International Relations and Organizations

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Abstract

This study focuses on international relations, more precisely on the main factors of the international relations and also the organizations. At present, the survival issue though still basic, is just one component of a broader spectrum of issues relating to individual well-being. But how cooperation has ensured the survival of our ancestors, solidified in the form of institutions, now sits at the root of the actions that have social relevance. In fact, this idea seems obvious if we trust the fact that institutions represent complex forms of human interaction that can persist over time and can have significant influence at the community level.

Key Words: *international relations, institutions, social level, community level.*

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The literature discusses more about the role of international institutions in promoting ideas, norms and values that exceed the boundaries of the initial mandate of these organizations. At international level, institutions affect not only the structure and actions of individuals within them, but also the international public agenda. *"These institutions have an important role due to internal structures (having the necessary bureaucratic mechanisms that enable the production and dissemination of norms, ideas, values at the international level (signing of treaties, establishing multilateral agreements between states, the determination of changing international attitudes of some governments"*(Bondar, 2007: 171).

International or intergovernmental organizations have emerged in the early nineteenth century, and their numbers soared, *"from various reasons, like creations of the states, but lacking, compared to these, the real individuality in relation to these entities , real competent and sovereign"* (Deaconescu, 2005: 117). The international organization is *"an association of states constituted by a treaty, with a constitution and common organs that possess a legal personality distinct from that of the member states"*, definition according to Article 1 of the UN Convention.

International organizations cannot be created without the will of the states that will decide in terms of budget and financial contribution of all members, and also the representation of these governing organs. So, those states can block decisions in a situation that does not comply with the unanimity rule if it is provided in the statute.

An international organization, from the point of view of law and international norms, is established by the member states as a result of a constitutive treaty, which represents a mixed act, being at the same time, a legal instrument and a fundamental document, of founding a matter of law, invested with will, duration and competence. The constitutive treaty is based on each organization's own legal order, somehow hybrid, meaning that it manifests at the same time as an international legal order, as well as internal, *"because it has a certain degree of hierarchy, fueled by*

unilateral acts of organs of the organization and which also applies to individuals (except the agents of the organization). International or internal character is more or less criminalized. In the cooperation organizations, the international aspect is predominant, integrated organizations have advantages from the internal order. The derived law can be international, constituted from acts which possess a conventional or almost conventional nature" (Deaconescu, 2005: 117).

From the point of view of partitioned interpretation, the main constitutive factors of international relations are identified in population, geography and technical progress and are considered objective or material factors. To these we add another category that includes ideological, cultural, and spiritual factors also called intellectuals or immaterial.

1. Population, the demographic factor

The demographic factor interacts with space and human activities, knowing that the world's population is unevenly geographically distributed. When the demographic factor is discussed it should be taken into account several important parameters: health, birth rate and mortality, disease, age pyramid, migration, etc.., *"emphasizing the fact that the number of people is always a source of strength of a nation, whether a substantial part of the citizens is productive"* (Deaconescu, 2005:194). Other elements that characterize the demographic factor refer to the ethnic, religious, political, spiritual homogeneity, as well as migration, the international one (tourism, looking for jobs, refugees).

2. The geographic factor, space, natural resources, land situation

Geopolitics continue to emerge as an important dimension of international relations by Domino's doctrine, the pivot states, buffer, enclaves, the concentration of economic power, natural resources and control over them, resulting in a reasonable measure, relationships between space and power, the extent of territory state is a fundamental point. Analyzing the geographic factor, the importance of the location must be highlighted, the position of a state, what it can give to this a

certain role in territorial configuration from which it belongs. The natural resources influence the power level of a state, oil and gas representing an independent factor and a permanent element that generates power and respect in the international relations.

3. The scientific and technical factor

It is known that, in time, the progress of science and technology meant forever humanity, and also the paradigm of international relations, especially after the Second World War, when they had a considerable success in scientific research. Development and the possession of nuclear and atomic weapons, submarines and intercontinental ballistic missiles made from the host states the greatest powers on the planet, which radically altered the relation of forces especially during the Cold War, and also after its end. It was claimed by some experts that *"the spectacular progress of the technical and science produce serious disturbance of the international relations, emphasizing the action of major actors and their new position in the world; probably science and technology advances in this millennium in an accelerated rhythm, and the society is not able to keep up with the progress and the achievements of high technology"* (Deaconescu, 2005: 197).

4. Ideological, cultural and intellectual factors

The culture and the spiritual aspects always determined in a considerable measure, the evolution of international relations, as Marcel Merle and Jean Francois Guihaudis said. There were voices that have marginalized the role of cultural factor, such as Immanuel Wallerstein and Hans Morgenthau, and others like Jean Baptiste Pierre Renouvin and Duroselle, who had given it a relative and conditional importance. Clearly, the great powers have the ability to influence, through ideology and against-ideology. In the conditions of globalization, cultural and spiritual differences must be identified to avoid becoming a source of mistrust or improper conduct in international relations.

5. Media factor. Public opinion

Without public opinion, and the lack of public, the information has no effect. *"Expression of subjective appreciation from a*

problematic situation", opinion means appreciation, evaluation of a phenomenon, event, idea, meaning a position on a controversial issue. The view needs media to be known, and the media is directly related to the view, which can be individual, official, of a syndicate or an international organization. Always the nature of the political regime conditions the influence of public opinion. If a state is not democratic, two views will be established: one national, claiming the political power, and another, international one, realized to diminish or eliminate any negative opinion. It can be concluded that public opinion, especially the international one, presented "as an unquestionable reality that affects the states and also the international system, with a dual function: of regulating and stabilizing, meaning that it can contribute to the development of the society, to NGO cooperation, and the sanctioning of policies and incoherent events promoted by some states" (Deaconescu, 2005: 200) .

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