

# International organizations on security matters



International Organizations play a major role in the Security Sector Governance , Reform and therefore Building Integrity.

- They provide expertise and advice;
- Raise awareness on security topics; finance capacity development trainings, programmers and projects on a multitude of vital issues such as technical skills, security sector governance, oversight, and building integrity.
- IOs also play a central role in the process of norm and standard–setting, as well as for ensuring accountability and promoting the rule of law.
- They establish a communication channel between governments and societies, as well as between different nations, and other international entities and actors involved in the field of SSG and SSR.





COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

International organization involvement in the security sector reform field started to grow in the 1990s when they realized that development efforts, especially in conflict and post-conflict scenarios, could not be successful in insecure environments. Security governance came to be seen as a vital component of institution building, governance development and reconstruction projects. Additionally, democratic oversight of the security sector assumed a central role in the conditionality for partnership and membership for institutions, such as EU, NATO, and the Council of Europe.

## UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations is an international organization created after the Second world war with the active participation of the USSR, the USA, China and great Britain. International organization of sovereign States, established to unite the efforts of the member States of the anti-Hitler coalition at the conference in San Francisco in 1945. The head office is located in new York, USA. This year, the UN includes 192 States. The name "United Nations" was proposed by us President F. D. Roosevelt. Declaration in San Francisco 1945. Adopted October 24. It was declared as the UN day. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter. The main organs of the UN are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat.



# The purposes of United Nations

According to the UN Charter, its activities have the following 4 objectives:

- ❖ respect for world peace and security;
  - ❖ development of friendly relations between peoples;
  - ❖ support for international cooperation and respect for human rights in solving international problems;
  - ❖ to become a center of interaction of Nations in achieving these goals.
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# MAIN ORGANS OF UNITED NATIONS

The UN has six main organs

1. The General Assembly
2. The Security Council
3. The Secretariat
4. The Trusteeship Council
5. The Economic and Social Council
6. International Court of Justice



## **General provisions Support for peace and security**

Over the past six decades, the United Nations created and sent to the "hot spots" of the planet of the 69 peacekeeping missions and surveillance. This has resulted in the normalization of the situation, which has enabled many countries to overcome the consequences of conflicts. There are currently 16 peacekeeping operations in the world, involving some 125,000 brave men and women from 120 countries, who go where others cannot or do not wish to go.



## **Establishment of peace**

Thanks to the mediation efforts of the UN or the actions of third parties with the support of the UN, many conflicts have been brought to an end since the 1990s. These include the conflicts in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Burundi and the conflict between Northern and southern Sudan and Nepal.

## **Preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons**

For more than five decades, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has served as the world's nuclear inspector. IAEA experts ensure that nuclear materials subject to verification are used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The Agency currently has safeguards agreements with more than 180 States.



## **Reducing poverty**

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provides a small percentage of loans and subsidies to the poorest people living in rural areas. Since 1978, IFAD has invested more than \$ 15 billion. More than \$ 430 million is needed to help more than 430 million women and men grow and sell food and increase their income and livelihood for their families. IFAD is currently supporting more than 240 programmes and projects in 147 countries.

## Counter-terrorism

Member States coordinate their efforts to combat terrorism within the framework of the United Nations. In 2006, the United Nations adopted a global counter — terrorism strategy, the first time in history that all countries had adopted a global approach to combating terrorism. United Nations agencies and programmes have assisted countries in the practical implementation of the common strategy, provided them with legal assistance and facilitated international cooperation in the fight against terrorism



## EUROPEAN UNION

According to its official web portal, the European Union (EU) is an economic and political partnership between 28 European countries. Created after the Second World War, its goal is to encourage economic cooperation and, therefore, avoid conflict. The European Economic Community (EEC) was created in 1958. EEC initially included six countries: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. In 1993, to mark its evolution from a purely economic union to a political one, the EEC adopted its current denomination of European Union (EU). The EU is based on the rule of law. Furthermore, human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights are the fundamental values of the EU. The core founding document of the EU is the Lisbon Treaty of 2009.



# COUNCIL OF EUROPE



Council of Europe (CoE) is an international organization based in Strasbourg. CoE encompasses 47 European countries and was created in 1949 to promote democracy and protect human rights and the rule of law in Europe.

Originally, Coe's work mainly focused on human rights, rule of law, governmental accountability and other governance issues. These topics have, gradually, moved in the direction of democratic security governance since they are all, inherently, related to security and accountability. Additionally, changes occurring in the international context of the 1990s have encouraged this thematic shift towards security sector issues.

## EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS (ECtHR)

The [Council of Europe](#) defines the [European Court of Human Rights](#) (ECtHR) as an international court set up in 1959 which rules on individual, or state, applications alleging violations of the civil and political rights set out in the [European Convention on Human Rights](#).

The European Convention on Human Rights is an international treaty under which the member States of the Council of Europe promise to secure fundamental civil and political rights, not only to their own citizens but also to everyone within their jurisdiction. The Convention, which was signed on 4 November 1950 in Rome, entered into force in 1953.



EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

According to the simplified version of the convention and its protocols prepared by the ECtHR the European Union Convention on Human Rights reinforces the following rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*Article 1 - Obligation to respect human rights*

*Article 2 - Right to life*

*Article 3 - Prohibition of torture*

*Article 4 - Prohibition of slavery and forced labour*

*Article 5 - Right to liberty and security*

*Article 6 - Right to a fair trial*

*Article 7 - No punishment without law*

*Article 8 - Right to respect for private and family life*

*Article 9 - Freedom of thought, conscience and religion*

*Article 10 - Freedom of expression*

*Article 11 - Freedom of assembly and association*

*Article 12 - Right to marry*

*Article 13 - Right to an effective judicial remedy*

*Article 14 - Prohibition of discrimination*

*Article 15 - Derogation in time of emergency*

*Article 16 - Restrictions on political activity of foreigners*

*Article 17 - Prohibition of abuse of rights*

*Article 18 - Limitation on use of restrictions of rights*

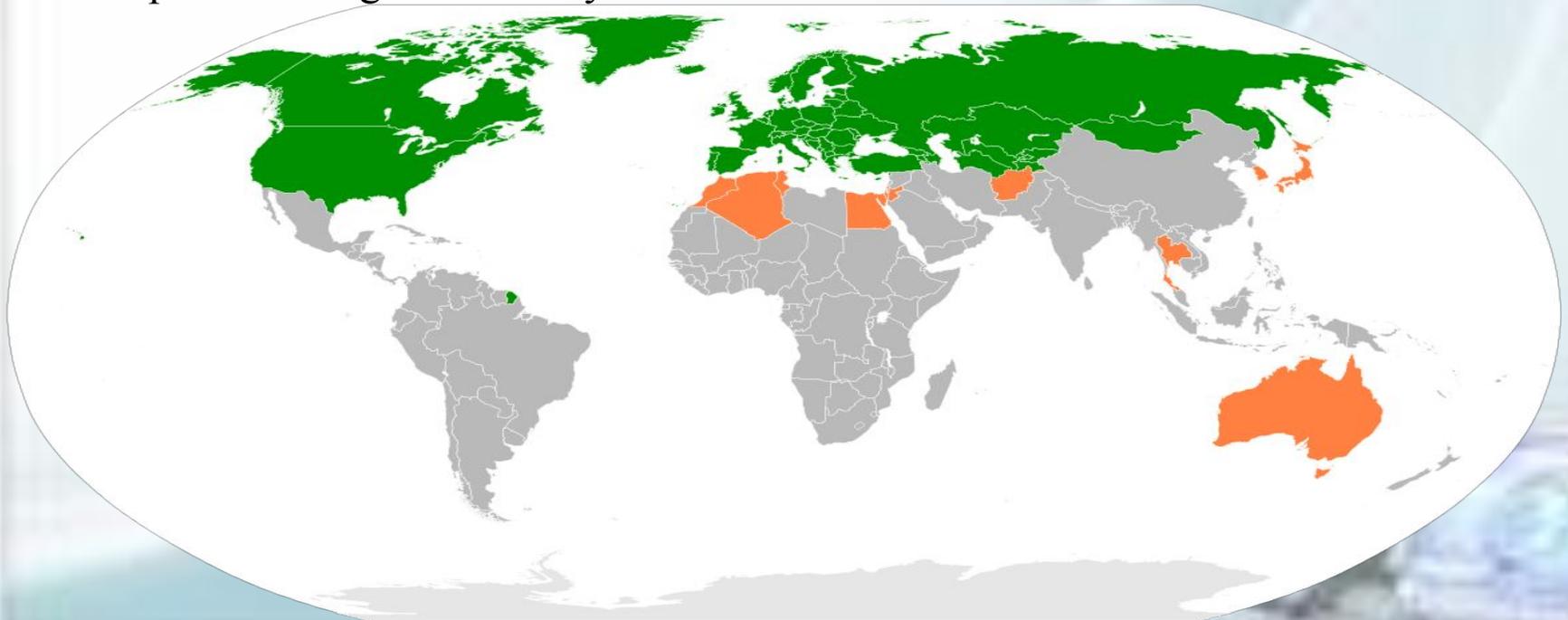
*Articles 19 to 51- explain how the European Court of Human Rights works.*

*Article 34 - If your rights contained in the Convention have been violated in one of the member states, you should first appeal to all competent national authorities. If that does not work, then you may appeal directly to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.*

*Article 52 - If the Secretary General of the Council of Europe requests it, a government must explain how its national law protects the rights of this Convention.*

## OSCE

OSCE (OSCE: eng. Organization for security and cooperation in Europe, FR. Organization for security and cooperation in Europe) is the organization for security and cooperation in Europe, the world's largest regional organization dealing with security issues. It unites 57 States located in North America, Europe and Central Asia. The conference on security and cooperation in Europe was invited as a permanent international forum of all European States (except Albania and Andorra), as well as the United States and Canada, to develop measures to reduce military confrontation in Europe and strengthen security.





Kazakhstan in this organization in 1992 on January 30 the last act in Helsinki on July 8 was signed. In 2009, Kazakhstan, which wants to lead this organization, mainly faced opposition from only two countries-the United States and the United Kingdom. On November 29-30, 2010 in Madrid at the 15th meeting of the Council of Ministers of foreign Affairs of the OSCE member States (SMID) as a compromise Kazakhstan was the first of the CIS countries to decide to chair the OSCE.



## NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a political and military alliance created in 1949 with the aim of safeguarding the freedom and security of its members through political and military means. NATO promotes democratic values and encourages consultation and cooperation on defence and security issues to build trust and, in the long run, prevent conflict.

Since 2001, DCAF has been actively engaged with NATO on a number of cooperative security governance programmes. Building on its broader activities in the areas of democratic governance, including defence/law enforcement/intelligence reform, human rights, rule of law and development programming, DCAF has sustained cooperation platforms with NATO in the areas of security sector reform, democratic governance and – most recently – gender aspects of security governance.



## **What does NATO do for SSR?**

NATO's role in SSR has been driven by the process of preparing countries for membership and, once they are members, integrating them into Alliance structures. NATO has made democratic governance of the security sector one of the main concerns of its approach to enlargement. NATO has also developed a series of programmes designed to strengthen the effectiveness and accountability of institutions concerned with defence. Additionally programmes such as the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building (PAP-DIB) and those for fighting terrorism have also addressed SSR issues. SSR issues are also included in NATO's work in peace support operations. Moreover, NATO has become increasingly involved in the reform of security forces in post conflict and conflict settings.

Within the framework of its Building Integrity (BI) Programme, NATO promotes the principles of integrity, transparency and accountability in accordance with international norms and practices.

According to NATO, The BI Programme provides Allies and partner countries with tailored support to reduce the risk of corruption in the defence and related security sector and to promote good governance principles and practices in their defence establishments. The programme operates through a NATO Trust Fund led by six nations – Belgium, Bulgaria, Norway, Poland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The BI Programme supports the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and related Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security.

Thank you for  
listening!!!

