

The Role of International Organizations in the Security Sector and the Era of Globalization

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the case of international organizations and their effect on globalization, state sovereignty and world politics as a case study. The importance of this study is to explain how International organizations work, why they play so dominant role in management and reform of the security sector, how they are strengthening the accompanying processes of globalization. In this article, we discuss those factors, the goals, objectives, and main details of the establishment and operation of the following international organizations: The United Nations, The World Bank, the Council of Europe, and the European Union. So, in this paper, we can see how important their role is in the development of states, and in strengthening security (now in the fight against Covid19), which is a factor to be considered in the age of globalization.

Keywords: Development, era, globalization; international organizations; politics; role; security sector

Introduction

World War II has been remembered as the largest and bloodiest war ever since, after which humanity has moved to a new stage of development and laid the foundation for a new history in shaping and strengthening globalization. It is after the Second World War that an important stage of development begins for us, which is called the formation and creation of the idea of regional unions.

In the world arena, regional unions play an important role in interstate and international relations and security, so their field of activity is quite diverse.

In the legal regulation of these areas, special importance is attached to the organizations of the UN system, because the rules, norms, and mechanisms developed by them play a crucial role in formation of national laws and national legal systems. Contemporary international organizations could also be divided into two major categories: intergovernmental institutions, mentioned as “public,” and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), said to be “private”. From a historical viewpoint, international associations date as far back because the 5th and 6th centuries A.D. However, it had been not until the arrival of the fashionable nation-state, following the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, that the primary diplomatic conferences eventually appeared (Sabourin, 2012).

This study will cover the following: A historical overview founding of international organizations; how international organizations work; what they do; their main missions, programs, their role as a mediator and in a security sector.

Methods

In terms of thematic research, we used methods such as logical analysis and comparison, also as a qualitative research method. Study of written documents, research processes with measurement methods and instructions developed by international organizations and case study. The empirical basis of the research is the results of scientific research published in periodicals, journals and websites and applied works.

International Organizations Background

It was only within the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars that the concept of an intergovernmental system truly began to develop. The 1815 Congress of Vienna ushered in an era of multilateral treaties that not only served to codify the law of nations, establish diplomatic status, and abolish slavery but that also instituted the primary international regimes to regulated waterways – namely, the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine (1815) and therefore the Danube Commission (1856). These international entities were soon joined by the International Telecommunications Union (1865), the Universal Postal Union (1874), and thus the International Convention for the Protection of economic Property (1883). In 1907, The Hague Conventions brought together not only European nations but also Latin American republics and proclaimed the principles of universality and equality that ultimately led to the creation of the League of Nations (LON). The LON, established in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles, was a real assembly of sovereign states that sought to be universal in scope. However, the absence of the USA (despite the role played by President Wilson in instigating the LON), alongside the limited means and powers of the new league, meant that it had been incapable of preventing the worldwide depression of 1929 and, more importantly, the outbreak of war II. In 1944, allied leaders met at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (USA), and found out the International Bank for Reconstruction Development (IBRD) and therefore the International fund. In 1945, they met again in San Francisco and established the United Nations (UN). The UN generated variety of specialized agencies, also as special programs, like the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); funding programs, including the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); regional and special commission programs, just like the Economic Council for Africa (UNECA) and Law of Nations Commission (ILC); and conference programs, like the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In 1948, 23 nations signed the overall Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which became the planet Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995. The WTO now includes over 150-member states, including Russia, which made its entry in 2012 after 18 years of negotiations. As a result of fast-moving developments on the international scene, particularly with the increase of Communism and therefore the rapid spread of the decolonization movement, an outsized number of international institutions were established, most frequently on a regional or intercontinental basis. A number of these institutions disappeared following the disintegration of the USSR and therefore the Soviet Bloc; one of such examples is the Warsaw Pact, which had been founded as a riposte to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Other organizations were created in response to a marked uptake in

trade, the expansion of interdependence, and therefore the look for solutions to problems that national governments were unable to unravel on their own. There are some 400 intergovernmental organizations alive today; over 200 are in Africa, with 54 nations. Between 1945, when the United Nations was founded, and 2012, the amount of UN member states rose from 51 to 193. Although it is impossible to present an exhaustive list of the roles assumed by international organizations, their main functions are often weakened into the subsequent general categories:

- Global, with general jurisdiction; for instance, the United Nations (UN).
- Global, with specific jurisdiction; for instance, the UN's specialized agencies, like the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- Continental; for instance, the African Union (AU), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the European Union (EU). The latter, which is that the only supranational organization of this sort, has seen its membership grow from 6 nations in 1957, when it had been founded in Rome, to over 28 in 2010, with the admission of other potential members currently into account. This category also includes various international development banks that exist on each continent, including the UN's Economic Commissions on different continents.
- Intercontinental; for instance, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Commonwealth; the Organization internationale de la Francophonie (or world organization of the Francophonie), the Islamic Countries Conference, and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).
- Regional; for instance, Mercosur (Common Market of the South), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The increase of globalization, on the one hand, and the presence of obstacles to establishing a real world government, on the other hand, have led nations to hunt new sorts of international governance. (Sabourin, 2012) New multilateral agreements are signed every day, conferences on questions of worldwide interest are held, and events transcending national borders are organized. International organizations occupy an ever-growing place on the earth stage, but, at the same time, the leading economic powers, acting through groups a bit like the G7, G8, and G20 that always

lack specific status, have begun to form their own spheres of influence. (Sabourin, 2012) Without undermining the viability of intergovernmental organizations as a whole or questioning their necessity, this phenomenon shows that, within the longer term, international organizations, the nations that make them, and an increasing number of other international actors must cooperate more closely if they're to safeguard the management of world governance (Sabourin, 2012). The OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms defines a world organization as "an entity established by a correct political agreement of its members with the status of a world pact; Their creation is recognized by the legislation of the member states, although they are not considered to be the institutions of the countries from which they operate" (Sabourin, 2012).

International organizations play an important role in managing and reforming the security sector. These organizations provide expertise and advice, raising awareness on security issues; Training on financial capacity building issues; Programs and projects on important topics like technical skills development, security sector management, oversight, strengthening conscientiousness. International organizations play a crucial role in setting norms and standards, ensuring accountability, and upholding the rule of law.

These organizations are the communication channel between governments and societies, between nations, and other international actors involved in security sector management and reform (Security Sector Integrity, 2012).

International organizations became more active in the field of security sector reform in the 1990s, when it became apparent that development efforts, especially in a conflict and post-conflict context, could not have been successful in a low-security environment. Security management has since become an integral part of institutional construction, governance, development and reconstruction projects. At the same time, democratic oversight of the security sector has become a necessary condition for partnership and membership with institutions such as NATO and the Council of Europe (Security Sector Integrity, 2012).

Since then, international organizations have been actively involved in security reform activities and projects, especially in conflict and post-conflict countries where there is competition between organizations for donors and resources. A recent graphic study by the Folke Bernadotte Academy illustrates this dilemma in Ukraine. The example of Ukraine leads to the important conclusion that cooperation and coordination between international organizations and other agencies working in the field

of security sector reform play an important role in strengthening good faith in the security sector and the introduction of effective democratic governance (Security Sector Integrity, 2012).

In the legal regulation of these areas, special importance is attached to the organizations of the UN system, because the rules, norms and mechanisms developed by them play a crucial role in the formation of national laws and national legal systems (Security Sector Integrity, 2012).

The United Nations

The United Nations (UNO), founded in 1945, unites 193 states. The mission and activities of the United Nations are based on the objectives and principles outlined in its Charter. This Charter is an international treaty that clearly sets out the basic democratic principles of law that play a key role in shaping modern international law (Security Sector Integrity, 2012).

- According to the Charter, the main goals of the UN are:
- Protecting international peace;
- Developing friendly relations between states based on the principles of equality and self-determination of peoples;
- Carry out international cooperation to solve economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems;
- Promote universal respect for fundamental human rights, regardless of race, sex, language, or religion;
- To achieve the above, UN member states should be guided by the following principles:
- The UN is based on the sovereign equality of all states;
- They should resolve their disputes only in a peaceful way so as not to endanger international peace and justice;
- To assist the United Nations in all possible ways and to refrain from assisting States against which the United Nations is taking preventive or coercive measures;
- The UN may not intervene in matters that are essentially within the State's competence unless the UN is obliged to take coercive measures to preserve or restore international peace.

The main UN bodies are:

- Economic Council and Social Council,
- Security Council,
- General Assembly,
- Board of Trustees,

- International Court of Human Rights (Hague),
- And the UN Secretariat,
- International Court of Human Rights (Hague),
- And the UN Secretariat.

The UN system includes the UN itself and many affiliated programs, foundations and specialized agencies that have their own members, leadership and budget. These programs and funds are funded on a voluntary basis. Specialized agencies are independent international organizations funded by both voluntary contributions and allocated funds (Security Sector Integrity, 2012).

The main mission of the UN is to maintain international peace and security. To this end, the UN is working in the following areas:

- Conflict prevention;
- Assisting the parties to the conflict in achieving peace;
- Building peace and creating conditions conducive to the consolidation and maintenance of peace.
- The UN also promotes sustainable development,
- Protection of human rights,
- Development and protection of international law.
- The UN is coordinating humanitarian aid worldwide, and it is also noteworthy that the UN has been (is) actively involved in the fight against the new pandemic of the 21st century - Covid19 (Security Sector Integrity, 2012). (The Centre for Integrity in the Defence Sector, 2016)

David Lowe in his study "International organizations and Their Role in Security Sector Reform" makes it clear that the UN has always been involved within the development and security of nations, especially in recent times. The UN has developed a so-called The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which has played a crucial role during this field, has developed security sector-related programs in developing and traditional countries, like democratic governance, poverty alleviation, crisis prevention mechanisms, and answers of the crisis (UNDP, 2020) (Democratic Oversight, 2012).

Under the auspices of the United Nations there is the Department for Peacekeeping and Operations (UNDPKO), which may be a key UN actor within the security sector and plays a crucial role in peacekeeping and peacekeeping operations.

UNDPKO operates in conflict and post-conflict countries, and over the years, UNDP has

implemented its programs in many countries, both pre-conflict and post-conflict (Security Sector Integrity, 2012). The main goal of UNDPKO is to make effective, efficient, accessible, and accountable security institutions. The Security Sector Reform Team at DPKO may be a key liaison and technical resource for the UN system and national and international partners on security sector reform issues. Specifically, this team assists the rapidly growing number of international offices involved in security sector reform at the national and regional levels (Integrated Training Service - Policy Evaluation and Training Division, 2015). We know how important the role of a mediator is in resolving conflicts. In this regard, one of the most important factors of the UN is the ways of resolving disputes and conflicts.

The first paragraph of Article 33 of Chapter 6 of the UN Charter states that the parties to a dispute may settle disputes through negotiation, mediation, investigation, arbitration, court settlement and the use of regional agencies or regional agreements.

In addition, Chapter 8, which deals with regional agreements, should be emphasized. In particular, Article 52 deals with the existence of structures and regional agreements which serve the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the needs and principles of the United Nations. UN member states, which also are members of such an agreement, must resolve local disputes through peaceful means, before resorting to the Security Council. To ensure world peace and security, the Security Council works with a variety of regional and sub-regional associations.

Among the mentioned organizations are: North Atlantic Treaty Organization, European Union, Association of South Asian Countries, African Union, Economic Union of Central African States, etc.

It is noteworthy that since 2020, the UN has been actively involved in the fight against the Covid19 crisis. The official website of the United Nations states as follows: *“UNDP will assist countries to deal with the COVID-19 crisis instantly and effectively as a part of its mandate to tackle poverty, eliminate inequality and build crisis-resistant systems.” Together with its partners, the UN is actively performing on three priorities: supporting the health sector through the procurement of essential medicines and medical products under the auspices of the planet Health Organization; Strengthening crisis management and response; And overcoming critical social and economic consequences.* UNDP Administrator, Achim Steiner” *“UNDP, in close cooperation with the government of*

Georgia, donors and partners, has already reviewed its ongoing activities, with an annual budget of \$20 million, and tailored many existing projects to the requirements of the pandemic. UNDP assistance includes informing the Georgian population, including the foremost vulnerable and vulnerable, about coronavirus prevention, distributing antivirals and other assistance to conflict-affected populations, supporting government agencies and businesses in relocating their businesses online, and assisting the agricultural population. Through the program”(UNDP, 2020). In the post-Cold War period, with the rise within the number of failed states, the contribution of regional organizations increased particularly. It is therefore the competence of the Security Council to delegate certain functions to regional agreements. For instance, under Article 53 I 1 of Chapter 8 of the UN Charter, the Security Council has the proper use of regional organizations to conduct military operations. To perform this, it is necessary to authorize the Security Council. Additionally, the Security Council should be ready to exercise common powers and control delegated powers.

The Council of Europe

In the global world, one of the most important organizations is the Council of Europe, which (CoE) unites 47 European countries. Established in 1948 to support democracy, human rights and the rule of law in Europe, it is an international organization based in Strasbourg.

Its initial goals were the rule of law, human rights, government accountability and other governance issues. In the 1990s, the ongoing changes in the international arena shifted the focus to security sector issues or began to work for democratic security governance.

OSCE

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), a 57-nation intergovernmental organization whose mission includes political and military, as well as economic, environmental and human activities. Most importantly, the OSCE contributes to resolving interstate issues and rebuilding trust between states through cooperation on conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

The OSCE's work covers the following areas: arms control, the fight against terrorism, good governance,

energy security, the elimination of trafficking in human beings, democratization, freedom of the media and issues related to national minorities.

- The goals and objectives of the OSCE are as follows:
- Promoting peace and improving relations;
- Care to defuse international tensions;
- Recognizing the indivisibility of European security, as well as stimulating the development of cooperation between the Member States;
- Recognition of the close interconnectedness of peace and security both in Europe and around the world;
- To contribute to the welfare of nations, protection of human rights, to economic and social progress (Geperidze, გეგერიძე, 2011).

In the era of globalization, security issues have especially increased. That is why it is noteworthy that the OSCE Code on Security Sector Reform adopted in 1994 was a politically significant event and is still present today. According to the Code, democratic control should be exercised not only over the military but also over the police and security services.

In this way, democratic control of the security sector is proclaimed as a key component of stability and security, which is a very important factor in the global world (Geperidze, გეგერიძე, 2011).

European Union

European countries after World War II analyzed the importance of countries' security and world peace. That is why, in 1951, the EU was founded to guarantee peaceful coexistence in the future, starting with the unification of six countries - Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, France and the Netherlands - and by 1995 already fifteen member states (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France). Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom) were counted (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, 2017).

The EU is based on important treaties, the main purpose of which is to promote peace and stability in post-war Europe, as well as the joint development of its member states through economic integration.

The main objectives of the integration processes in the European Union are defined by such basic documents as:

- Treaty of Rome (1957);
- Single European Act (1987);
- Maastricht Treaty (1992);
- Amsterdam Treaty (1997) (Lekashvili, ლეკაშვილი, 2017).

The main document of the European Union today is the 2003 Accession Agreement, which entered into force on 1 May 2004.

The legal, political, economic and other obligations of the EU Member States as defined in the above-mentioned agreements are set out in a single document, the draft EU Constitution. EU members are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Denmark, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Finland, France, Sweden, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, 2017).

The 1992 EU Treaty, also known as the Maastricht Treaty, turned European political cooperation into a more coherent and comprehensive common foreign and defense policy.

The Maastricht Treaty further advanced economic integration by developing an economic and monetary union structure and introducing the single European currency, the euro, in 1999.

In 1997, the European Union signed a new, Amsterdam Treaty. The four main objectives of this agreement are the employment of citizens and their rights, the creation of a zone of freedom, security and justice, the strengthening of Europe's voice in world affairs and the greater effectiveness of the EU's institutional structures with a view to EU enlargement (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, 2017).

A key achievement of the EU should be the provision of lasting peace between member states involved in various armed conflicts and the democratic consensus through which common goals are achieved. (Lekashvili, ლეკაშვილი, 2017) (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, 2017) (Gvelesiani, Lekashvili, Kuparadze, Maisuradze).

Integration is necessary, without it the nation and the state are locked in and cannot progress. Integration develops, acquires and shares experiences, adapts this or that aspect to one's own state as much as possible, widens the narrow horizons. Integration is vital for the community.

The state is formed by integrating groups of people or

ethnic groups. Its basis is the notion of a nation. Today, however, borders are being broken, views and traditions are changing, and traditional integration is shifting to globalization.

For millennia, integration took place through violence, with the conqueror embracing the loser with his own ideas. It was a path to assimilation. Globalization is a voluntary process that affects all states with a certain intensity and strives for a common space. Integration is the enemy of isolation and closure.

The best example of this is the Indians, African and Australian tribes, with their intellectual ability affected by this factor in spite of the results achieved. It resulted in their oppression by Europeans for the reason of their backwardness and savagery (Sigua, სიგუა, 2013).

The World Bank

The World Bank includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association (Security Sector Integrity, 2012). Both organizations are members of the World Bank Group, which brings together five organizations. these are:

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The bank lends to middle-income countries and low-income countries with good credit histories.

- International Development Association

The association issues interest-free loans and grants to the poorest countries.

- International Finance Corporation

A corporation is a global development-oriented institution that works only with the private sector.

- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

The agency was established in 1988 to promote foreign direct investment in developing countries and offers investors political risk guarantees.

- International Center for Investment Dispute Resolution

The Center provides resources for investment dispute arbitration and settlement processes (Security Sector Integrity, 2012).

The World Bank Group was established in 1944 and has observer status on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The group aims to promote development and reduce poverty. To this end, the World Bank offers low-interest loans, interest-free or low-interest loans and grants to developing countries. Part of the Bank's projects are co-financed by

governments, multilateral international institutions, commercial banks, and in partnership with bilateral or multilateral donors. The World Bank also offers recommendations to developing countries on policy issues, research, analysis and technical assistance (Security Sector Integrity, 2012).

World Bank and Security Sector Management and Reform

The World Bank was initially less involved in the security sector. The World Bank's approach to tackling poverty and promoting development did not address security issues until the 1990s. However, the World Bank mandate did not allow for the involvement of the Bank in security matters. Efforts to build peace and reconstruction in conflict-affected countries later highlighted the importance of democratic governance of the security sector as a precondition for development. Consequently, the World Bank has become increasingly involved in supporting security sector reform in developing and post-conflict countries. The World Bank Group currently focuses on the following areas related to security sector management and reform:

- Military expenditures and purchases
- Fight against corruption
- Judicial reform
- Disarmament,
- demobilization and reintegration
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Supervision
- Emergency Response Policy (Security Sector Integrity, 2012).

Conclusion

Solving the problems posed in this article allowed us to achieve the purpose of the research and answer the main question - what are international organizations? what is the degree of their influence on states in the era of globalization?

It is clear that in the 21st century, international organizations have a great role in any field, be it social, economic, or political. However, their role is great about one of the most important issues we face in the era of globalization, which is called the security sector. As international organizations have grown more numerous, they have also come to play an

increasingly central role in the evolution of global relations. National governments have come to realize that a formalized cooperation among themselves can help resolve problems, even internal ones, in almost every field, including peace, economy, trade, development, defense, health, the environment, human rights, and the promotion of culture, science and technology. In general, International organizations have similar organizational structures. The great majority of them have a secretariat, a general assembly and diverse councils or commissions, which sit on either a permanent or an ad hoc basis, as well as a tribunal, intermediary agencies and, often, regional offices.

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