



**Sokhumi State University**  
**Syllabus**

<b>Name of the Course</b>	<b>International Organizations</b>
<b>Course Code</b>	INRL M 206
<b>Course Status</b>	For the students of the Faculty of Social and Political Science, Master's program – International Relations, Compulsory course. The first semester.
<b>ECTS – Number of Credits</b>	<p>6 ECTS - 150 hours.</p> <p>50 contact hours, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ lecture -30 hours;</li> <li>➤ seminar -15 hours;</li> <li>➤ midterm exam – 2 hours;</li> <li>➤ final exam - 3 hours.</li> </ul> <p>100 hours of individual work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Information and material processing- 50 hours;</li> <li>➤ Homework assignments - 25 hours;</li> <li>➤ Preparation for a Midterm exam- 10 hours;</li> <li>➤ Preparation for a Final exam - 15 hours.</li> </ul>
<b>Course Format</b>	Lecture/seminar: 2+1 per week (15 weeks);
<b>Lecturer</b>	<p>GuramMarkhulia --Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor of Sokhumi State University, Department of International Relations.</p> <p>Mobile: 599 53 95 36</p> <p>Email:g.markhulia@yahoo.com</p> <p>Address: 61 Anna Politkovskaia str.</p> <p>Office hours: Monday, Tuesday -10.00- 12.00 (2 hours)</p>
<b>Course Objective</b>	<p>The educational and methodical complex at the rate of "International Organizations" is intended for the students who are trained in "The International Relations". The course of discipline represents introduction to the basic theoretical and practical provisions of the discipline of "The International Organizations".</p> <p>The structure of a course includes subjects of a subject matter in which questions of definition of concepts, a subject, the legal nature, right subjectivity, sources, classification, an order of creation and the termination of activity of the international organizations, membership, the main international legal forms of the international</p>

	organizations are considered.
<b>Course Prerequisites</b>	N/A
<b>Course Content</b>	See Attachment N1
<b>Required Reading</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore, Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2004).</li> <li>2. Roy Ginsberg, Demystifying the European Union: The Enduring Logic of Regional Integration (Rowman &amp; Littlefield, 2010).</li> <li>3. Alexander Wendt, "Anarchy is What States Make of it," International Organization, spring, 1992.</li> <li>4. Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore, Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics. Cornell University Press, 2004.</li> <li>5. Paul Diehl, The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World. Lynn Rienner, 2001.</li> <li>6. Thomas D. Zweifel, International Organizations and Democracy: Accountability, Politics, and Power, Lynn Rienner. 2006.</li> <li>7. Karen Alter, Establishing the Supremacy of European Law: The Making of an International Rule of Law in Europe. Oxford University Press. 2003.</li> </ol>
<b>Supplementary Reading</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Karen Alter, Establishing the Supremacy of European Law: The Making of an International Rule of Law in Europe. Oxford University Press. 2003.</li> <li>2. Lloyd Gruber, Ruling the World: Power Politics and the Rise of Supranational Institutions. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 2000.</li> <li>3. John Ikenberry, After Victory. Institutions, Strategic Restraint, and the Rebuilding of Order After Major Wars. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 2001.</li> <li>4. Kaplan, Lawrence S. (2004). NATO Divided, NATO United: The Evolution of an Alliance. Greenwood Publishing Group</li> </ol>
<b>Course Outcomes</b>	<p><b>Knowledge and understanding</b> After completing the course students will have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of major concepts, theories, and key issues of International Organizations.</li> <li>• Knowledge of the dynamics of International Organizations;</li> </ul> <p><b>Applying knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students acquire the practical actions of International Organizations managements skills;</li> <li>• They develop the ability to make rational decisions in specific situations;</li> </ul> <p><b>Making judgments</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Organizations between causal analysis and conclusions;</li> <li>• Identify and evaluate the nature and types of International Organizations;</li> </ul> <p><b>Communication skills</b></p> <p>Effective oral and written communication skills;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The business relationship with the process of self-presentation skills;</li> <li>• to the information of the wider public and oral and written presentation skills.</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning skills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The student is able to plan his learning process; assess achievement of scheduled tasks and educate himself independently using available studying materials.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The student adheres to the high ethics and moral standards in management of International Organizations</li> </ul>
<p><b>Teaching Format</b></p>	<p>The real purposes of development of a course are mastering students of knowledge of bases of "International the organizations" subject matter.</p> <p>Besides, during studying of this discipline also other purposes are set, namely:</p> <p>Acquaintance of students with history of emergence of the international organizations and their development at the present stage of the international relations;</p> <p>To create and develop idea of concept, a subject, norms and sources of the right of the international organizations at students;</p> <p>To give to students basic knowledge about classification of the international organizations, their legal status and a role in creation of the progressive international relations;</p> <p>To acquaint students with order of process of creation of the international organizations and the termination of their existence;</p> <p>To acquaint students with the main international legal forms of activity of the international intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p>The discipline is urged to create basic knowledge of structure and activity of the international organizations that is of great importance for preparation in the field of the modern international relations, in the conditions of growth of volume and a variety of international communications and cooperation in present period at students; acquaints with information resources of the international organizations and opportunities of their use in the international activity.</p> <p>Studying of international legal base of functioning of the</p>

	international organizations; - studying of a typology of the international organizations; - acquaintance with functions and main procedural aspects of activity of the international organizations; - studying of information resources of the international organizations and their applied activity.
<b>Grading and Evaluation</b>	<p>Grading is based on 100 point scale.</p> <p>Positive assessment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (A) - Excellent - Minimal 91% and more;</li> <li>• (B) - Very Good - Maximal 81-90%;</li> <li>• (C) -Good - Maximal 71-80%;</li> <li>• (D) - Fair - Maximal 61-70%;</li> <li>• (E) - Satisfactory - Maximal 51-60%;</li> </ul> <p>Negative assessment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (FX ) - Failure – maximal points from 41-50%, student can take make-up exam once;</li> <li>• (F) - Failure – maximal points from 40% and less, student must take course again.</li> </ul> <p>Grade Components:</p> <p><i>Class participation &amp; activity– 30 %</i></p> <p><i>Midterm Exam-30%</i></p> <p><i>Final Exam – 40%</i></p> <p>Total -100%</p> <p>activities (seminars / working groups, practical sessions, argumentative paper, presentation, essay and teacher and Other activity determined by) 0 - 30 points;</p> <p>Writing term examination form (VIII Sunday) 0 - 30 points;</p> <p>Final exam - written form (XVII - XIX Sunday) 0 - 40 points</p> <p>Final exam is given to students who midterm and final exam scores of maximum accumulates 51 points</p> <p>Total: 0-100 points.</p>

Attachment N1

## Course Schedule

Week	Session Hours	Lectures/ Discussion (Participation) Boards/presentation
I	Lecture (2 Hours )	<p><b>Prerequisites and history of emergence of the international organizations</b></p> <p>The first international government organizations. League of the Nations (history of creation, crash reason). History of development and nature of activities of the International</p>

		organization after World War II and during "The Cold" war. The reasons of increase of a role of the International organization in the international relations.
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
II	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>Legal nature, rule-making and classification of the international organizations.</b> Interstate organizations. Organizations of universal nature. Organizations of regional nature. Organizations of political nature. Organizations of economic nature. Organizations for special questions. International nongovernmental organizations
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
III	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>The United Nations Organization</b> Prerequisites and history of creation of the UN. Moscow, Yalta, Dumbarton-Oksky, San Frantsissko's conferences. Development and adoption of the Charter of the UN. Legal status of the UN. Main lines of legal personality of the UN. Purposes and tasks of the UN. Concept, structure, will, privileges and immunities of the UN. Order of admission to membership of the UN. Rights and obligations of member-countries, suspension and termination of membership. Structure of the UN. Legal status of principal organs of the UN. General Assembly. UN Security Council. Economic and Social council. Secretariat. UN international court. Reforming of the UN. Legal aspects of United Nations operation on providing the world. Peace support operations. UN and human rights protection. Measures for the benefit of ensuring justice and equality. Humanitarian United Nations operation. The help of the UN for the purpose of development. UN and development mezhduna-native right
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
IV	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>International organizations of the UN system</b> Classification of the international organizations. UN specialized agencies. UN organizations for education, science and to a culture (UNESCO). World Health Organization. International Monetary Fund. International Maritime Organization. International Civil Aviation Organization. Universal Postal Union. World meteorological Organization. World Organization of intellectual property. World tourist Organization. Autonomous United Nations Organs. Legal status

		and activities of International Atomic Energy Agency. United Nations Conferences on Trade and Development.
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
V	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>Regional organizations of the Asia-Pacific region</b> Classification of the organizations. Cooperation with these organizations. Legal status and activities of Asian Development Bank, Asia-Pacific economic cooperation. Associations of South-East Asian Nations. Commission of the South Pacific. Forum, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
VI	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>Regional organizations of North, South America and the Caribbean Region</b> Classification of the organizations. Legal status and organization activities of America. Inter-American Development Bank, Association Latin-American integration, Andean community, Association of the Caribbean states, Organization of east Caribbean countries.
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
VII	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>Regional organizations of Africa</b> Classification of the organizations. Legal status and activities of the African union, African development bank, South African society of development, Total market of the countries of East and South Africa, West African development bank, economic and financial union of the Western Africa.
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
VIII	Midterm Exam (2 Hours )	
IX	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>Regional organizations of the Arab and Islamic world</b> Classification of the organizations. Legal status and activities of League of Arab States. Organizations of Islamic Conference. Organizations of the Arab exporting countries of oil (OAPEK). Union of the Arab Maghrib. Recommendation of state cooperation of the Persian Gulf.
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
X	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>International nongovernmental organizations.</b> Concept and classification of the international

		nongovernmental organizations. Emergence of MNPO as communication forms between the people. Development of MNPO during the period between the First and Second world wars. Growth of number of MNPO after World War II. The place of MNPO in system of the international relations. MNPO contribution to development of international law. Relations of MNPO with the UN and other organizations. Institute of Consultative status.
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
XI	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>Regional international organizations of economic cooperation and integration.</b> Typology of integration groups (integration stages): free trade area, customs union, total market, economic union. Main characteristics and features of each stage of integration process. Stages of evolution of the European Union (EU). Purposes and principles of activities of the EU. Structure and main bodies of the EU: Council of Europe. European parliament. EU Council. European commission, European court. Problems and prospects of the EU at the present stage. North American free trade area (NAPHTHA): history and reasons of creation. South American total market (MERCOSUR): reasons of creation, feature of functioning. History of creation, purpose, task of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). History of creation, purpose, task of Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Georgia in the regional organizations. Guam – Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova.
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
XII	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>Military-political organizations.</b> North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO. “Tikhookeansky” pact of safety, Australia, New Zealand, and USA (ANZUS). Regional system of defense - Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines (RSS). Collective Security Treaty Organization, CSTO. Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, TIAR. Defense Agreement five nations (Australia, UK, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore) (FPDA). Baltic Naval Squadron, BALTRON. Non-Aligned Movement - Non-Alignment Movement)
	Working Group (1 Hour)	

XIII	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>Political and cultural organizations</b> International Organization of Turkic Culture, TURKSOY. Francophonie. Organization of Islamic cooperation, OIC, OIS. Latin union. Turkic recommendation. League of Arab States, LOG. Commonwealth of the Portuguese-speaking countries.
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
XIV	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>The international cooperation of the international organizations in fight for peace.</b> The international law and order will exist only when in system of the interstate relations the high level of trust is supported, safety of each state is reliably guaranteed and any of its violations will be excluded. The states have to cooperate for implementation of the active efforts directed on easing of international tension, strengthening of the international law and order and respect of system of the international security provided by the Charter of the UN. The safety of the certain state ensured thus will promote maintenance of safety of all world community in general, as will be the prerequisite for strengthening of the international law and order. In this aspect cooperation of the international organizations in fight for peace plays an important role.
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
XV	Lecture (2 Hours )	<b>Activity of the international organizations in settlements of the international conflicts.</b>  On a threshold of the XXI century the mankind is included into a new phase of development of the international relations. This stage is characterized by comprehensive expansion and deepening of global economic, political and cultural cooperation, an intensification of processes of internationalization and globalization. The international community seeks for bigger integration, bigger predictability of development, strengthening of mechanisms of the organization and management of world development. Rough rates of scientific and technical progress, improvement of mass media allow today mankind to feel as it is impossible for more uniform. Everywhere there is a strengthening of supranational structures that is a necessary condition for successful advance forward.  However similar acceleration of rates of development bears with itself new threats and calls of the international security.



		<p>Among such calls the problem of the conflicts which is closely connected with other global problems is considerably allocated. Problems of regional instability and settlement of the conflicts fairly are among the most serious and global challenges facing mankind at a turn of the XXI century. Global interdependence of the modern world generates dependence of the international security on regional security; from there is a need of conflict prevention.</p> <p>Despite uniqueness and an originality of each of the conflicts essentially important point is their typology which attempts were repeatedly made by representatives of various schools of sciences. The ultimate goal of each of these researches can be considered development of the certain techniques and schemes allowing to carry out effective intervention for the timely prevention or unblocking of the conflict at a stage when reasonable motivations of behavior of the parties aren't completely settled. From this point of view, the analysis of modern theoretical conflictology is necessary for determination of specifics of regional wars and concrete ways of their termination.</p> <p>The international organizations having legitimate rights of conductors of political will of the international community, so necessary for peace and security consolidation in planetary scale are capable to play especially important role in it.</p>
	Working Group (1 Hour)	
XVI	Lecture (2 Hours )	<p><b>Value of the international organizations in integration of culture of the people.</b></p> <p>The international cooperation in culture in the modern world, provides progress of mankind, being a form of realization of communicative function of culture in the international relations. Value of the international exchanges in the field of culture constantly increases as volumes of the resources of human development provided by the nature and which aren't connected with creative activity of the person are reduced. Today it is difficult to imagine the most remote corner of Earth which would be cut completely off from communication with world around, in a varying degree wouldn't be influenced by influence of world culture. Thanks to that achievements of human thought and spirit can be used for the benefit of all</p>

mankind, permission of the most complex problems of the world community and acceleration of rates of progress is possible.

Realization of such opportunity depends on that, how fast and the international cooperation in culture will be effectively adjusted. Integration in the intellectual and spiritual sphere considerably accelerates process of the solution of the vital problems rising before mankind. Moreover, the international cooperation, as a rule, conducts to intensive and widespread introduction of results of scientific search, other conventional manifestations of creativity in everyday life.

Results:

The graduate has to possess the following common cultural/professional competences: - awareness of importance of humanistic values for preservation and development of a modern civilization; readiness to accept moral duties in relation to the surrounding nature, society, people, readiness to be guided by them in the in professional activity; - readiness for social interaction on the basis of accepted in the company of moral and precepts of law, respect for people, ability to be guided by moral precepts of law in professional activity; - ability to full and multidimensional use of the knowledge gained in the course of studying of humanitarian, social and economic and natural-science disciplines in the professional activity in general and in those areas which are connected with area of in-depth scientific studies or with the sphere of a professional and functional profiling.

Following the results of training, the student has to possess research skills at more profound studying of the international organizations and their rights, international legal relationship, methods of the analysis and interpretation of ideas of the right of the international organizations. To own skills of the comparative analysis of legal doctrines and institutes, to possess basic knowledge about the international organizations and to have idea of its primary branches, institutes.

In addition, the knowledge gained within this course can be used at profound studying of various aspects of international policy, geopolitics. The knowledge gained within studying of this course can be used at qualification, an assessment and the analysis of activity of the intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations.

	Working Group (1 Hour)	
XVII	Final Exam (3 Hours)	
XVIII - XIX	Supplementary Examination	