

The Justice of International Treaties and International Organizations

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Abstract: Nowadays, the international situation is constantly changing. Before the outbreak of COVID-19, intense competition between China and the United States had been taking place in various important fields such as economics, culture, technology, military, and politics. Such vicious competition is highly unfavorable for the World Trade Organization, as it goes against the purpose and treaties of the organization. However, in this event, these so-called purposes and conventions have become ineffective due to the pressure from the United States, the world's largest country. During the pandemic, many countries ignored the regulations of the World Health Organization, damaging its leadership in global health. Currently, even though the pandemic is reasonably under control, the international situation remains chaotic. The most notable is the year-long conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which has disrupted the balance between NATO and Russia. The United Nations and its Charter have limited power to restrain powerful countries, and a UN lacking in impartiality can only be a puppet of some big countries. Therefore, under such international background, This paper starts with international organizations and treaties to discuss the impartiality and binding force of international organizations and treaties, and to understand and analyze recent major international events, attempting to find ways to change the weaknesses of international organizations and treaties and lay a solid foundation for the peaceful development of all human beings in the future. International organizations and treaties play a critical role in guiding and mediating the peaceful development of humanity, and enhancing their impartiality and binding force would greatly benefit the peaceful development of humanity. It will be the cornerstone for further advancement of human civilization.

Keywords: international treaty, international organization, impartiality, international community, international events

1. Introduction

A few years ago at the Paris conference, the former US President announced the withdrawal from the Paris Agreement in order to prioritize the development and interests of the United States [1]. By refusing to comply with the environmental protection treaty signed at the conference, the US focused solely on its own interests without considering the overall safety and well-being of the world. During the pandemic, the World Health Organization issued various restrictive orders to help countries overcome the terrifying threats posed by the COVID-19 outbreak and prevent its spread. However,

most countries failed to comply with these measures, resulting in the uncontrolled spread of the virus. Some countries remained passive in finding solutions to the pandemic, even attempting to resolve it by "lying flat" [2]. These events reflect the loss of restraint of some countries by international organizations and treaties. This makes it difficult for these organizations and treaties to enforce their fairness and justice. After understanding the importance of international organizations and treaties, I hope that we can find a reasonable way to restore a peaceful and just order to the international community, and give humanity a bright future.

2. International Treaty

2.1. Definition

First of all, international treaties are one of the sources of international law, which are written agreements between different international legal entities regarding their rights and obligations. In a broad sense, international treaties come in many forms, such as conventions, charters, covenants, and joint declarations. From a narrow perspective, international treaties are actually a type of international agreement named as "treaty" [3]. Most international treaties are general international treaties, which are agreements on global issues that most countries participate in and sign together, and are subject to international legal principles and rules. However, some special treaties are specific agreements signed between two or more countries on specific issues. Therefore, the conclusion of international treaties is a common agreement reached between countries, which is also a manifestation of international private law norms and one of its basic forms of existence.

2.2. Background to International Conventions

The origin of international conventions can be traced back to ancient Egypt around 1250 BC, when Egypt and the Hittite Kingdom signed an agreement to end their war and establish peace. This is the first known international convention in history [4]. Over time, the form and content of international conventions have continued to evolve and change. In modern times, the development of international conventions is closely related to communication and cooperation between nations. For example, after the establishment of the United Nations, many international conventions were signed between countries to promote global peace, security, and sustainable development. These conventions cover various fields such as human rights, environmental protection, trade, and arms control. Overall, the origin of international conventions can be traced back to ancient times, but they play an increasingly important role in modern form and content, becoming one of the important means of international governance.

2.3. The Current Problems with International Treaties

After understanding the development and definition of international treaties, the author found that they are not just agreements between countries on a particular issue. After such a long period of evolution, international treaties also have a certain binding force in the international community. In the current wave of globalization, the international community has formed, and the emergence of the United Nations and the United Nations Charter, as well as the formation of international law, indicate that the international community needs its own rules and the rule of law. Currently, most countries will abide by international treaties in order to seek development. However, some major powers' desire for power has led them to ignore the restrictions of international treaties. In such a bad international situation, the binding force of international treaties has greatly decreased. For powerful countries, international treaties have become obstacles to their own interests. The binding force of international treaties is no longer sufficient to restrict the ambitions of major powers. In the year-long conflict

between Russia and Ukraine, international treaties seemed powerless, and international law even became a tool for the United States to suppress Russia. Similarly, objectively speaking, Russia's special military actions against Ukraine also showed the weakness of international law. The occurrence of this global conflict has already demonstrated the lack of binding force and fairness of international treaties today, especially in the contradictions between major powers. The United Nations Charter cannot stop Russia or sanction the United States' improper behavior in controlling world affairs. However, the explosion of the "Nord Stream" pipeline in September 2022 completely shattered the binding force of international treaties. Although all fingers were pointed at the United States, Western countries other than Russia were unwilling to face this cruel fact [5].

2.4. The Importance of Impartiality in International Treaties

This incident has highlighted the huge problem with international treaties, which are no longer binding on major powers. The issue of impartiality is also extremely lacking when faced with conflicts between major powers. Even when there is no conclusive evidence, the United States can use various reasons to evade the Russia and, the authority of the United Nations and international law [6]. The author believes that the incident with the "Nord Stream" pipeline has touched on anti-human behavior to some extent. It is important to note that the "Nord Stream" pipeline controls the lifeline of many European people, and the lack of natural gas can threaten the lives of many people in severely cold European regions. If these countries sacrifice ordinary people to suppress Russia, Western countries will cause resentment and even disintegration among their people due to these events, which is not conducive to the current global trend of common development. International treaties need strong binding force and impartiality to prevent such events that hinder the progress of human society. These lessons learned must make countries around the world think about strengthening international treaties. However, if the world's leading power does not want to lead the pursuit of the development of all mankind, then the strengthening of the impartiality and binding force of international treaties is still a long and arduous task.

3. International Organization

3.1. Definition

International organizations are an important part of modern international society, which are various institutions established by two or more countries or governments, civil society organizations for some specific purposes in the form of certain agreements [7]. International organizations can be divided into intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, or regional and global organizations. For example, the World Trade Organization, the World Health Organization, the European Union, the African Union, and the United Nations are intergovernmental international organizations formed by relevant treaties and agreements signed between national entities. On the other hand, organizations such as the International Olympic Committee, the International Red Cross, and the International Football Federation are spontaneous civil organizations whose members do not include governments, so they are non-governmental international organizations. Whether intergovernmental or non-governmental, international organizations play important roles in various fields in the international society [8].

3.2. The Source of International Organizations

The origins of international organizations can be traced back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a period of rapid development in the international system. The sources of international organizations can be summarized as follows:

(1) The development of international law legitimized and standardized the establishment of international organizations.

(2) The need for international cooperation and negotiation in international political and economic development promoted the establishment of international organizations.

(3) The common concern of the international community for international affairs facilitated the establishment of international organizations.

(4) The evolution of the international system enabled international organizations to play a better role in the international system.

In summary, the origins of international organizations are diverse, but all related to international law, international politics and economics, the international community, and the international system.

3.3. Problems Existing in International Organizations

Nowadays, the process of globalization is accelerating, and international organizations are playing an increasingly important role in the international community. With the acceleration of globalization, every field in the international community needs an orderly system to manage it. International organizations can play a role in managing and maintaining these fields, allowing each field to develop healthily and peacefully. For example, the establishment of the World Trade Organization is to accelerate the pace of global economic globalization, promote trade exchanges between different regions, and increase the process of global trade. In addition, the establishment of the United Nations is also to maintain the world's justice and peace, with the original intention of maintaining relations and order between countries and the emergence of international law. However, the current international community is becoming increasingly chaotic. The United States wants to maintain its status as the only superpower and constantly suppresses other countries that do not share the same will as the United States. At the same time, it also suppresses the development of its allies for its own interests and constantly squeezes the development space of other countries [9]. In recent years, international organizations have been unable to maintain the balance between major powers. Taking the United Nations as an example, whether it is the recent conflict between Russia and Ukraine or the wars launched by the United States in the Middle East, the United Nations has been basically influenced by the United States. When it is an aggressor, it uses the United Nations to maintain its interests without being sanctioned by international law. When Russia, its competitor, violates international law, the United States constantly uses the United Nations to suppress Russia. However, in this event, the United Nations is the stage for major power games, and international law is the tool for mutual restraint. International organizations cannot play any role in justice in such international events. In today's international community, only major powers can dominate the situation, and those intergovernmental international organizations do not have their own will, so they cannot make fair judgments. The current international community is more like following the law of the jungle - where the powerful are just [10]. In such chaos, the development of globalization will slowly slow down or even come to a halt.

3.4. The Importance of Impartiality in International Organizations

In such a big context, is it necessary for international organizations to be fair? The author believes that it is very necessary to judge the fairness of international organizations. Each country is an individual in the international community, similar to a person. Their behavior in the international community is equivalent to the behavior of an individual in society. In order to manage their own society well, each country will set up courts, police organizations, government organizations, etc., to manage the operation of the entire country. Therefore, the international community is like a large country, regardless of how powerful individuals are in this country, they need to obey the

management of the organization in order to maintain everyone's rights. Nowadays, the international community lacks effective international organizations, so the international community has become chaotic like it is now. If a country's order is chaotic, then the development of economics, science and technology, politics, and culture will be restricted. The current international community is like powerful individuals disrupting the balance of society. They all start from their own interests, regardless of the safety and development prospects of others, and rely on their own powerful strength to ignore the management of international organizations, and even manipulate international organizations to serve themselves. Therefore, the emergence of fairness in international organizations is imminent. Without a fair management system and organization, not only will the process of globalization be restricted, but it will also limit human development to a higher level. In many fields, the development of individual power is gradually restricted, and breakthroughs can only be made through multi-party cooperation and innovation.

4. Contact with International Treaties and Organizations

4.1. Relations and Interactions Between International Treaties and International Organizations

International treaties are agreements reached between countries on certain issues, while international organizations are institutions established by countries or civil groups. Their common point is that they are agreements or organizations established by countries to promote common and peaceful development in the international community, with the aim of binding all parties so that everyone can develop and compete peacefully together. The participation of international organizations is more extensive, involving a wide range of member countries and fields. International treaties are more about constraints on a specific event, while international organizations are constraints on a specific field. For example, the World Health Organization is responsible for protecting and developing human health, covering the entire medical field, with 193 member countries. Each international organization has its own international treaty, such as the UN Charter for the United Nations, the various agreements related to combating diseases by the WHO, and the various trade-related treaties issued by the WTO. Objectively speaking, international organizations and international treaties are two different ways of managing the international community. International organizations maintain their aims through international treaties, while international treaties are more specific means of maintaining international social order.

4.2. How Should International Treaties and International Organizations Work Together to Safeguard the Fairness of the International Community

Firstly, we need to understand the nature of international treaties and organizations in maintaining fairness. The logic of international treaties is more objective and clear, and under the basis of complying with international treaties, most of the ways of handling events should be in line with the principle of fairness. On the other hand, international organizations tend to lean towards subjective judgments because they are composed of people, including administrative departments, investigation departments, and trial departments, and their members come from all over the world. Therefore, they are more easily influenced by subjective emotions and external factors in judging events. At the same time, in certain vague areas of international treaties, relevant personnel are responsible for interpretation, so international organizations are more susceptible to external influences. Hence, international treaties can constrain the signatory members before an event occurs, while international organizations are more involved in investigating, mediating, and adjudicating member countries after they have violated regulations.

In summary, we have gained a basic understanding of the forms of constraint of international organizations and treaties. However, how to make them work together to achieve international social justice management is an idealistic concept that requires resolving disputes between countries. The first condition is that countries need to put aside their differences and unite for common development. As for international treaties, they need to become more detailed, with each treaty specifying different events or rules in a particular field. Overall, international treaties need to be more objective and specific, with reasonable solutions to disputes and conflicts that arise in different contexts, whether through punishment or mediation, in accordance with objectivity, justice, and fairness.

On the other hand, for international organizations, firstly, the binding force and regularity of each organization should be enhanced. When formulating and amending international treaties, they should serve the interests and needs of all humanity, rather than just a few countries, and should not slow down the development of all humanity. Secondly, the administration and management of international organizations should be more independent, allowing all international organizations to have independent and autonomous powers. Their purpose is for the development of human civilization, especially as the most widely effective international organization, the United Nations, which should have an independent will and maintain a neutral position towards all countries.

Finally, if the United Nations had a military force that served international law in the process of executing international justice, then international law, treaties, and organizations would have more binding and deterrent power. Of course, such a military force would only serve the impartiality of international law and should not be composed of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, like the current peacekeeping forces. Instead, it should be recruited in the name of the United Nations, and countries around the world should provide exclusive weapons for this special military force. Behind the power of a strong authority must be a powerful force. Of course, this is a very adventurous idea, but when the United Nations can develop to this point, it also demonstrates that the international social order is already very stable, and humanity has the ability to achieve high autonomy.

5. Conclusions

In this ever-changing era, the international order is gradually becoming chaotic and disorderly. The ideas of powerful countries in international organizations have influenced the development of the international community. International organizations, led by the United Nations, are unable to restrict and restrain the behavior and ideas of powerful countries. Similarly, international treaties, led by international law, are even disregarded by some powerful countries. Agreements, contracts, or regulations that were originally jointly formulated by humanity have lost their binding and impartiality in the face of the threats of powerful countries. The international community, which was originally harmonious and mutually developing, has slowly become an "international jungle" where the weak are preyed upon by the strong, and the strong are dominant. As the only superpower in the world, the United States not only fails to lead everyone in building the international community but also undermines the development of globalization and multilateral cooperation. In such a bad environment, international organizations and international treaties need to stand up to maintain the order of the international community for its development. Nowadays, globalization, multilateral cooperation, and the common development of all human beings are the trend and trend of this era. Even if the United States is powerful, it cannot compete with the entire human race and cannot go against the trend. Therefore, it is necessary to study the fairness of international organizations and international treaties, and their development will be more needed in the future. Of course, this article's research on the fairness of international treaties and international organizations is relatively shallow. At the same time, when the international community can develop into an ideal state, the development of international organizations and international treaties will not be limited to their fairness. Perhaps

in the future, they will also have their official statements and names, and will not be referred to as international organizations and international treaties. In the future, there will definitely be new systems and rules. The author believes that international organizations and international treaties are only in their initial stage. When human society continues to develop, there may be a chance for a united government to emerge, and all international treaties may have the opportunity to be summarized into a code of law. Such a magnificent future is not something we can imagine at this stage, and we hope that the future world will be more peaceful, and humanity can truly achieve peaceful coexistence.

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