power among states. The proportionality theory holds across the cases studied in this book and clearly outcompetes the alternative accounts. Against the background of the empirical analysis, the book moreover provides a critical normative reflection on the (anti) constitutional effects of IO exceptionalism and highlights a potential connection between authoritarian traits in global governance and the system's current legitimacy crisis.

Mobilizing for Human Rights - Beth A. Simmons 2009-10-29

This book demonstrates that the ratification of treaties generally leads to better human rights practices on average.

The Law of International Organisations - N. D. White 2005

This new edition considers the legal concepts that have emerged from a wider political debate to govern vastly differing inter-governmental organisations ranging from the UN to the EU

International Organizations - Ian Hurd 2010-11-25

International organizations are at the heart of many global issues today. This new textbook looks at the leading international organizations and explains how they both shape and are shaped by international politics. The book examines three themes: the legal obligations that give international organizations their powers; the mechanisms that elicit compliance by their member states; and the practices of enforcement in the organization. Each chapter shows how international organizations work in practice and the interactions between them and their member states. This fresh text provides a comprehensive understanding of what international organizations do, how and why they do it, and the challenges they face.

Humanitarianism in Question - Michael Barnett 2012-05-15

Years of tremendous growth in response to complex emergencies have left a mark on the humanitarian sector. Various matters that once seemed settled are now subjects of intense debate. What is humanitarianism? Is it limited to the provision of relief to victims of conflict, or does it include broader objectives such as human rights, democracy promotion, development, and peacebuilding? For much of the last century, the principles of humanitarianism were guided by neutrality, impartiality, and independence. More recently, some humanitarian organizations have begun to relax these tenets. The recognition that humanitarian action can lead to negative consequences has forced humanitarian organizations to measure their effectiveness, to reflect on their ethical positions, and to consider not only the values that motivate their actions but also the consequences of those actions. In the indispensable Humanitarianism in Question,

Michael Barnett and Thomas G. Weiss bring together scholars from a variety of disciplines to address the humanitarian identity crisis, including humanitarianism's relationship to accountability, great powers, privatization and corporate philanthropy, warlords, and the ethical evaluations that inform life-and-death decision making during and after emergencies.

Governance Entrepreneurs - Liliana B. Andonova 2017-11-02

A comparative analysis of how international organizations have engaged in public-private partnerships, explaining the rise and outcomes of global partnerships across multiple policy domains.

The Oxford Handbook of International Organizations - Jacob Katz Cogan 2016-11-10

Virtually every important question of public policy today involves an international organization. From trade to intellectual property to health policy and beyond, governments interact with international organizations in almost everything they do. Increasingly, individual citizens are directly affected by the work of international organizations. Aimed at academics, students, practitioners, and lawyers, this book gives a comprehensive overview of the world of international organizations today. It emphasizes both the practical aspects of their organization and operation, and the conceptual issues that arise at the junctures between nation-states and international authority, and between law and politics. While the focus is on inter-governmental organizations, the book also encompasses non-governmental organizations and public policy networks. With essays by the leading scholars and practitioners, the book first considers the main international organizations and the kinds of problems they address. This includes chapters on the organizations that relate to trade, humanitarian aid, peace operations, and more, as well as chapters on the history of international organizations. The book then looks at the constituent parts and internal functioning of international organizations. This addresses the internal management of the organization, and includes chapters on the distribution of decision-making power within the organizations, the structure of their assemblies, the role of Secretaries-General and other heads, budgets and finance, and other elements of complex bureaucracies at the international level. This book is essential reading for scholars, practitioners, and students alike.

Identity and Foreign Policy in the Middle East - Shibley Telhami 2002

Shibley Telhami and Michael Barnett, together with experts on Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, and Syria, explore how the formation and transformation of national and state identities affect the foreign policy behavior of Middle Eastern states.

The Working World of International Organizations - Yi-Chong Xu 2018

International organizations (IOs) matter. This book uncovers the regular working world of IOs, examining whether, to what extent, and how these 'global governing bodies' can act independently of the will of states. This book explores this issue by asking who or what shapes their decisions; how and when decisions are made; how players interact within an IO; and how the interactions vary across IOs. The Working World of International Organizations examines three working groups in the higher echelons of IOs - state representatives, as proxy of states, serving in the Executive Boards or General Councils, chief officers of IOs, and the staff of the permanent secretariat. The book demonstrates that none of them are unified; in each there are contested ideas about strategy and appropriate projects, and analyses their interactions to explain who is able to shape or influence decisions. Six representative IOs are studied to identify the relevant critical determinants that shape the behaviour of players. The volume explores how these players have an impact over three dilemmas that are common to all IOs: priority and agenda setting, financing, and the centralization or decentralization of operations.

The Concept of an International Organization in International Law - Lorenzo Gasbarri 2021-04-08

Despite their exponential growth in number and activities, there is not an established legal concept of an international organization. This book tackles the topic by examining the nature of the legal systems developed by international organizations. It is the first comprehensive study of the concepts by which international organizations' legal systems are commonly understood: functionalism, constitutionalism, exceptionalism, and informalism. Its purpose is threefold: to trace the historical origins of the different concepts of an international organization, to describe four groups under which these different notions can be aligned, and to propose a theory which defines international organizations as 'dual entities'. The concept of an international organization is defined by looking at the nature of the legal systems they develop. The

notion of 'dual legal nature' describes how organizations create particular legal systems that derive from international law. This situation affects the law they produce, which is international and internal at the same time. The effects of the dual legal nature are considered by analysing international responsibility, the law of treaties, and the validity of organizations' acts.

Evolutions in the Law of International Organizations - Virzo 2015-02-12

International Organizations (IOs) are a most striking phenomenon in contemporary international law. Many complex issues have arisen since the emergence of these organizations due, in part, to their increasing prevalence, ever-changing nature, and nuanced diversity. This volume aims to explore new solutions to some of these issues and focuses specifically on problems derived from recent legal developments in IO praxis.

Community Interests Across International Law - Eyal Benvenisti 2018-05-17

This book explores the extent to which contemporary international law expects states to take into account the interests of others - namely third states or their citizens - when they form and implement their policies, negotiate agreements, and generally conduct their relations with other states. It systematically considers the various manifestations of what has been described as 'community interests' in many areas regulated by international law and observes how the law has evolved from a legal system based on more or less specific consent and aimed at promoting particular interests of states, to one that is more generally oriented towards collectively protecting common interests and values. Through essays by experts in the field, this book explores topics such as the sources of international law and the institutional aspects of developing the law and covers a range of areas within the law.

To Reform the World - Guy Fiti Sinclair 2017

The book explores how international organizations (IOs) have expanded their powers over time without formally amending their founding treaties. IOs intervene in military, financial, economic, political, social, and cultural affairs, and increasingly take on roles not explicitly assigned to them by law. The proposed book will contend that this 'mission creep' has allowed IOs to intervene internationally, most often in the Global South, in a way that has allowed them to recast institutions within and interactions among states, societies, and peoples on a broadly Western, liberal model. Adopting a historical and interdisciplinary, socio-legal approach, it supports this claim through detailed investigations of historical episodes involving three very different organizations: the International Labour Organization in the interwar period; the United Nations in the two decades following the Second World War; and the World Bank from the 1950s through to the 1990s. The book draws on a wide range of original institutional and archival materials, bringing to light little-known aspects of each organization's activities, identifying continuities in the ideas and practices of international governance across the twentieth century, and speaking to a range of pressing theoretical questions in present-day international law and international relations --Front flap of the book.

International Law for Humankind - Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade 2013-06-17

This volume is an updated and revised version of the General Course on Public International Law delivered by the Author at The Hague Academy of International Law in 2005. Professor Cançado Trindade, Doctor honoris causa of seven Latin American Universities in distinct countries, was for many years Judge of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and President of that Court for half a decade (1999-2004). He is currently Judge of the International Court of Justice; he is also Member of the Curatorium of The Hague Academy of International Law, as well as of the Institut de Droit International, and of the Brazilian Academy of Juridical Letters.

Why International Organizations Hate Politics - Marieke Louis 2021-04-05

Building on the concept of depoliticization, this book provides a first systematic analysis of International Organizations (IO) apolitical claims. It shows that depoliticization sustains IO everyday activities while allowing them to remain engaged in politics, even when they pretend not to. Delving into the inner dynamics of global governance, this book develops an analytical framework on why IOs "hate" politics by bringing together practices and logics of depoliticization in a wide variety of historical, geographic and organizational contexts. With multiple case studies in the fields of labor rights and economic regulation, environmental protection, development and humanitarian aid, peacekeeping, among others this book shows that depoliticization is enacted in a series of overlapping, sometimes mundane, practices resulting from the

complex interaction between professional habits, organizational cultures and individual tactics. By approaching the consequences of these practices in terms of logics, the book addresses the instrumental dimension of depoliticization without assuming that IO actors necessarily intend to depoliticize their action or global problems. For IO scholars and students, this book sheds new light on IO politics by clarifying one often taken-for-granted dimension of their everyday activities, precisely that of depoliticization. It will also be of interest to other researchers working in the fields of political science, international relations, international political sociology, international political economy, international public administration, history, law, sociology, anthropology and geography as well as IO practitioners.

Membership in International Organizations - Gerd Droege 2019-12-19

This book proposes that fundamental concepts of institutional law need to be rethought and revised. Contrary to conventional wisdom, international organizations do not need to have members, and the members do not need to be states and international organizations. Private sector entities may, for instance, also be full members. Furthermore, international organizations do not need to possess international legal personality, nor is their autonomy a corollary of their personality. Moreover, the notion of "subject of international law" also needs to be reconsidered and the very concepts and definitions of "intergovernmental organization" and "international organization" need to change and be defined in a wider manner. In this publication the legal implications of membership are analyzed and a new analytical framework for international organizations is proposed. The argument is propounded that the power of creation of new organizations has passed over to international organizations and other entities while an outlook on future development is also presented. Dr. Gerd Droege is a recognized specialist in institutional law, international administrative law, complex institutional and financial policy matters and corporate governance issues, with over 30 years of experience in working for international organizations in senior and management positions. He was the Legal Counsel/Acting General Counsel of the Green Climate Fund and assisted the World Green Economy Organization as General Counsel in its transition to a new type of intergovernmental organization.

International Organisations and Global Problems - Susan Park 2018-07-12

Analyses the effectiveness of international organisations as problem solvers of key issues in global politics.

Proliferation of International Organizations - Niels M. Blokker 2021-11-29

Proliferation of International Organizations presents the issues discussed during a conference the 18 to 20 November, 1999, in the Academy Building of Leiden University, The Netherlands concerning new international organizations that have been created over the last few years, many with overlapping activities and conflicting competences occur frequently and the need for coordination is evident. This book contains the adapted papers for the conference and several other contributions.

International Organizations - Ian Hurd 2014

This updated introductory textbook explores law, compliance and enforcement through chapter-length case studies of the world's most important international organizations.

Rules for the World - Michael Barnett 2004

Provides an innovative perspective on the behavior of international organizations and their effects on global politics.

International Organizations in World Politics - Tamar Gutner 2016-01-29

This timely new title examines the importance and impact of major international organizations and their role in global governance. *International Organizations in World Politics* focuses on the most influential IOs, including the United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and World Trade Organization. For each organization, author Tamar Gutner describes their birth and evolution, governance structure, activities, and performance. A second chapter on each organization presents a case study that illuminates the constraints and challenges each IO faces. Regional organizations and issues are also examined, including the European Union and the euro crisis, as well as a case study on the African Union's peace operations.

Immunity of International Organizations - 2015-06-19

Immunity for international organizations and their staff, while long considered necessary to their functioning, has fallen under scrutiny and criticism in practice. These contributions, originally prepared for

a conference held at Leiden University in June 2013, are re-published here in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the International Organizations Law Review.

The Impact of International Organizations on International Law - José E. Alvarez 2016-12-01

The Impact of International Organizations on International Law by Jose Alvarez addresses how international organizations, particularly those within the UN system, have changed the forms, contents, and effects of international law

Responsibility of International Organizations - Maurizio Ragazzi 2013-07-09

Responsibility of International Organizations: Essays in Memory of Sir Ian Brownlie is a unique collection of different and often differing perspectives from experts in the field, ranging from the bench to the International Law Commission, academia, and the world of in-house counsel. A companion volume to the book of essays that the same editor prepared in 2005 in memory of Oscar Schachter, this volume is also a memorial to the late Sir Ian Brownlie shortly after the 80th anniversary of his birth.

Jurisdictional Immunities of States and International Organizations - Edward Chukwuemeke Okeke 2018

This book covers the relationship between the jurisdictional immunities of States and international organizations, addressing their similarities and dissimilarities. Their relationship with diplomatic immunity is also examined. It considers that the immunity of international organizations was historically conceived in terms of State immunity. The major aim of this book is to clarify the conceptual confusion that has often marred the understanding of the law of the, different but interrelated, jurisdictional immunities of both States and international organizations. The approach is to holistically analyze and synthesize select and relevant opinions of international and national courts. To achieve this, the book focuses more on what the law is than on what it should be. An understanding of the law is more useful to a practitioner than a criticism of it. The book is not an exegesis on everything immunity. The jurisdictional immunities of heads of State and of diplomats are beyond the scope of this book, and are only tangentially examined. The book concludes by making the case that the jurisdictional immunities of States and international organizations are not only sustainable but also necessary for international relations and cooperation. The author intends to position the book to be of use both to scholars and practicing lawyers and legal advisers in government and international organizations, as well as to lawyers whose practice concerns issues and laws of privileges and immunities.

International Organizations - Alvin LeRoy Bennett 2002

Preface p. IX Chapter 1 Introduction p. 1 The Role of International Organizations in Today's World p. 2 Intellectual Roots of International Organization p. 4 Early Organizational Efforts p. 9 International Relations, Globalization, and Global Governance p. 13 International Organization and Governance in a Turbulent Time p. 24 Chapter 2 A Great Experiment: The League of Nations p. 27 Founding of the League of Nations p. 28 Essential Features of the League p. 30 Successes and Failures of the League of Nations p. 38 General Assessment of the League of Nations p. 43 Chapter 3 The Genesis of the United Nations p. 46 Preliminary Stages of Postwar Planning p. 47 The Dumbarton Oaks Conversations p. 51 From Yalta to San Francisco p. 52 The San Francisco Conference p. 54 Launching the New Organization p. 57 Chapter 4 Basic Principles and Organization of the United Nations p. 59 Objectives of the United Nations p. 60 Basic Principles of the Charter p. 61 Principal Organs of the United Nations p. 65 Chapter 5 Basic Structure and Operations of the United Nations p. 80 The Membership Issue p. 80 Problems of Representation p. 85 Voting Rules and Practices p. 91 Formal and Informal Charter Amendment p. 96 Financial Problems p. 98 Chapter 6 Peaceful Settlement of Disputes p. 107 Importance of Peaceful Settlement p. 107 Charter Procedures and Methods p. 108 United Nations Experience--Survey and Case Studies p. 113 Changing Roles of UN Organs p. 139 General Appraisal and Future Requirements p. 142 Chapter 7 Collective Security and its Alternatives: Theory and Practice p. 145 The Nature of Collective Security p. 145 The League of Nations and Collective Security p. 149 Charter Provisions and Realities p. 151 Peacekeeping Innovations p. 156 Case Studies in Collective Security and Peacekeeping p. 163 General Assessment of UN Practice p. 175 Chapter 8 The Search for Justice under Law p. 178 Law in National and International Systems p. 179 Legal Developments before 1945 p. 182 The Charter as an Instrument of International Law p. 183 The Role of the International Court of Justice p. 186 The Role of the International Law Commission

p. 201 Newly Established International Criminal Courts p. 204 Other Agencies Promoting World Law p. 205 Assessing Our Progress p. 209 Chapter 9 Controlling the Instruments of War p. 212 Disarmament: A Discouraging History p. 213 Disarmament and Arms Control after World War II p. 216 Continued Frustrations Within and Outside the United Nations p. 218 Arms Control--One Step at a Time p. 221 The Need for Control p. 234 Chapter 10 Varieties of Regionalism p. 236 The Pros and Cons of Regionalism p. 236 Regionalism under the UN Charter p. 239 Multipurpose Regional Organizations p. 244 Regional Security Organizations p. 256 Functional Regional Organizations p. 262 UN Regional Commissions p. 270 General Assessment of Regionalism p. 272 Chapter 11 Globalization, Transnationalism, and International Organization p. 274 Perspectives p. 274 The Multinational Corporation p. 277 Nongovernmental Organizations and Transnational Relations p. 282 Transnationalism and Civil Society p. 290 Conclusion p. 295 Chapter 12 Promoting Economic Welfare p. 297 World Economic Interdependence p. 298 The UN Network of Agencies p. 305 Problems of Economic Development p. 309 Development Programs of the United Nations p. 312 Financing Economic Development p. 322 Rich Nations and Poor Nations p. 326 A Perspective on the Future p. 328 Chapter 13 Managing Global Resources p. 331 Food and Agriculture p. 331 Population p. 337 Energy p. 340 Environment p. 343 Law of the Sea p. 350 Chapter 14 Promoting Social Progress p. 358 Charter Goals and World Needs p. 358 Promoting Improved Health Standards p. 361 Focus on Child Welfare and Youth p. 364 The Question of Aging p. 366 Improving Conditions of Labor p. 368 Cooperation in Education, Science, and Culture p. 372 Combating Narcotic Drugs and Crime p. 376 Refugee Programs and Disaster Relief p. 379 Assessing Social Progress p. 382 Chapter 15 Human Rights and the Struggle for Self-Government p. 384 The League Mandates System p. 385 Rush to Self-Government p. 387 The UN Trusteeship System p. 389 The Record of Trusteeship p. 392 The Charter and Non-self-governing Territories p. 396 Increasing Pressures for Emancipation p. 398 Problems of Residual Colonialism p. 400 Problems after Political Independence p. 400 Emphasis on Human Rights p. 401 Chapter 16 International Administration and the Search for Leadership p. 412 The Development of the International Civil Service p. 412 The International Civil Servant in the United Nations p. 416 The Role of the Secretariat p. 421 Tasks and Influences of the Secretary-General p. 424 Bases of Influence and Leadership p. 434 The Need for International Leadership p. 437 Chapter 17 International Organization in Retrospect and Prospect p. 439 Sources of Discouragement p. 440 Summary of Achievements p. 442 Future Needs and Prospects p. 447 Bibliography p. 451 General Sources p. 451 Selected Bibliography by Chapters p. 452 Appendix I Covenant of the League of Nations p. 462 Appendix II Charter of the United Nations p. 472 Appendix III Members of the United Nations p. 498 Index p. 503.

Rules for the World - Michael Barnett 2004-10-20

Rules for the World provides an innovative perspective on the behavior of international organizations and their effects on global politics. Arguing against the conventional wisdom that these bodies are little more than instruments of states, Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore begin with the fundamental insight that international organizations are bureaucracies that have authority to make rules and so exercise power. At the same time, Barnett and Finnemore maintain, such bureaucracies can become obsessed with their own rules, producing unresponsive, inefficient, and self-defeating outcomes. Authority thus gives international organizations autonomy and allows them to evolve and expand in ways unintended by their creators. Barnett and Finnemore reinterpret three areas of activity that have prompted extensive policy debate: the use of expertise by the IMF to expand its intrusion into national economies; the redefinition of the category "refugees" and decision to repatriate by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and the UN Secretariat's failure to recommend an intervention during the first weeks of the Rwandan genocide. By providing theoretical foundations for treating these organizations as autonomous actors in their own right, Rules for the World contributes greatly to our understanding of global politics and global governance.

Controlling Institutions - Randall W. Stone 2011-03-03

How is the United States able to control the IMF with only 17 per cent of the votes? How are the rules of the global economy made? This book shows how a combination of formal and informal rules explains how international organizations really work. Randall W. Stone argues that formal rules apply in ordinary times, while informal power allows leading states to exert control when the stakes are high. International organizations are therefore best understood as equilibrium outcomes that balance the power and interests

of the leading state and the member countries. Presenting a new model of institutional design and comparing the IMF, WTO, and EU, Stone argues that institutional variations reflect the distribution of power and interests. He shows that US interests influence the size, terms, and enforcement of IMF programs, and new data, archival documents, and interviews reveal the shortcomings of IMF programs in Mexico, Russia, Korea, Indonesia, and Argentina.

Common Law of International Organizations - Finn Seyersted 2008-06-04

This work provides a comprehensive theory of the system of legal norms that are developed partly in the internal written (constitutional) law of intergovernmental organizations and partly through their consistent practice, and that are therefore common to intergovernmental organizations. The legal construction presented in this volume consists of the following main elements: As for all other self-governing communities all intergovernmental organizations possess their own internal law governing their relations with 1) the organs of the organization, 2) the officials and 3) the member states in their capacity as members of the organization. Some organizations exercise in addition extended (delegated) jurisdiction over states, other organizations and/or individuals. Secondly, as for other self-governing communities all intergovernmental organizations are subjects of public international law in their relations with other self-governing communities (states and other intergovernmental organizations), and in the case of extended jurisdiction, also in relations with individuals and private entities. Thirdly, as for all other self-governing communities possessing its own internal law (its distinct *lex personalis*), intergovernmental organizations enter into relations of a private law nature with both public and private entities. Governed by the rules on conflict of laws, these relations must be determined by assessing relevant 1) personal, 2) territorial and 3) organic connecting factors. Thus Common Law of Intergovernmental Organizations brings together all those elements pertaining to the theory of objective legal personality that have been presented in a scattered fashion, in bits and pieces. Common Law of Intergovernmental Organizations, starting out from the position of objective legal personality, is fully compatible with modern requirements of good governance and accountability of international organizations, and particularly adaptable to the ideal of “systemic integration” of legal regimes constituting internal law of the organization.

[The Politics of Global Governance](#) - Paul Francis Diehl 2001

International Organizations and Environmental Protection - Wolfram Kaiser 2016-12-01

Pollution, resource depletion, habitat management, and climate change are all issues that necessarily transcend national boundaries. Accordingly, they and other environmental concerns have been a particular focus for international organizations from before the First World War to the present day. This volume is the first to comprehensively explore the environmental activities of professional communities, NGOs, regional bodies, the United Nations, and other international organizations during the twentieth century. It follows their efforts to shape debates about environmental degradation, develop binding intergovernmental commitments, and—following the seminal 1972 Conference on the Human Environment—implement and enforce actual international policies.

[A Theory of International Organization](#) - Liesbet Hooghe 2019-08-29

Why do international organizations (IOs) look so different, yet so similar? The possibilities are diverse. Some international organizations have just a few member states, while others span the globe. Some are targeted at a specific problem, while others have policy portfolios as broad as national states. Some are run almost entirely by their member states, while others have independent courts, secretariats, and parliaments. Variation among international organizations appears as wide as that among states. This book explains the design and development of international organization in the postwar period. It theorizes that the basic set up of an IO responds to two forces: the functional impetus to tackle problems that spill beyond national borders and a desire for self-rule that can dampen cooperation where transnational community is thin. The book reveals both the causal power of functionalist pressures and the extent to which nationalism constrains the willingness of member states to engage in incomplete contracting. The implications of postfunctionalist theory for an IO's membership, policy portfolio, contractual specificity, and authoritative competences are tested using annual data for 76 IOs for 1950-2010. Transformations in Governance is a major academic book series from Oxford University Press. It is designed to accommodate the impressive growth of research in comparative politics, international relations, public policy, federalism, environmental and urban studies concerned with the dispersion of authority from central states up to supranational institutions, down to subnational governments, and side-ways to public-private networks. It brings together work that significantly advances our understanding of the organization, causes, and consequences of multilevel and complex governance. The series is selective, containing annually a small number of books of exceptionally high quality by leading and emerging scholars. The series targets mainly single-authored or co-authored work, but it is pluralistic in terms of disciplinary specialization, research design, method, and geographical scope. Case studies as well as comparative studies, historical as well as contemporary studies, and studies with a national, regional, or international focus are all central to its aims. Authors use qualitative, quantitative, formal modeling, or mixed methods. A trade mark of the books is that they combine scholarly rigour with readable prose and an attractive production style. The series is edited by Liesbet Hooghe and Gary Marks of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and the VU Amsterdam, and Walter Mattli of the University of Oxford.

[The Global Politics of the Environment](#) - Lorraine Elliott 2004-08

Human activity is changing the global environment on a scale unlike that of any other era. Environmental deterioration is now a global issue—ecologically, politically, and economically—that requires global solutions. Yet there is considerable disagreement over what kinds of strategies we should adopt in order to halt and reverse damage to the global ecosystem. What kinds of international institutions are best suited to dealing with global environmental problems? Why are women and indigenous peoples still marginalized in global environmental politics? What are the consequences of the global ecological crisis for economic and security policies? The Global Politics of the Environment makes sense of the often seemingly irreconcilable answers to these questions. It focuses throughout on the tensions between mainstream strategies, which seek to build support for reforms through existing institutions, and radical critiques, which argue that environmental degradation is a symptom of a dysfunctional world order that must itself be transformed if we are to meet the challenge of saving the planet.