International Organizations

Academic Year: (2021 / 2022) **Review date: 20-06-2021**

Department assigned to the subject: International Law, Ecclesiastical Law and Philosophy of Law Department

Coordinating teacher: FERNANDEZ LIESA, CARLOS RAMON

Type: Compulsory ECTS Credits : 6.0

Year : 3 Semester : 2

OBJECTIVES

Knowledge of the main elements of International relations and international society. Knowledge of the role of International organisations in International society. There is an analysis of the transformations, features, subjects and actors of the International society. The central element of analysis is the role that International organisations play in international relations. We make a deep examination on the role, characters and elements of International organisations. We seek to understand fully the phenomenom of International organisations, in a general perspective

Learning results
· Know the main international organizations, the objectives and aims
· Know the role of international cooperation within the framework of organizations on a cultural, economic and environmental level
· Identify which are the traits, functions and characteristics of the most important international organizations
· Be able to understand the different decsision making procedures in international organizations
· Be able to analyse the main international organizations on an organizational and institutional level and their functioning both within the universal United Nations system as well as on a regional American, African and Asian level

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS: PROGRAMME

PART ONE. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

I. International organizations and International society. 1. Historical evolution of International society. 2. International society Structure and International Organizations. 3. International society fragmentation and International Organizations. 4. I.O. and subjects of International law. 5. Globalization and International organizations.
II. International organizations Origins and evolution. 1. Intellectual history. 2. First organizations. 3. International organizations in the twentieth century. 4. League of Nations. a. Characters and achievements. b Peace-keeping. c. Human rights and minority protection. Mandate system
III. Proliferation and features of IO. 1 Proliferation. 2 Definition and elements. Classification. 3 International organizations, international corporations, non-governmental organizations, international civil society. 4. Power and law. Governance. 5. National sovereignty and International organizations
IV. Spain and IO. 1 Spain in the League of Nations. 2. Spain and the NNUU. 3. Spain and European integration. 4. Spain and others International organizations

PART TWO. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

V. 1. Introduction and main functions. 2. Conflict resolution. 3. International economic regulations. 4 Human rights protection. 5. Creation and aplication of International law. 6. Others.
VI. International organizations legal order. 1Constitution. 2. Attribution of powers. 3. Classifying international organs. Advisory and supervisory organs. 4. Decisions. Interpretation, settlement of disputes, supervision and sanctions.
VII. International organizations legal status. 1. Status in International law. 2. Participation and Succesion of IL. 3. Manifestations of International personality. 4 External relations: relations with States, and other International organizations. 5 Instruments of external relations

PART THREE. UNIVERSAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

VIII. The United Nations. 1. Creation, purposes and principles. 2. Admission (art. 4). The rise of universal organizations. 3. Functions. 4. UN Structure: a) Major organs: General Assembly. Security Council. Economic and social Council. International Court. b) Subsidiary organs. Others. 5. Main achievements of the United Nations. 6. The reform of the UN.
IX. Specialized agencies of the UN. 1. General characteristics. 2. The role of Specialized agencies in the scope of cultural and social affairs (World Health organization. UNESCO. International labor organization). 3. The role of specialized agencies in the economis field (World Bank. International monetary Fund. Others). 4. The role of specialized agencies in communications field (Universal postal Union. International telecommunication Union. International maritime organization International civil aviation). 5. Others (Worlds intelectual property organization; World tourism organization...). 6. The International criminal Court.
X. European Organizations. 1. Historical background. 2. General considerations. 3. European organizations and European changes. 4. Organization for security and cooperation in Europe. 5. The Council of Europe 6. Organization for economic cooperation and development. 7. Others.
XI. European Unión. 1. Origins. 2. Main stages in the integration process. A) European communities. B) The Maastricht treaty and the European Union. C) The constitucional process. D) The LIsbon treaty and European integración. 3. The EU as an Union of law.
XII. European Unión. 1. Main Institutions and rules. 2. Main politics. 3 External Action. 4 The European Union at present.
XIII.American Organizations. 1. General features. 2. Organization of american States. 3. American system of human rights. 4. American Integration processes. 5. Others I.O.
XIV. African and Asian organizations. 1. General features. 2. Main International organizations. 3. Main functions. 4. African integration processes.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND METHODOLOGY

The techniques used will the best adapted, taking into account the Schedule. In the theoretical class we use the tradicional methology consisting of a oral exposure of knowledge. Classes in relation to the other techniques will follow their own methodologies. Teachers will follow the Schedule. They can adapt to changes in the course. In short, students must submit case Studies, class Works and other types of elements as self control, written essays, participation in collective activities and assistance to Schedule activities.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

-The final exam is a theoretical test. The student must choose three questioning of four selected by professor, between the sections of the official program. The rating of this is the 40% of the final grade of the subject. The student must obtain 4/10 for aproval
-The continuous assesment will have the value of 60%, to be divided:
-Written and class presentation of a work, according to the professor´s guidelines (30%)
-Other activities established by professor (class presentation, recommended readings, cases, workshops, proceedings..): 30%

% end-of-term-examination:	40
% of continuous assessment (assigments, laboratory, practicals…):	60

BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alvarez, J., International organizations as law makers, Oxford, 2005
- Amerasinghe, C Principles of the institutional law of the United Nations, Cambridge Universuty Press, 2005
- Baylys, J The globalisation of world politics.An introduction to international relations, Oxford University Press, 2010
- Hurd, I International organizations.Politics, law, practice, Palgrave. Macmillan, 2012 (327 pp)
- Kennedy, P The Parliament of man: The past, present and the future of the United Nations, Paperback, 2007
- Martin Martinez, M National sovereignty and International organizations, Kluwer law international, 1996
- Rittberger, V., Zangl, B., Krick, A., International organization, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012 (second edition)
- Schermers, H. Blokker, N., Interntional institutional law, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2003 (2013)

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ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

- DUPUY, R.J. Les organisations internacionales, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, The Hague, 1998.
- KLABBERS, J. An introduction to international institutional law, Cambridge University Press, 2002.
- SCHERMERS, G., BLOKKER, N. International institutional law, Leiden, 2003.