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**THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN MAINTAINING WORLD
PEACE AND STABILITY**

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LAW**

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1. Conceptual Framework of the Research

Actuality and importance of the problem proposed for research

Today, the international legal order is understood by most actors in international society as a state of international relations based on rules and principles of international law, including the process of applying international law to protect the most important values of international society, such as peace and international security. The advent of weapons of mass destruction and challenges to the security of states have necessitated a critical rethinking of all issues related to war and peace.

In the past, to address essential issues such as border protection and defense against external attacks, states primarily focused on bilateral cooperation. However, over time, due to the emergence of new challenges, and the interest of all international actors in bilateral cooperation proving incapable of securing not only common interests but also the interests of specific states, multilateral cooperation has developed, requiring international legal regulation. The common concern of states in maintaining international order has led to the creation of a system of collective security, understood as a system of collective measures applied by states universally or regionally to address threats to peace, prevent or suppress acts of aggression, and restore international peace and security. The essential role in designing and ensuring the viability of contemporary collective security mechanisms, alongside states, belongs to the new actors in international society – intergovernmental international organizations.

International organizations, as derivative subjects of public international law, emerged in the 19th century. Simultaneously, in the post-war period marked by the aspirations of international society for peace, the number and variety of international organizations increased exponentially. Intergovernmental organizations have become over time the institutionalized entities that offer all states the opportunity to participate in genuine multilateral dialogue, respecting the principle of sovereign equality of states, and providing the framework for universal or regional decision-making in matters of peace and international security.

Currently, almost all areas of international life fall within the competence of international organizations: political, social, economic relations, environmental protection, humanitarian assistance, etc. International organizations play a crucial role in the creation and application of international legal norms. Today, these organizations provide a viable framework for communication and cooperation among states. The increase in the number of intergovernmental organizations and the expansion of their competencies are due to the complexity of international relations. While in the past, states tried to solve their issues through bilateral relations, at the current stage, there

are issues that are of interest to all states and can be addressed more effectively with the help of international organizations.

It is necessary to mention that any form of association, based exclusively on the agreement of coordinating subjects while remaining independent, regardless of how close and comprehensive the links between them are, falls within the framework of international law. Conversely, the development of international law through the shaping of the will of one state over the wills of other states (a world federal state) would mean the end of international law. At the same time, we cannot ignore what G. Scelle stated: "In inter-state societies, the guarantee of competencies is entirely subordinate to political circumstances and is achieved only through the discretionary intervention of international leaders determined to ensure it."

Regarding the role of international organizations in maintaining peace and stability, there are divergent theories. Constructivists argue that international organizations regulate not only the behavior of a state but also influence its identity and interests. Through international organizations, states adapt international conduct norms to their internal policies and structures. Furthermore, international organizations, by limiting the self-interest of states and inspiring new appropriate norms, control that states do not deviate from international cooperation. Neo-liberals also believe in collective security and argue that states can dedicate themselves to preserving common interests through international organizations. In their view, international organizations are vital for making the world peaceful and developing a spirit of cooperation. Neo-realists, on the other hand, believe that international organizations cannot function independently; rather, national interests are what determine states' decisions to cooperate or compete. Intergovernmental organizations are created by states, with states delegating some of their sovereign prerogatives to organizations. However, it is necessary to note that states are not willing to completely give up their discretionary power in matters of peace and war.

The analysis of the UN's collective security system since the end of the Cold War, in 1991, demonstrates the crucial role this universal international organization has played in addressing the use or threat of force, conflicts, and border issues based on the mandate of the Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. In this regard, the role of UN peacekeeping forces in the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict, Liberia, and Sudan can be mentioned. However, this does not mean that the UN has addressed and managed to solve all issues comprehensively.

Additionally, regional organizations have proven over time to be efficient as important instruments in maintaining international peace, security, and stability.

The Purpose and Objectives of the Research

The main purpose of this scientific endeavor is to comprehensively analyze the place and role of universal and regional international organizations in the complex process

of maintaining global peace and stability, presenting specific situations that demonstrate general and specific models of maintaining global peace, security, and stability. This work starts from the hypothesis that international organizations are guarantor protagonists of maintaining and promoting global peace and stability.

In light of the main purpose proposed for achievement, the following research objectives have been formulated in the field of this work:

- establishing the concept of international security;
- defining the concept of international stability;
- determining the principles and mechanisms for maintaining peace and stability in international relations;
- demonstrating the impact of the UN General Assembly on maintaining peace among the world's states;
- projecting the defining role of the UN Security Council in the process of affirming stability on a universal scale;
- highlighting the importance of other United Nations organs in maintaining peace, building peace, and preventing conflicts on a global scale;
- researching NATO's activities in the context of preserving stability at the regional and global levels;
- investigating the role of the OSCE in ensuring collective security in the pan-European space;
- establishing the role of the UN in the peaceful and stable development of relations between the world's states and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;
- arguing the impact of regional organizations in the promotion and assurance of stability, such as the Arab League, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Organization of American States, the African Union, etc.

The Scientific Novelty of the Obtained Results

The scientific novelty and originality of this doctoral thesis consist of the unprecedented presentation in national doctrine of the role and place of universal and regional international organizations in the context of maintaining international peace and stability, outlining general and particular models of consolidation and promotion of global peace, security, and stability. Additionally, through this scientific endeavor, a very detailed analysis of the institutional activity of the League of Arab States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and the Commonwealth of Independent States has been presented in national doctrine, highlighting their significance in the context of maintaining peace. Thus, the *important scientific problem solved* consists of conceptualizing the place and role of universal and regional international organizations in the process of maintaining global peace, security, and stability. This has led to highlighting the competencies of international organizations in the field, for the purpose of capitalizing

on the legal personality of the protagonist institutions on the international stage and in the regional context, which is a defining element of the security of the Republic of Moldova.

Theoretical Importance and Applicative Value of the Work

The conducted study has a profound scientific character, especially concerning the establishment of the place and role of international organizations in the complex process of maintaining international peace and stability. The thesis proposed for defense represents a consolidated scientific approach to the specificity of the process of maintaining global peace and stability, establishing general models for maintaining global peace and international security, and highlighting particular models for maintaining global peace and stability. The thesis proposed for defense, in an appropriate and explicit legal language, focuses on the importance of the institution with direct and indirect repercussions in the process of maintaining and consolidating global peace and stability.

The research conducted is intended for a professional audience initiated in the field of public international law, the law of international organizations, international security law, and international relations. In general terms, the work is of interest to theoretical and career jurists, specialists in the field of international relations, military personnel, and political scientists whose professional activity is tangential to the institutional activity of international bodies in the field of maintaining international peace and security. Likewise, the thesis is of interest to national and international structures' employees in the field of maintaining peace and international security (ministries of defense, internal and external affairs, international officials, diplomatic corps, military personnel, etc.) concerned with preventing and suppressing attacks on international peace and security.

Approval of Research Results

The results, conclusions, and recommendations finalized during the study have been presented in the texts of scientific articles in specialized journals and discussed and evaluated at national and international profile conferences. In particular, the research results presented in the doctoral thesis have been published in the Moldovan Journal of International Law and International Relations, the Public Administration Journal, and the Journal of the National Institute of Justice.

2. CONTENT OF THE THESIS

Chapter I, titled "Doctrinal and Normative Approaches Regarding the Role of International Organizations in the Maintenance of Global Peace and Stability," consists of three content paragraphs. It focuses on the investigation of the role of international organizations within the context of doctrinal reflections. This includes a study of relevant literature in domestic, Romanian, Russian, Anglophone, and Francophone contexts. The chapter also involves an analysis of international instruments related to peace, security, and stability globally and regionally, with a special emphasis on the UN Charter and the constituent acts of numerous international organizations. Additionally, it outlines the national normative framework governing the participation of the Republic of Moldova in peacekeeping operations under the auspices of international organizations, referencing the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, the Organic Law on the Participation of the Republic of Moldova in Missions and International Operations, and relevant decisions of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova.

Researching domestic, regional, and foreign doctrines on the role of international organizations in the maintenance of global peace, security, and stability, the study observes that this issue is frequently addressed in consolidated treatises and manuals dedicated to public international law. Certain implications are found in works devoted to preventive diplomacy, and the importance of international organizations is reflected in fewer publications exclusively dedicated to this theme.

Analyzing doctrinal opinions and the content of international treaties, along with other formal sources of international law and the legislation of the Republic of Moldova, the study aims to highlight the role of international organizations in maintaining international peace, security, and stability. The research identifies diverse and contradictory doctrinal opinions on the role of specific international organizations, conditioned negative doctrinal opinions towards certain organizations based on less objective geopolitical views, insufficient consolidated theoretical resources on the role of international organizations in maintaining stability, and a predominant focus on international peace and security. The study also notes the lack of clear delineation by international instruments regarding the generic purpose of stability maintenance compared to the other two fundamental goals of peace and security maintenance and consolidation. There is a predominance of general theoretical investigations, with certain aspects susceptible to delineation within different branches and institutions of public international law. The study concludes by outlining future research directions, including determining the interference between the concepts of peace, stability, and international security as elaborated by international organizations, estimating the specifics of the process of maintaining global peace and stability, and establishing

general and specific models for maintaining peace, stability, and security by referring to the activities of various concrete international bodies.

The study is centered on researching the role of international organizations in the context of doctrinal reflections, typically addressed in an unconsolidated manner in specialized doctrine, with certain implications found in diverse themes related to branches and institutions of public international law.

The most eloquent example in this regard is domestic doctrine, which demonstrates that aspects related to the importance of universal and regional international organizations in the context of maintaining peace, security, and stability are analyzed, among other things, in the field of the law of international organizations, collective security law, international humanitarian law, peaceful means of resolving international disputes, disarmament, and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, environmental international law, and international criminal law. Monographic works exclusively dedicated to the respective theme are lacking; however, specialized monographs related to a field within the investigated theme can be identified. Examples include the works of Prof. O. Balan, which analyze the role of international organizations in strengthening state cooperation against the scourge of terrorism, or the studies by Prof. V. Arhiliuc dedicated to peacekeeping operations conducted under the auspices of certain international bodies.

Regarding foreign doctrine, specifically American, British, and French, we can observe a certain segregation of relevant themes, with scholars focusing on the investigation of the activities of specific institutions with universal or regional vocations, such as the UN, OSCE, NATO, the African Union, etc. Simultaneously, different issues related to collective security are also separately addressed by foreign authors.

Concerning the analysis of international instruments in the field of maintaining global and regional peace, security, and stability, it is stated that these predominantly reflect the constituent acts of the United Nations and various regional organizations, with fewer in number being resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the UN. These instruments contain clear provisions regarding the role of international organizations in promoting peace, security, and stability on a large scale and serve as a basis for the engagement of these organizations in various operations and missions in the field aimed at restoring, establishing, and maintaining peace.

On the subject of the national normative framework regarding the participation of the Republic of Moldova in peacekeeping operations under the auspices of international organizations, it should be mentioned that it is sufficient, including relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and an organic law in the field. Immediate decisions to send national personnel to conflict-affected areas in international operations take the form of resolutions of the Parliament of the Republic

of Moldova, with the latter providing concrete information regarding the number of deployed military personnel, the specifics of the mission, and other related aspects. Chapter II, entitled "*Defining Approaches to the Process of Maintaining Global Peace and Stability*," represents the fundamental introductory section and demonstrates the theoretical-legal analysis of the concept of international security, the concept of international stability, and the principles and mechanisms of maintaining peace and stability in international relations. It includes multiple references to doctrinal opinions on this subject and presents the consolidated general opinion of the author.

For a long time, security has been perceived in connection with the sovereignty of the state and its territorial integrity, regulated by Article 2(4) of the UN Charter. However, due to technological progress, security issues have expanded geographically (maritime zones, outer space, polar regions) and conceptually, covering new areas (environment, poverty, energy, etc.). Consequently, security has become the key concept in contemporary studies in the field of international law and international relations. This arises from humanity's constant concern for safety, peace, and well-being. Presenting a major area of political interest, it is naturally difficult to define the objective and precise concept of security based on international regulations.

The concept of international peace and security can be approached as a system of international relations, based on the respect by all nations for the principles and norms of international law, which excludes the resolution of disputes and differences among them by force. In this regard, international stability is perceived as a *sine qua non* condition for the peaceful coexistence of post-war world actors. The principles of mechanisms ensuring international security include peaceful coexistence and good-faith compliance with international obligations; the prohibition of the use of force and the threat of its use in international relations; equal security for all states; peaceful resolution of international disputes; building trust among states; cooperation among states in combating transnational organized crime, etc.

The means ensuring peace and security can be divided into three basic categories: means of peacebuilding, including disarmament, confidence-building measures, and the creation of denuclearized zones; means of peacekeeping, such as the peaceful resolution of disputes and on-the-ground peacekeeping operations; means of peace restoration, exemplified by the coercive actions of the UN and its military forces.

Chapter III, titled "*The Universal Mechanism for Maintaining Peace and International Security*," in its three basic subchapters, presents the results of the research on the impact of the activities of the United Nations General Assembly in ensuring peace among the states of the world; the defining role of the United Nations Security Council in the process of affirming stability on a universal scale, and, last but not least, the importance of other UN bodies in maintaining peace, peacebuilding, and preventing conflicts on a global scale (for example, the Military Staff Committee, the

Peacebuilding Commission, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Disarmament Commission, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space). The section highlights both the strengths of these institutions and their failures in managing certain peace crisis situations.

It is worth noting in this chapter the role of the General Assembly in regulating aspects related to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, an essential component of the universal security system of states. However, the process of ridding the international community of the danger posed by nuclear weapons has experienced a long gestation period. The achievement of the objective of legally prohibiting nuclear weapons under the auspices of the United Nations has had a unique course, involving more than 20 years of negotiations that excelled in the influence of the involved political actors, the intellectual effort invested in achieving this delicate politico-legal exercise, and the diplomatic skills employed by representatives of states and international organizations mandated to negotiate.

The United Nations has had the essential role since its creation in consolidating, through legal measures, the cooperation of states to build a world without nuclear weapons. Achieving this goal has so far required a long and challenging path marked by numerous challenges to collective security (ideological beliefs, diplomatic duels based on legal arguments, and those that go beyond the scope of law). It is important to realize that the efforts of the United Nations, which has been promoting the humanitarian dimension of nuclear disarmament for more than a decade, will remain fruitless without international mobilization on the nuclear weapons prohibition segment, and the consequences of ignoring these efforts will be catastrophic.

Despite the fact that the primary responsibilities for maintaining international peace and security are entrusted to the Security Council, in practice, the General Assembly plays a sufficiently important role, especially in cases where the Security Council cannot reach a unanimous and acceptable decision for all members, as was the reaction to the Korean War in the 1950s and how the UN mechanism might eventually address the conflict in Ukraine. It is worth highlighting the efforts made by the UN General Assembly against racism and discrimination, which have been an eloquent example for the rest of the world. The contempt of the majority community for racism and discrimination has set an expressive impetus within the Organization concerning the UN's commitment to monitoring, preventing, and punishing genocide and ethnic cleansing, including reference to the horrifying events that took place two decades ago in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. We remain hopeful that recent humanitarian crises in Ukraine and Syria, which threaten international peace and security, will find a definitive resolution with the involvement of the UN General Assembly.

After the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the priorities of several state entities shifted towards detecting and preventing terrorism. This was reflected in the adoption of resolutions through which the General Assembly committed to activities aimed at preventing and punishing those who choose the path of international terrorism. Following the tragic events of September 11, 2001, the Security Council became much more concerned about combating terrorism in all its forms, and the General Assembly, in turn, made multiple efforts to ensure proper oversight of these policies. Unfortunately, by freezing assets and restricting the movement of individuals suspected of terrorist activities or associations with terrorist organizations, the UN Security Council has admitted cases of limiting fundamental human rights, sometimes being accused of abuses. The General Assembly, despite attempting to temper and monitor the Security Council's initiatives in this field, as well as other UN organs, has found itself powerless to efficiently monitor and prevent potential abuses.

The analysis of the activities of bodies such as the Military Staff Committee, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Disarmament Commission, the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space demonstrates the particularly important role of these institutions in the complex process of maintaining global peace and security.

Chapter IV, titled "*Particular Models for Maintaining International Peace and Stability*," the last substantial section, contains the analysis of NATO's activities in preserving regional and global stability; the role of the OSCE in ensuring collective security in the pan-European space; and the impact of the activities of other international organizations in promoting and ensuring collective stability, such as the Arab League, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Organization of American States, and the African Union. Similarly to the previous chapter, the successes and failures of these institutions in resolving and solving conflicts that threatened the peaceful and stable development of international relations are analyzed.

In recent years, there has been an unprecedented reaction against the international system, and in a broader view, we are witnessing a new phenomenon in the history of humanity – globalization. This phenomenon differs from previous ones that aimed to concentrate the collective power of the states of the world in the hands of a single person through territorial expansions and the creation of a single state. Although the final result seems similar, globalization is gaining ground at the level of international society and rapidly spreading through information that circulates at an unprecedented speed and challenges all boundaries known to humanity until today. This circumstance, occurring at an uncontrollable pace, questions the existing international order and, implicitly, human security.

In the context of a daily world created as a result of the two world wars, which, in a global historical perspective, unfolded in a destructive consecutiveness, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was shaped to adapt to the new politico-

military realities that began to undergo irreparable changes unprecedented in the last decade of the previous century. To support the credibility of its activities carried out in the spirit of the values that laid the foundation for its establishment and to efficiently manage the new threats specific to the post-Cold War era, NATO engaged in an intense process of adaptation to a new reality, thus ensuring its own capacity to respond and act promptly to the threats of a new era.

Ensuring the protection of the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) represents the core of NATO's activities, which may resort to the use of political and military instruments for this purpose. At the same time, the Alliance promotes and supports consultation and cooperation with states that are not NATO members in an extended range of security-related areas, such as defense reform and peacekeeping.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the common policies promoted by the participating states of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) present serious threats to collective peace and security, with the risk of destabilizing the existing status quo and disrupting the peaceful development of the world. However, the OSCE is the only organization with competencies in the field of maintaining regional collective security, whose legal personality remains confusing. The OSCE mission in Moldova, established at the OSCE High-Level Council meeting on February 4, 1993, and deployed in the field on April 25, 1993, specifically focuses on facilitating the establishment of a comprehensive policy framework for dialogue and negotiations, assisting the parties to the conflict during political settlement negotiations, strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Moldova along with an understanding of a special status for the Transnistrian region. Regarding the efforts made under the auspices of other regional security organizations, it is worth mentioning the Organization of American States (OAS). The advantages of cooperation among states under the OAS umbrella for ensuring regional peace and stability essentially lie in the organization's ability to combine the common efforts of member states and the ability to act at all levels of governance to create a consensus in the field of security and defense policies, both nationally and regionally, in addition to known classical instruments: mediation, diplomacy, technical cooperation actions. The OAS's intention to act at both political and technical levels, along with assistance in the process of strengthening the capacities of state institutions in line with democratic practices and values, presents a substantial capacity for conflict prevention, a central principle of multilateral cooperation under the OAS.

One of the objectives of establishing the African Union (AU) was to successfully manage violent conflicts on the continent. As expected, the AU has established the most complex, extensive, and comprehensive architecture for peace and security on the continent, stemming from the significant movement that began in the final years

of colonialism in Africa. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization primarily focuses on security issues, frequently identifying terrorism, separatism, and extremism as the main threats it faces. These aspects are provided, including in Article 1 of the Organization's Charter, which outlines its main objectives, including the consolidation of multidisciplinary cooperation in maintaining and strengthening peace, security, and stability in the region and promoting a new democratic, fair, and rational international political and economic order; cooperation in jointly countering terrorism, separatism, and extremism in all their manifestations, combating illicit trafficking of narcotic substances and weapons and other types of transnational criminal activities, as well as illegal migration.

The emergence of collective security systems in practically all regions of the world fully responds to the aspirations of states for security and peaceful coexistence and aligns perfectly with the concept of global security promoted by the United Nations. Regional security organizations demonstrate flexibility and dynamism in their activities. As demonstrated in this chapter, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the African Union, and the League of Arab States, due to the delegated tasks of the member states, have managed to convincingly operate in areas not necessarily related to the military dimension of security, explicitly and implicitly expanding their scope of activities.

3. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following a comprehensive analysis of the role of international organizations in maintaining global peace and stability, the following *general conclusions* have been formulated:

1. Research on the role of international organizations in the context of contemporary doctrinal reflections is generally conducted in a fragmented manner, with certain implications found in various themes dedicated to branches and institutions of public international law. An eloquent example is domestic doctrine, which demonstrates that aspects regarding the importance of universal and regional international organizations in the context of peace, security, and stability are analyzed, among other things, in the field of the law of international organizations, collective security law, international humanitarian law, peaceful means of settling international disputes, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, international environmental law, and the fight against international terrorism.

2. Security is one of the most important concepts in the International public law and of the theory of international relations, as it is based on the safety of states and their citizens and involves complex issues of safety and peace related to disputes and armed conflicts. The concept of international security can be approached as a system of international relations based on the respect by all nations for the principles and norms of international law, excluding the resolution of international situations and disputes by force. The principles of international security include peaceful coexistence; equal security for all states; non-use of force and the threat of its use in international relations; international cooperation; non-interference in the internal affairs of states, etc.

3. The concept of stability, traditionally mentioned in international treaties together with that of international security, presupposes the existence of a system that develops without the actual, but also hypothetical, application of military force. The principles of maintaining security, peace, and stability represent rules of maximum imperativeness that require states to organize their relations so that imbalance, instability, chaos, and, most importantly, aggression are excluded. They are essentially identical to certain fundamental principles of public international law. Unfortunately, however, states do not always allow themselves to be guided by these imperative rules. The events starting from the year 2010 in Libya, Syria, Egypt, and more recently, Ukraine, Israel, demonstrate that ordering relations between world states takes place without respecting the fundamental principles of maintaining peace and stability, and the consequences of not respecting these principles defy the world legal order.

4. The UN Charter imposes the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security on the Security Council. The functions of the General Assembly

are subsidiary in this regard. Theoretically, the powers granted to organs other than the Security Council regarding the maintenance of international peace and security are interpreted restrictively, so that they do not have the competence to impose any obligations on states. However, despite the fact that the main responsibilities for maintaining international peace and security are assigned to the Security Council, in practice, the General Assembly plays a sufficiently important role, especially when the Security Council cannot reach a unanimous and acceptable decision for all members, which seems to be frequent. The relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly is not a competitive one; rather, each organ seeks to facilitate the decision-making process of the other.

5. Since its establishment, the Security Council has faced consistent criticism, and numerous initiatives have been outlined to reform both its composition and decision-making procedure to enhance its operational capacity and contribute effectively to the organization's objectives.

6. In the globalized post-war world, the Security Council is the organization's universal body mandated to ensure international peace, security, and stability. In contemporary conditions, we consider that the Security Council plays a crucial role in maintaining stability, at least from the perspective of balancing hegemonic state actors and preserving a "status quo." At the same time, we believe that at present, international actors are aware that continued blockages in the activity of the Security Council undermine the mechanism of international sanctions and significantly reduce their effectiveness, leading to the multiplication of threats to international stability. Moreover, actors acting in bad faith could be encouraged by the impunity created and tempted to commit atrocities, having serious consequences for the peaceful population.

7. Although neither the United Nations General Assembly as the principal deliberative organ of humanity nor the Security Council as the major decision-making body in the world have been able, and probably will not be able, to definitively resolve differently approached sensitive international issues, the General Assembly, under the UN Charter and established practices spanning over seven decades, has the specific role of addressing the main challenges facing humanity, seeking and proposing common mechanisms for their resolution, especially concerning the maintenance of international peace, security, and stability. In this context, it is worth mentioning the major achievement of the UN system in banning nuclear weapons, considered the most dangerous weaponry created by humans. This significant step on a civilizational scale followed 75 years of lengthy discussions and numerous international events, involving the participation of almost all international actors. However, the major success achieved is overshadowed by the ignorance shown by nuclear powers in the process of drafting, adopting, and ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

8. Core values such as peace, security, and international stability find expression and implementation through the activities of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, focusing their efforts on maintaining and promoting these values. General models for peacekeeping are also established based on the notable activities of other UN bodies, demonstrating that the supreme goals included in the UN Charter are not foreign to them. Furthermore, the analysis of the activities of bodies such as the Military Staff Committee, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Disarmament Commission, and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space highlights the particularly important role of these institutions in the complex process of maintaining global peace and security.

9. UN efforts in maintaining global peace, security, and stability are consolidated at the regional level through mechanisms of collective security among states. Currently, NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) is one of the most influential paramilitary organizations internationally. Initially conceived as a counterpart to the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, NATO has substantially expanded its own competencies at regional and global levels. NATO's primary areas of activity include security and defense, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, economic security, energy security, and combating cybercrime. In addition to these concerns, alliance members strengthen their common efforts to establish peace and stability globally through the organization and deployment of military and humanitarian operations on the ground.

10. The international community's opinion on the operations and missions organized and carried out by the Alliance worldwide is not uniform. In some cases, allied forces have been harshly criticized by politicians and, especially, jurists and international relations experts for conducting military operations without the express authorization of the UN Security Council, thereby exceeding the limits of the founding act and seriously violating the imperative norms and principles of public international law and peaceful coexistence among the world's peoples.

11. OSCE activities in the context of ensuring international security and stability cover aspects related to conflict prevention, promotion of full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, etc. According to the OSCE vision of democracy, a special role is attributed to the legitimate parliament and loyal opposition. This cannot be built overnight, and even today, there is a wide variety of OSCE missions on issues of democratic governance.

12. The OSCE Mission in Moldova was deployed on April 25, 1993, with the primary task of facilitating a sustainable and definitive political solution to the conflict in the territory of the Republic of Moldova, involving the secessionist intentions of the predominantly Russian population in Transnistria. The mission's status was established through the memorandum-agreement concluded with the Government of Moldova and the Transnistrian authorities, with the OSCE mission entrusted with

three major tasks: peace-making, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. Despite the consolidated efforts of the OSCE mission in Moldova, the Transnistrian conflict has been frozen, and in over 30 years, a definitive solution has not been established. This fact, combined with the recent crisis in Ukraine, raises serious questions about the collective security system established in Europe since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

13. Regarding non-European regional organizations of collective security, it is necessary to mention that they actively contribute to achieving the peace and security objectives of the UN on a regional scale, taking into account the development specificities of state entities in these parts of the world. Thus, the African Union is a continuation of the significant movement that began in the last years of colonialism on the African continent. This movement focused on the type and character of future relations between the new independent African states in relation to the current international system. In turn, the Organization of American States stands out for its ability to act at both political and technical levels, along with the assistance provided in the process of strengthening the capacities of state institutions in the spirit of democratic practices and values, contributing in such a way to the prevention of conflicts.

Considering the general conclusions formulated, we deem it opportune, in the context of this research, to propose certain recommendations, including *de lege ferenda*, which, in our opinion, would consolidate and enhance the role of international organizations in ensuring global peace and stability:

1. Reforming the UN Security Council to eliminate the absolute veto power of permanent members, with the option to make decisions based on the qualified majority vote of Security Council members on issues other than procedural matters on the Council's agenda.
2. Establishing and expanding the competencies in the field of maintaining global security and stability for the UN General Assembly, allowing it to make legally binding decisions in circumstances where the Security Council's activity is blocked due to a lack of consensus among its permanent members.
3. Revitalizing regional international bodies by depoliticizing decision-making factors regarding world peace, security, and stability, as well as eliminating international bodies that are no longer viable, with their existence being more formal than operational (e.g., CIS).

4. Concerning the legal system of the Republic of Moldova, following the present scientific investigation, we suggest the adoption of a law on permanent neutrality. This law should articulate key concepts related to this status, including its foundation, commitments, limits, participation in collective security systems, and peacekeeping operations.

5. Through this scientific endeavor, which we consider timely given the conditions of a globalized world affected by numerous situations, disputes, and armed conflicts, we align ourselves with the efforts of scholars and experts. We urge states to respond to the calls of the United Nations to coordinate their efforts for the regulation and achievement of nuclear disarmament. Without the participation of nuclear powers in the first universal legal instrument designed to prohibit the most dangerous weapon, cooperation under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, adopted in 2017, cannot achieve its intended objective.

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6. ADNOTARE

Manciu Liana Alina "Rolul organizațiilor internaționale în menținerea păcii și stabilității mondiale", Teza de doctor în drept. Specialitatea 552.08 –Drept internațional și european public. Universitatea de Stat din Moldova, Chișinău, 2023.

Structura tezei: Teza include Introducere, patru capitole, concluzii generale și recomandări, bibliografie din 204 de titluri, 166 pagini text de bază. Rezultatele obținute sunt publicate în 8 articole apărute în reviste de profil și prezentate în cadrul conferințelor naționale și internaționale.

Cuvinte – cheie: organizație internațională, pace internațională, stabilitate internațională, securitate colectivă, Organizația Națiunilor Unite, organizații regionale, operațiuni de menținere a păcii.

Domeniu de studiu: Dreptul internațional public, dreptul organizațiilor internaționale, dreptul securității internaționale, relațiile internaționale.

Scopul și obiectivele lucrării: Scopul principal al prezentului demers științific constă în analiza complexă și multivalentă a locului și rolului organizațiilor internaționale cu vocație universală și regională în procesul complex de menținere a păcii și stabilității mondiale. Obiectivele cercetării se referă la stabilirea conceptelor de securitate și stabilitate internațională, determinarea principiilor și mecanismelor de menținere a păcii și stabilității, demonstrarea impactului activității Adunării Generale și Consiliului de Securitate ale ONU în asigurarea menținerii păcii între statele lumii, argumentarea impactului activității organizațiilor internaționale regionale.

Noutatea și originalitatea științifică: Noutatea și originalitatea științifică a prezentei teze de doctor constă în prezentarea consolidată inedită în doctrina națională a rolului și locului organizațiilor internaționale cu vocație universală și regională în contextul menținerii păcii și stabilității internaționale, cu conturarea modelelor generale și particulare de consolidare și promovare a păcii, securității și stabilității. De asemenea, în lucrare într-un mod foarte detaliat a fost prezentată analiza complexă a activității instituționale a Ligii Arabe, Organizației pentru Securitate și Cooperare în Europa, Organizației Cooperării Islamice, precum și reliefată semnificația acestora în contextul menținerii păcii.

Problema științifică importantă soluționată: conceptualizarea locului și rolului organizațiilor internaționale universale și regionale în procesul de menținere a păcii, securității și stabilității internaționale, fapt ce a condus la evidențierea competențelor organizațiilor internaționale în domeniu, în vederea valorificării personalității juridice a instituțiilor protagoniste pe arena internațională și în contextul regional în care intră și Republica Moldova.

Semnificația teoretică: Studiul efectuat are un profund caracter științific, în mod special referindu-se la stabilirea locului și rolului organizațiilor internaționale în procesul complex al menținerii păcii și stabilității internaționale. Teza propusă spre susținere reprezintă un demers științific consolidat cu privire la specificul procesului de menținere a păcii și stabilității mondiale, stabilirea modelelor generale de menținere a păcii și securității internaționale, și reliefaarea modelelor particulare de menținere a păcii și stabilității internaționale. Teza propusă spre susținere într-un limbaj juridic corespunzător și explicit scoate în vizor importanța fiecărei instituții internaționale, a cărei activitate de specialitate influențează sau poate influența asupra procesului menținerii și consolidării păcii.

Valoarea aplicativă a lucrării: Cercetarea efectuată este destinată unui public profesionist inițiat în materia dreptului internațional public, dreptului organizațiilor internaționale, dreptului securității internaționale, relațiilor internaționale. În plan general, lucrarea prezintă interes pentru juriștii teoreticieni și de carieră, specialiștii din sfera relațiilor internaționale, militarilor și politologilor a căror activitate profesională este tangențială domeniului activității instituționale a organismelor internaționale. În plan special, teza prezintă interes pentru angajații structurilor naționale și internaționale ai sferei menținerii păcii și securității internaționale (ministerele de resort – apărării, afacerilor interne și externe, funcționarii internaționali, corpul diplomatic, militarilor etc.) preocupați de prevenirea și aplanarea amenințărilor la adresa păcii și securității internaționale.

Implementarea rezultatelor științifice: Rezultatele cercetării, concluziile și recomandările definitive pe parcursul efectuării studiului, au fost expuse în textele articolelor științifice în reviste de specialitate, precum și discutate și evaluate în cadrul conferințelor de profil naționale și internaționale.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Роль международных организаций в сохранении мира и мировой стабильности. Диссертация на соискание степени кандидата юридических наук. Специальность 552.08 – Международное и европейское публичное право. Кишинев, 2023

Структура диссертации: Работа включает введение, четыре главы, общие выводы и рекомендации, список использованной литературы из 204 наименований, 166 страниц основного текста. Полученные результаты опубликованы в 8 статьях профильных журналов, представлены на национальных и международных конференциях.

Ключевые слова: международная организация, международный организм, мир, стабильность, коллективная безопасность, международные отношения.

Область исследования: международное публичное право, право международных организаций, право коллективной безопасности.

Цель и задачи работы: Основная цель настоящего исследования состоит в комплексном анализе места и роли международных организаций в сложном процессе сохранения мира и международной стабильности. Задачи исследования состоят в определении концепций международной безопасности и стабильности, выявлению принципов и механизмов сохранения мира и стабильности, аргументации влияния Генеральной Ассамблеи и Совета Безопасности ООН на обеспечение мира между странами, выявлению особенной роли региональных международных организаций в данном комплексном процессе.

Новизна и научная оригинальность работы: Новизна и оригинальность работы заключаются в консолидированном представлении впервые в национальной доктрине роли и места международных организаций универсального и регионального характера в контексте сохранения мира и безопасности, с выявлением общих и особенных моделей укрепления и поддержания мира. Также, впервые в молдавской специализированной литературе детальным образом была освящена деятельность Лиги Арабских Государств, Организации Исламского Сотрудничества, и аргументирована их роль в сохранении мира.

Основная решенная научная проблема: заключается в анализе места и роли международных организаций в процессе сохранения мира, безопасности и стабильности, а также в представлении детального исследования деятельности основных международных институтов, которые относятся к региональному контексту, куда входит и Республика Молдова.

Теоретическая значимость исследования: Исследование носит научный характер и является консолидированным научным трудом, раскрывающим особенности процесса сохранения мира и безопасности, установления общих и особенных моделей сохранения мира и стабильности. Работа выполнена с использованием соответствующего научного языка, раскрывающим важность каждой международной организации, чья деятельность влияет или может повлиять на процесс сохранения и укрепления мира.

Практическая значимость исследования: Диссертация представляет интерес для практикующих юристов, специализированных в сфере международного права, права международных организаций, права коллективной безопасности, международных отношений. В общем, работа важна для юристов теоретиков и практиков, специалистов международных отношений, военных и политологов, чья профессиональная деятельность связана с международными организациями. В частности, работа представляет интерес для сотрудников государственного аппарата и международных структур, в чью компетентность входит сохранение мира и стабильности и разрешение конфликтов, таких как министерства внутренних и иностранных дел, министерства безопасности. международные чиновники, дипломатический корпус, военный корпус.

Внедрение научных результатов: Результаты, общие выводы и рекомендации исследования опубликованы в статьях различных профильных журналов, представлены в качестве докладов на национальных и международных конференциях.

ANNOTATION

Role of the international organizations in the maintenance of international peace and stability, L.L.D. Thesis.

Specialization 552.08 – International and European Public Law. Chisinau, 2023.

Thesis structure: The work includes an introduction, four chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, bibliographic references of 204 sources, basic text of 166 pages. The obtained results are published in 8 articles of the specialized magazines and reported at national and international conferences.

Key – words: international organization, international organism, peace, stability, collective security, the United Nations, international relations.

Study domain: International public law, law of international organizations, law of collective security, international relations.

Thesis goal and objectives: The main goal of present thesis is the complex analysis of the place and role of international organizations of universal and regional vocation in the difficult process of maintenance of international peace and stability. The principal objectives refer to the establishment of concept of security and stability, settlement of principles and mechanisms of peace and stability, proving of the impact of the Assembly General and the Security Council' activities in the assurance of peace between states, arguing the impact of the regional organizations activity.

Scientific novelty and originality: Scientific novelty and originality of the thesis consists in the consolidated presentation of the role and place of international organizations in the context of international peace and stability maintenance for the first time in local doctrine. There were shaped general and particular models of consolidation and promotion of peace, security and stability. Also, for the first time in Moldovan legal science there was presented a detailed analysis of the institutional activity of the Arab League, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as though mentioned their importance in the process of peace-keeping.

Significant scientific problem solved resides in the establishment of the role and place of international universal and regional organization in the process of maintenance of peace, security and stability by a complex investigation of the peculiarities of activity of the main institutions at the international arena and in the regional context, that includes also the Republic of Moldova.

Theoretical significance of the research: The study is of clear scientific character, specially being referred to the establishment of the role and place of the international organizations in the complex process of peace and stability maintenance. Present thesis is a consolidated scientific demarche on the peculiarities of the process to maintain world peace and stability, presentation of general models to keep peace and stability and particular models to keep peace and security. Thesis is written using a comprehensive legal language and it reveals the significance of every international institution, which activity influence or could influence the process of maintenance and consolidation of peace.

Practical value of the research: The investigation is intended to professionals initiated in the materia of international public law, law of international organizations, law of collective security, international relations. Generally, thesis is interesting for lawyers theoreticians and practitioners, specialists in the domain of international relations, military corpus, political scientists. Especially, the work is interesting for the personal of national and international structures occupied with peacekeeping and international security (ministries of foreign and internal affairs, defense offices, international officers, diplomats, military corpus).

Implementation of scientific results: The results, conclusions and recommendations formulated during the research are exposed in texts of scientific publications in specialized magazines, as well as shared during national and international conferences.

LIANA-ALINA MANCIU

**ROLUL ORGANIZAȚIILOR INTERNAȚIONALE ÎN MENȚINEREA PĂCII
ȘI STABILITĂȚII MONDIALE**

552.08 DREPT INTERNAȚIONAL ȘI EUROPEAN PUBLIC

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