



### UČNI NAČRT PREDMETA / COURSE SYLLABUS

<b>Predmet:</b>	Mednarodne organizacije in svetovna ureditev
<b>Course title:</b>	International Organizations and the World Order

Študijski program in stopnja Study programme and level	Študijska smer Study field	Letnik Academic year	Semester Semester
Mednarodne in diplomatske študije – 2.stopnje	Mednarodni in diplomatski modul	2	3
International and Diplomatic Studies – 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree	International and diplomatic module	2	3

**Vrsta predmeta / Course type**

**Univerzitetna koda predmeta / University course code:**

Predavanja Lectures	Seminar Seminar	Vaje Tutorial	Klinične vaje work	Druge oblike študija	Samost. delo Individ. work	ECTS
30	0	0	0	0	95	5

**Nosilec predmeta / Lecturer:**

**Jeziki / Languages:** **Predavanja / Lectures:**   
**Vaje / Tutorial:**

**Pogoji za vključitev v delo oz. za opravljanje študijskih obveznosti:**

Vpis v 2.letnik.  
Vsaj 80% prisotnost na predavanjih.

**Prerequisites:**

Enrollment in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of studies.  
At least 80% attendance at lectures.

**Vsebina:**

Vsebina predmeta izhaja iz opredeljenega cilja: Na temelju sekundarne literature so obravnavana relevantna vprašanja sodobne mednarodne organiziranosti pa tudi pravni instituti, kar oboje tvori temelje sodobni svetovni ureditvi. Obravnavana bo tudi geneza in bodočnost svetovne ureditve, konkretno torej tudi nastanek mednarodnih organizacij; mednarodnih organizacij; splošne (skupne) značilnosti njihove organizacijske strukture; splošne značilnosti

**Content (Syllabus outline):**

The content of the course derives from the defined goal: based on secondary literature are addressed relevant issues of contemporary international organization as well as legal institutes, both of which form the foundations modern world order. The genesis and future of the world order will also be discussed, specifically the emergence of international organizations; international organizations; general (common)

odločanja v mednarodnih organizacijah in aktov, ki jih sprejemajo; pravni in politični učinki njihovega odločanja in sploh vloga mednarodnih organizacij v mednarodnem življenju, pa tudi razmejitve mednarodnih organizacij od NGO; posebna vprašanja delovanja t. i. mednarodnih organizacij z nacionalnimi pooblastili.

Glede na razvoj v mednarodnem življenju v zadnjih nekaj letih bo poseben poudarek dan vidikom novim razmerjem moči. Sodobni mednarodni red namreč ne opredeljujejo predvsem ravnotežje moči med silami Zahodnega sveta, kar je bilo dominantno razmerje v Svetovnem redu v preteklih 300 letih. Na sedanjem še zlasti pa v bodočem svetu ne bo šlo več za ravnotežje med silami Zahodnega sveta (evropskimi velikimi silami), pač pa dejansko za ravnotežje moči med historičnimi središči različnih civilizacij. "Mutatis mutandis" gre prav za tisto, kar je nakazoval v svojih razmišljanjih o spopadih med civilizacijami (Samuel Huntington). V tem kontekstu vse bolj stopa v ospredje potreba po reformu sistema OZN. Nekaterih sodobnih konfliktih (Sirija, Yemen, Libija in še zlasti agresija na Ukrajino) je bilo delovanje OZN potisnjeno na obrobje. Kot vedno v zgodovini bo verjetno prav po zaključku agresije na Ukrajino čas za resno prenavo mednarodnega sistema kolektivne varnosti. Sedanji sistem je obvaroval človeštvo pred 3. svetovno vojno, vendar so potrebni razmisleki o njegovi reformi predvsem z vidika omejevanja suverenosti držav in večje izpostavljenosti v mednarodnem redu solidarnosti.

Kot posebna vprašanja bodo obravnavane na temelju njihovih ustanovnih aktov OZN, NATO, Specializirane agencije OZN, OVSE ter IAEA. Pri OZN bodo posebej izpostavljena vprašanja v zvezi z varovanjem miru (delovanje in problemi VS OZN), varstvo človekovih pravic, uresničevanje pravice narodov do samoodločbe, razorožitve, problemi reforme OZN, še posebej VS OZN ter vloga OZN pri

characteristics of their organizational structure; general characteristics of decision-making in international organizations and the acts they adopt; the legal and political effects of their decision-making and in general the role of international organizations in international life, as well as the demarcation of international organizations from NGOs; specific performance issues t. i. international organizations with national mandates.

Considering the developments in international life in the last few years, special emphasis will be given to aspects of new power relations. The modern international order is not primarily defined by the balance of power between the powers of the Western world, which was the dominant relationship in the World Order in the past 300 years. In the present and especially in the future world, it will no longer be a matter of balance between the powers of the Western world (European great powers), but actually a balance of power between the historical centers of different civilizations. "Mutatis mutandis" is exactly what he was suggesting in his thoughts on the clash of civilizations (Samuel Huntington). In this context, the need to reform the UN system is increasingly coming to the fore. In some modern conflicts (Syria, Yemen, Libya, and especially the aggression against Ukraine), the activities of the UN have been pushed to the periphery. As always in history, it will probably be right after the end of the aggression against Ukraine that it will be time for a serious overhaul of the international system of collective security. The current system has protected humanity from the 3rd World War, but it is necessary to reflect on its reform, especially from the point of view of limiting the sovereignty of states and greater exposure in the international order of solidarity.

Special topics will be addressed as specific issues under their founding acts, the UN, NATO, the UN Special Agency, the OSCE and the IAEA. At the UN, special emphasis will be placed on issues related to peacekeeping (functioning and problems of the UN Security Council), protection of human rights, realization of the right of nations to self-determination, disarmament, problems of UN

razvoju in kodifikaciji mednarodnega prava. Pri NATO bo posebna pozornost dana sprejemanju odločitev, opredelitvi »casus foederis« in »branjenega območja« v Washingtonski pogodbi, ter novim političnim in pravnim vidikom vloge NATO v svetu in njegovem delovanju v okviru pooblastil VS OZN.

Pri specializiranih agencijah bo poudarek na njihovi vlogi v sodobnem svetu in vprašanjih njihove vpetosti v sistem OZN.

V okviru problematike OVSE bo poudarek na vprašanju njene pravne osebnosti, načinu odločanja in naravi njenih odločitev in njeni vlogi v Evropi.

njihova pravna narava; glavne vrste

Pri IAEA bo v ospredju pravna problematika njene vloge in nadzora pri preprečevanju proliferacije jedrskega orožja

reform, especially the UN Security Council and the role of the UN in developing and codifying international law. At NATO, special attention will be paid to decision-making, the definition of "casus foederis" and "protected area" in the Washington Treaty, and new political and legal aspects of NATO's role in the world and its operation within the UN Security Council.

The specialized agencies will focus on their role in the modern world and the issues of their integration into the UN system.

In the context of the OSCE, the emphasis will be on the issue of its legal personality, the manner of decision-making and the nature of its decisions, and its role in Europe.

their legal nature; main species

The IAEA will focus on the legal issues of its role and control in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

### Temeljni literatura in viri / Readings:

- E. Petrič – Foreign policy, Boston Laiden, 2013,
- Henry Kissinger, World Order, New York, 2014,
- Ustanovna listina OZN
- Washingtonska pogodba NATO.
- Helsinška sklepna listina (KEVS).
- Pariška listina OVSE.
- Statut IAEA.
- Sporazum NPT.
- E. Petrič, Zunanja politika, Založba ZRC SAZU, 2010 (izbrana poglavja).
- Hans Morgenthau, Politika med narodi, Borba za moč in mir, Ljubljana, 1995.<sup>1</sup>
- Vladimir Benko, Mednarodni odnosi, Maribor 1987.
- Zbigniew Brzezinski, Izven nadzora; globalno vrenje na pragu 21. stol., Ljubljana, 1995.
- Zbigniew Brzezinsky, The Grand Chessboard, New York, 1997.
- Samuel P. Huntington, The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order, New York, 1996.
- Russett B., Starr H., Svetovna politika: Izbira možnosti, Ljubljana, 1996.



**Cilji in kompetence:**

Razumevanje funkcioniranja sodobne svetovne ureditve in načel, na katerih ta temelji in deluje.

**Objectives and competences:**

Understanding the functioning of the world order and principles on which it is based, and works.

**Predvideni študijski rezultati:**

Znanje in razumevanje:  
Razumevanje bistvenih temeljnih vprašanj pri delovanju mednarodnih organizacij na splošni ravni in posebej v primeru OZN, NATO, EU. Specializirane agencije, OVSE, IAEA, v kontekstu sedanje svetovne ureditve. Problematika EU, njeno delovanje ter glavna pravna vprašanja izhajajoča iz Lizbonske pogodbe so izvzete, saj so obravnavane v okviru posebnega predmeta in drugih predmetov. Diplomanti naj bi s pridobljenimi znanji in razumevanjem delovanja mednarodnih organizacij ne bili le usposobljeni za delovanje v njih, temveč tudi za razumevanje delovanja in učinkovanja zlasti OZN, NATO, IAEA in OVSE v Sloveniji in glede na interese Republike Slovenije; predvsem pa je namen predmeta razumeti sodobno svetovno ureditev in načela na katerih temelji.

**Intended learning outcomes:**

Knowledge and understanding:  
Understanding the essential fundamental issues in the functioning of international organizations in general level and especially in the case of the UN, NATO, the EU. Specialized Agencies, OSCE, IAEA, v in the context of the current world order. EU issues, its functioning and main legal issues arising from Lisbon contracts are exempted as they are dealt with in within a specific subject and others items. Graduates should with acquired knowledge and understanding of operation international organizations were not only trained for acting in them, but also for understanding of operation and performance in particular UN, NATO, IAEA and OSCE in Slovenia and regarding to the interests of the Republic of Slovenia; above all, the purpose of the subject is to understand the modern world order and the principles on which it is based.

**Metode poučevanja in učenja:**

Predavanja ter v okviru možnosti aktivni prispevek študentov (ustni nastopi, pisna poročila); študij (predvsem) primarnih virov in obvezne ter fakultativne literature. E-učenje.

**Learning and teaching methods:**

Lectures within the possibilities, active contribution of students (oral presentations, written reports); studies of (primarily) primary sources and compulsory and optional literature. E-learning.

Delež (v %) /  
Weight (in %) **Assessment:**

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### Načini ocenjevanja:

Način (pisni izpit, ustno izpraševanje, naloge, projekt)		Type: (examination, oral, coursework, project)
Pisni ali ustni izpit	100%	Written or oral exam

### Reference nosilca / Lecturer's references:

#### Prof. dr. Ernest Petrič

Prof. dr. Ernest Petrič je redni profesor mednarodnega prava in mednarodnih odnosov. Diplomiral je na Univerzi v Ljubljani (1960, Univerzitetna Prešernova nagrada), doktoriral leta 1965 na Univerzi v Ljubljani in bil habilitiran za rednega profesorja leta 1982, dodatno se je izobraževal na Univerzi v Lundu (Švedska), na Dunaju pri prof. A. Verdrossu (1963-64), Univerzi v Solunu, na Akademiji za mednarodno pravo v Haagu, na Max Plank inštitutu v Heidelbergu idr.

Leta 1978 je bil nagrajen z nagrado sklada Borisa Kidriča za izvirnost in kvaliteto raziskovalnega dela; opravljal med drugim funkcijo dekana (1986-87) na Fakulteti za družbene vede; predaval kot gost na številnih tujih univerzah, in redno na Univerzi v Addis Abebi (1983-86) in Diplomatski akademiji na Dunaju (2008-09). Predava mednarodno pravo na Evropski pravni fakulteti (vključno z doktorskim študijem) in na Fakulteti za evropske in državne študije in je mentor pri diplomskih, magistrskih in doktorskih nalogah (disertacijah).

Bil je član republiške vlade S. R. Slovenije, odgovoren za probleme znanosti, državni sekretar v ministrstvu za zunanje zadeve, veleposlanik v Indiji, ZDA, Avstriji in stalni predstavnik (ambasador) pri OZN (New York, Dunaj) in pri OVSE in IAEA (tudi član sveta guvernerjev in njegov predsednik); član IPSA in ILA, član svetov in odborov številnih akademskih in raziskovalnih institucij, je član (in bivši predsednik) Komisije za mednarodno pravo (ILA) in Posvetovalnega odbora za nominacijo sodnikov (ACN), Stalnega mednarodnega kazenskega sodišča v Haagu; je sodnik in bivši predsednik Ustavnega sodišča Republike Slovenije.

Je avtor 6 knjig o problematiki mednarodnega prava in mednarodnih odnosov, ki so izšle v slovenskem jeziku in (v po) ena v angleškem, italijanskem in albanskem prevodu. Znanstvena in strokovna bibliografija obsega cca. 350 enot (podrobno glej Cobiss).

Dr. Ernest Petrič is professor of international law and international relations since 1984. He graduated from University of Ljubljana (1960) with distinction (University Prešern Award); has completed his Ph.d. at the same university (1965), and aquired the academic level of full professorship in 1982. He has aquired his aditional education at the Universities of Lund and Vienna (by prof. A. Verdross and K. Zemanek), Institut for International Law in Thessaloniki, at The Hague Academy of International Law, and the Max Plank Institute in Heidelberg. In 1978 he was by the Boris Kidrič awarded for the excellency of his research. He has interalia served as director



of research programmes and as dean at the Faculty for Social Sciences in Ljubljana; he lectured as guest professor at several foreign universities and had regular assignments at the University of Addis Abeba (1983 - 86) and at Vienna Diplomatic Accademy (2008-2009); Currently he also teaches international law at the European Law Faculty in Ljubljana including Ph.dr. courses.

Dr. Petrič was member of the government of S R Slovenia with portfolio of science policy; he represented Yugoslavia at the OECD Committee for Science and Technology; he was State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republik of Slovenia and served as ambassador to India (Nepal), USA (Mexico and Brasil), Austria, and as permanent representative (ambassador) to UN (New York and Viena), to the OSCE, to UNDP and to IAEA (where he served as member and chairman of the Board of Governors); he was or is member of ILA and member of boards and councils of several academic and research institutions in Slovenia and abroad; he is member (and former Chairman) of the International Law Commission (ILC), and is member of the Advisory Committee on Nomination for judges of the ICC; he is judge and former President of the Constitutional Court of Republic of Slovenia.