



## How the International Organizations have Influenced the Era of Globalization

**Blerina Muskaj<sup>1</sup>**

**Abstract:** Finally, the role and mission of the UN in the new world order in the above formation is not conditioned by the capacity, professionalism of the United Nations, but by the philosophy of international relations applied by great powers, as well as by the imposition of a necessity of the international geopolitical environment. The flow of events still shows that major powers continue to consider an Organization II as a forum for exchanging opinions and ideas for international diplomats as a place of technical procedures or limited contributions to humanitarian issues. Regroups, military-strategic alliances, such as NATO are endowed with the entire premise and chances of playing a primary role in the new, progressively developing and formed land order. In this presentation, it is presented the new world order in the era of globalization by analysing the international organizations such as NATO and FMN, UN. OKB on the world order is seen as an organization that follows the Great Powers Applied International Rules.

**Keywords:** NATO; OKB; Atlantic Alliance; International Organizations; The age of globalization

### 1. Introduction

United Nations Organization UN as a definition is an international organization that is rebuffed with small exceptions to all states of the planet, where in 2012, the number of constituent states was 193, with declared objective, world peace. In their traditional perception, international organizations are voluntary unions of states that share the same strategic geopolitical objectives and common interests, including also the pragmatic interests.

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<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, PhD, University "Aleksandër Moisiu" Durrës, Albania, Address: Lagjja 1, Rruga e Currilove, Durrës, 2001, Albania, E-mail: blerina\_muskaj@yahoo .com.

The United Nations organization was created not according to the suggested formula of Immanuel Kant but according to a supranational organization wherever the states that shared, represented common values, were regrouped and the contribution to the protection of everlasting peace would be the easiest. However, the United Nations has been born as a descendant of the League of Nations, an organization that was established after First World War as necessity with the role of the fundamental mission to preserve and promote world peace, since the conditions do not allow this, even though it was implemented for the maintenance of world equilibrium.

## **2. Development**

During the Cold War, the United Nations showed some kind of inactivity in any case, implying aggression against major powers or because of Communist votes at the Security Council or because of the indecision of small countries to expose the issue they thought they do not belong to them. In this way the UN was unsuccessful or abolished during the Berlin crisis and in Soviet intervention in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. They were out of the game in the Cuban Missile Crisis, while two-superpowers have agreed between them.

The United Nations became an appropriate meeting place for the diplomats and a forum for exchanging ideas. They also carried out important technical functions, even though they did not realize basic premise, collective security, war prevention and collective resistance against aggression. This has situation has been continued for the United Nations, even after the Cold War.

In the 1991 Gulf War, where they actually ratified American action, with the opposition of Iraqi aggression, the implementation of the Collective Security Doctrine could hardly be accomplished. Suddenly, according to international consensus, it was possible for the US to send an enormous force expedition unilaterally (Bashkurti, 2008, pp. 66-67).

With the end of the Cold War, the concept of the new world appeared in the discussion of developed countries, mainly American President George Bush. For this reason, on the part of United States, were implemented several structures to adapt this organization with the pace of time.

To accomplish this was intended to implement the reforms in 3-directions:

- An executive reinforcement?
- A reinforcement of judicial power?
- An increase in legislative activity?

The main criticism goes against the UN Security Council's corresponding to the Security Council. This body was responsible for non- playing the relevant role in the main crises and the impossibility of applying international law norms in the post-Cold War world. According to French international relations researcher Nicolas Silhe, he mentioned the UN Security Council's tolerance of US interference worldwide, starting with the First Gulf War in 1991, the 1998 bombings in Iraq, the air strikes against Serbia in 1999, or the Second Gulf War in 2003.

The author also underlines the powerlessness of the Security Council to stop Turkey's incursions against Kurdish populations, or the Turkish presence in Cyprus, the relentless Russian wars against Chechnya, capture and repression by Indonesia in East Timor. For a number of commentators on international relations, the insufficiency and anchoring of the Security Council's activity in its activity have been completed by ending the disregard and appreciation of international law.

The second objective, deals with the UN judiciary. In case of inconsistency, UN member states are obliged to address the outcome of the United Nations Charter Courts in the arbitration of the International Court of Justice (Court International de la Justice - CIJ), also emphasizes the choice of preference under the term's recognition, authority they wish to give to the General Court specific to a treaty, or limited to consultative opinions in response to legal issues.

However only, 50 cases have been dealt with by the International Court of Justice for 40 years, for example in 1984, the United States was convicted by this United States Attorney Court in Nicaragua, along with its consequences, the US withdrew in 1984, its admission into the jurisdiction of this court. The same attitude has not undergone any modification even in the 20 years of the world after the Cold War. Although the United States does not recognize the authority of the international judiciary for its citizens under its jurisdiction. In extreme situations regarding the judiciary, is confronted or faced with the state of Israel, the resolutions or rulings, requests or mandates of the international justice bodies, they have responded to these bodies with a total refusal of recognition of this authority.

In the legislative field, we can conclude the inactivity of the UN regarding the domains of human rights protection as well as with regard to the “New World Economic Order”, debt problems of depleted countries and north-south reports. No prospect of a World Economic Organization is provided by the UN. Although a principle of democratic legitimacy appears to be implementing in the actions of the United Nations, the “justice system” is not providing a greater enforcement of existing norms, a solution, peaceful resolution of conflicts, and even the creation of new rules of sort that we can alleviate the imbalances. In order to meet its major objective, specifically to provide a permanent peace or the installation of a collective security system, the UN had to function and operate within the boundaries of a system of internationally soft, inclined from idealism.

The League of Nations was created after the World War, to keep the balance of peace, but its mission failed with the Second World War. The United Nations that followed the League of Nations did not rise or fulfill its mission as we have already mentioned. Finally, the role and mission of the UN in the new world order in the above formation is not conditioned by the capacity, professionalism of the United Nations, but by the philosophy of international relations applied by great powers, as well as by the imposition of a necessity of the international geopolitical environment.

The flow of events still shows that major powers continue to consider an Organization II as a forum for exchanging opinions and ideas for international diplomats as a place of technical procedures or limited contributions to humanitarian issues (Bimo, 2015, pp. 57-62). Regroups, military-strategic alliances, such NATO are endowed with the entire premise and chances of playing a primary role in the new, progressively developing and formed land order.

## **2. NATO in the New World Order**

Political representatives who had built up Atlantic relations after the Second World War that the divisions between democracies and democratic countries during the overlapping of the 1930s and the long way to victory in World War II had jeopardized the world of its loss. They threw and launched the Marshall plan and the idea of creating NATO with the overriding objective, stopping Soviet risk and leading to the ultimate failure of communism.

The generation that came to power after the 1990s, which means after the Cold War world, in countries on both sides of the Atlantic has experienced different experiences from those of their fathers. Those were convinced of the belief in the power and influence of the United States, as well as in the importance of allied unity. The children, in change, had known the 60-70 years of camouflaged movement, marked by a strong lack of confidence against American power and in general the role of American power in international affairs (Lane, 2019).

For them, foreign policy did not have to defend strategic issues and the notion of national interest to them provoked some sort of conviction. The ruling generation in the first decade of the 21st century not only in Western Europe, but also in the United States and the Clinton administration, there were people who were fed with the idea that America did not have the right to exercise its influence, radiation outside America because it did not recognize its defects. Others supported the thesis that the United States had a responsibility in the Cold War origin, as it had caused worldwide fear as a result of its military power.

In that trek in March 1997, during a joint press conference with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Bill Clinton says that “NATO was the symmetrical image of the Warsaw Treaty”, thus establishing a parallel between a national state, a democratic and an organization imposed by BS in the countries of Eastern Europe countries he had relinquished. While the purpose of this generation, in the decade of the twentieth century, consisted more in removing the lines of demarcation than in reinforcing the Atlantic community, which is reflected in the contents of the Clinton speech, where he underlined four convincing reasons for enlargement and transformation NATO:

- NATO reconsolidation to strike conflicts that would threaten the common peace of all throughout the new century (emphasis was on ethnic conflicts).
- To help preserve the historic benefits of diplomacy in Europe.
- To encourage future members to solve their traditional opposition.
- As well as through the Partnership for Peace, the implementation of special provisions concerning Russia and Ukraine as a consequence of the artificial line that Stalin had described.

Although none of these arguments was taken from the foundation. Clinton silently passed the major motive of a participation of Poland, Hungary and the Czech

Republic in NATO. Completely filled the Central European strategy that had fueled the intentions and expansionist goals of Germany and Russia.

A year later, the US Senate clearly affirmed this true geopolitical situation on the 1997 with approval of NATO's expansion, which was above all a military alliance whose existence had to stop the emergence of a hegemonic, to threaten Europe. According to Clinton, the alliance's statements received a ritual tone that aimed to progressively confuse the concept of origin that had led to the birth of the North Atlantic Alliance with the principle of collective security (Lisen, 2008). The difference between the two concepts represents a significant philosophical distinction.

An alliance arises, lives when a group of nations decides to defend a precinct territory or a particular cause, so it defines a line of rape that constitutes a *casus-belli*, and a collective security system, it does not permeate any territory to protect, nor the tools, capacities, and the appropriate mechanisms for this objective, it is essentially a legal concept. NATO is an alliance the United Nations is a collective security system.

An alliance such as NATO has been formed against a real and determined threat, though as a collective security system it is legally clear, which means, far from defining the threat and a system like that of united nations, it does not can be determined in advance as the problem state is invited to participate in the discussions and decision-making envisaged under the procedure.

Because of this confusion as well as the lack of a potentially dangerous enemy, the concept or, to some extent, NATO's capabilities, as if imparting a sense of closeness to the last decade of the Cold War or perhaps until 1999, when NATO's action against Serbia served not only to interrupt a state immersed in genocide or ethnic cleansing, but also had another major objective, namely the reaffirmation of NATO's political-strategic cohesion on the eve of to the new millennium.

That is why, at the dawn of the 21st century, some questions were raised from the situation of the last decade of the twentieth century, which at the same time belonged to its future.

The Atlantic Alliance continues to be the core of transatlantic relations?

If yes, how does it set its objectives in the face of the new world order in the form above?

What would be the effects of the formation, if this works, of a united Europe on the Atlantic partaking?

Does the Alliance, in itself, have to embody a set of common objectives or be satisfied by serving as a security guarantor?

President George W. Bush and his administration faced the sudden terrorist attack on 11 September 2001. NATO's lead-up of the United States, by invoking Article V of the Alliance, was involved in collective actions in the fight against terrorism, in overthrowing the Taliban in Afghanistan, while the intercession for the overthrow of Saddam Hussein revealed the reminiscences of the past.

The refractory attitude, not to say controversial between France and Germany proved that the uniformity so desirable and necessary in the new international system, although in the 1999 NATO Summit in Berlin, projects of a common European defense were concessions. President Bush, who viewed NATO as essential in his foreign policy doctrine, promoted an accelerated expansion of this organization.

At the Istanbul Summit in 2002, the decision was made for the admission to NATO of the 7 new countries that by geographical location carried an estimated strategic weight, starting from the Baltic countries: Estonia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Bulgaria and Romania. Countries such as France and Germany interpreted this as an American impetus, Georges Bush's new foreign policy doctrine, including his attitude towards the Atlantic Alliance. But this did not justify at all the plotting of a tripartite tactical alliance along with Russia with a view to halting US policy.

It is arguable that George Bush's (Hirsch, 2016) rhetoric and attitudes were involved in his conception of America's role in the international system of unilateralism, while NATO's expansion contained two premises:

- Serving the strategic milestones of American perfection as far as NATO's future role is concerned with the new international system.
- The new adherence countries, the Soviet-era Soviet satellite satellites that keep their strategic weight in the new geopolitics of the world, would remain as they stood for already-driven purposes, joined the United States as it did during the Iraq war, in the event of possible renewal of traditional contradictions or disobedience of some states against American doctrine.

The North Atlantic organization was created as a voluntary union of representative states of Western Liberal Democracy, sponsored, funded, and led, which continues today to be chaired by the United States. President Bush or Barack Obama observe NATO's instrument of perceiving American foreign policy. In 2009 was the year of acceptance of Albania and Croatia, while the decision was taken at the Bucharest Summit 2008.

In the New World Order, the functions of the North Atlantic Alliance will face with two challenges;

- Technological-institutional reform, adapting to the nature of the threats and threats with the new world in formation above
- The preservation of compactness, political unity that was just as important, or perhaps even more than the first, that would secure not only NATO, the whole democratic world a whole verse versus its opponents. It is clear that one of the refractory attitudes or inconsistencies of attitudes within the alliance will not be able to undermine the essence of its philosophy, namely maintaining the ultimate security not only of the democratic world but of the planet's tone in all (Hoti, 2014, pp. 36-47).

### **3. Monetary Fund in the International Financial System**

Regimes, new economic and financial systems are accompanied by radical metamorphosis, where most important was socio-structural perceptions. Regarding globalization, liberal capitalism, despite the financial confusion, still serves as the most effective instrument in our day. But in the same way as the "laissez-faire" capitalism policy in all directions of the XIX century, it produced Marxism; a very close thing could be the result of a liberal capitalism of the 21st century, raising a wave of opposition contradicts with a globalization goal.

Market economy and the manifestations of the globalization that were attended by the meetings, the summits of the International Monetary Fund in 2000, were demonstrations of the potential political weight that could carry these moves, which by virtue of their physiognomy resembling the leftist, anti-American and anti-capitalist the '60s and early' 70s (Agnew, 2015). Accurately, the crisis of the modern system of the world economy is as endemic as transformations and economic growth itself.



Since 1980, they have been reproduced with a rhythmic speed: in Latin America in the 1980s, in Mexico 1994, in Southeast Asia 1997, in Russia 1998, in Brazil 1999, as well as in the last financial crisis of the year that exploded in 2008, the cycle of which has not yet been fully completed. Until now, the nature of crisis development has showed us that the international monetary institutions have managed to hold the crises at their peak, more than we could imagine. Basically, to the situation that was happened before, all the crises have shown us that the international economic system is more resistant than predictive.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), established in July 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference, was founded with the following stated intentions:

The target was banned, preventing global economies from falling into the 30s crisis situation, where currency assessments as well as unilateral political and economic decisions resulted in the deterioration of international tensions. So, fundamentally, the international monetary fund, in addition to ensuring the stability of the monetary system, also managing monetary and financial crises across the globe. For this purpose, the IMF credits loans to those countries experiencing financial difficulties, resulting in the risk of the country's governing structures, Greece's latest case, financial system stability (banks, financial markets) or exchange rate fluctuations international trade markets with other countries (Bashkim, 2014, p. 157).

The IMF's operation is divided into two phases: -Bretton Woods, 1944-1976, characterized by a financial orthodoxy and transposed into Jamaica's agreement since January 1976 marked the end of the Bretton Woods system and started a phase the current one of the international financial system with a substantive supportive focus, support for countries with financial difficulties with a view to transforming them into general structural crises, which in the 1990s represent the weakness of the international financial system.

Financial crises have different motives that happened, their physiognomy stems from a similar category of reasons such as: - international environmental transformations, the inability of small economies to distribute capital inflows to their needs over the long term, a very weak policy credit as well as policies set by large countries, regardless of or have not taken into account the effects on emerging economies (Agnew, 2015).

So, one of the lessons learned from the modern financial crisis is that one of the causes of their production is excessive lending to the private sector or speculative investment in financial markets, so investors are more concerned with the risk of speculative funding. History has taught us that economic stability produces the political one, as has proven us that internal floods arise from raising awareness in terms of economic inequality translated into social injustice. That is why the IMF, which as the world's largest body is reorganizing 188 states, is not just financial and financial assistance to countries outside the crisis, but also for preventive programs to prevent them.

In short, the IMF has a vital mission and role to play in the stability and prosperity of an all-encompassing and cosmopolitan economic system that is related to the physiognomy that will take on the new world political order. During the 1997 financial crisis in Indonesia, the IMF urged a policy of monetary rigidity accompanied by a bumpy rigidity, with the country's social and ethnic instability. So many banks were closed; according to some analysts this led to a deterioration of the crisis. Faced with a possible dispersion of the crisis, several Asian countries, including China, managed to avoid the crisis by adopting economic expansion policies, contrary to the IMF's recommendations.

Evan Malaysia has not followed the advice or recommendations of this institution, taking measures such as: controlling the capital movement that was also experienced by the IMF's reactions. It turned out that there are also countries that recognize a rapid economic recovery, adopting, if not entirely, but partly the measures provided by the IMF. This is the case of South Korea, while during the Asian crisis where some countries in the region were very critical, in contrast to managing this crisis by the IMF. Japan to be careful in its criticisms and on its stand against the IMF proposed the creation of an Asian Monetary Fund for the operation of which it was willing to shed \$ 100 billion.

Regarding the role of the IMF in the forecast that would help prevent the financial crisis, which occurred in 2007, there is a report drafted by an IMF assessment team over the period 2004-2007, which preceded the global financial and economic crisis, shows some sort of IMF's inability to predict this crisis. The report underlined that during this period "repeated communication was that of a permanent optimism" and that the IMF shared the idea that "the big crisis in major industrial countries is unlikely". Until the first moments of the crisis in April 2007, the IMF introduced a favorable economic and economic context.

The IMF is an international organization that has existed since World War II with the mission of maintaining the stability of the world's economic and financial system that resembles a role that is not identical to the UN in maintaining global peace balances. But, like the United Nations, the stability of the economic-financial order embodied or identified with the globalization regime cannot be maintained but preserved by the role and contribution of the IMF.

There is a need for a full harmonization of many stakeholders such as states, large companies, investment groups and financial corporations as well as banks, large and medium-term holders, including the consideration of disadvantaged layers. In case of inconsistency, opposition and mass protests, the goal is not the evolution of the IMF, but globalization itself, in short, the international financial system along with the world political order and a decline in the IMF will not be able to prevent.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The United Nations is considered as a facilitator to reduce the international tensions, promote the human rights and reduce the possibility of large-scale conflicts. Almost every country in the world is represented in the UN, including the U.S., which provides around a fifth of the organization's funding as of 2016. A few states lack membership despite exercising de facto sovereignty, either because most of the international community does not recognize them as independent (North Cyprus, Somaliland, Abkhazia), or because one or more powerful member states have blocked their admittance (Taiwan, Kosovo). To fulfill its objectives, United Nations has embedded an alliance such as NATO to serve as a collective security system towards the threats. NATO is an alliance the United Nations is a collective security system. However, this does not mean it is a similar system like that of united nations, because it does not can be determined in advance as the problem state is invited to participate in the discussions and decision-making envisaged under the procedure. This paper presented the development and importance of the United Nations in the world's major issues. One of the main mandates of UN is the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development. As much as 70 per cent of the work of the United Nations system is devoted to accomplishing this mandate. Guiding the work is the belief that eradicating poverty and improving the well-being of people everywhere are necessary steps in creating conditions for lasting world peace.

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