

The Crises Facing the Current World Order

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Abstract

This study highlights the major crises facing the new world order such wars, the cold war, the one polar control of the world order. It also reviews problems such as the cold war, terrorism, environment pollution and the nuclear threats and epidemic diseases. The study shows that there have conflicts between the western and western block represented by The USA and the USSR who were for in the cold war. The study shows that new powers are being formed who seek to obtain nuclear powers form a threats that should be controlled .Therefore, it is high time to revise the UN management, policies , resolution and decision making and double standards. in order to create a stable secure peaceful world.

Keywords: The new world order, one polar , UN, The USA, USSR ,peace and security

1. Introduction

Due the severe conflicts that humanity has been undergoing, peace has become the ambition for all the nations of the world who have been seeking to establish mercantile, diplomatic cultural relationships. They signed bilateral or collective agreements to achieve this goal. Realization of peace has also become an urgent need due to wars and conflicts that have been aggravated by the spread destructive weapons of in recent decades. Moreover, new international threats with trans-border impacts, dimensions and consequences have cast their shadow and cruxes over both the international peace and security. Examples of these risks are : the pollution of the environment, poverty, drug trafficking, organized crime, the international “ terrorism”, ethnic conflicts and wars, collapse of states ,epidemic diseases , sex trade, electronic crimes, and conflicts pertaining to democracy demands and human rights. Yet , the new world order has come up with new advantages for the diverse aspects of human life such as prevention or curbing of different new international conflicts and taking the world from war and conflict oriented order to a new cooperative, secure and tranquil order.

1.1. Significance of the Study:

The significance of the contemporary world order is manifested in the positive outcomes in all the aspects of the human life. The most remarkable of these outcomes is the ability to avoid the and curb various international conflicts and taking the world from war and conflict oriented old order to a safe cooperative and settled order. The foundations and features of the of the new world order have been based on the renown Treaty of Westphalia of 1648 which put an end to the religious wars in Europe.

Therefore , the term ‘The New World Order’ has emerged to denote a new period of the international relationships with special features and characteristics .This new period has been considered as the end of the world by a few people while the majority deem it as a mere phase of the development of the international relationships which have undergone numerous circles and orders that exist and vanish giving way to a new international system followed by coming phase of the relationships among countries.

1.1.1. Problem of the Study:

Since early ages, the world has witnessed a number of crises that rendered the stable humane life almost impossible. The succession , the numerousness and the diversity of their causes prompted a number of the intellectuals and politicians to seek for means and mechanisms to cut down the consequences ,causes and roots of such crises . This is done for the purpose of regulating the life of the human community. But this new world order is still in the stage of labor; it needs more dialogue and discussion to evaluate its impact , the positive and negative results and how it should be tackled. The present study is an endeavor that may take part in solving this problem by an answering the questions that follow.

1.1.2. Questions of the Study:

- 1-what is the definition of the contemporary world order?
- 2-What are the objectives of the contemporary world order?
- 3-What are the characteristics of the contemporary world order?
- 4-What are the challenges and risks facing the contemporary world order?

1.1.3. Objectives of the Study:

This study aims to highlight a set of issues pertaining to the new world order such as: the meaning and the concept of the contemporary world order, how it evolved ,how much it is needed under the present circumstances with various schisms and attitudes the world witnesses. This entails thinking about the new order to ensure better life for people. It also focuses on the phases of the development of the world order in the modern era and how it evolved and developed under the contemporary conditions of such changes and transitions from

one phase into another through the changes the world has witnessed. It also explains the major features of the new world order, its numerous advantages, and the significance of this order in attaining better life. Finally, it exposes the major and the gravest challenges and dangers facing the new world order and how to overcome them.

2. Topics of the Study:

The first Topic: The Concept and the Evolution of the Contemporary World Order.

The Second Topic: Phases of the development of contemporary world order.

The Third Topic: Characteristics of the World Order.

The Fourth Topic: The Risks and Threats Facing the World Order.

2.1.1. Terms of the Study:

Definition of the World Order: The world order is defined as the order that reflects the pattern of the relationship that exists in form or another among the set of the basic units acting in the international politics. The capacity of this relationship includes all the targets sought by these units by all means and available abilities (al-lami'a, 2005).

The World Order refers to the set of political units –the state level or smaller or greater units – that interact regularly till the reach reciprocal dependency which makes these units function as integrated parts in certain order. Thus ,the world order represents both the size of interactions taking place among countries ,organizations and the sub – national elements like liberation movements and the non-national ones such as the multi- national companies and the like(Hussein,2009).

2.1.2. The First Topic: The Concept and the Evolution of the Contemporary World Order.

The Concept of the Contemporary World Order:

The World order is a theoretical framework originated by the political scholars to help the analysts and the nations understand the system of the political power in the international relationships and the type of the power of the states that can be classified. Therefore, the world order is not written nor is it standard order or a code regulating the international relationships. Rather, it is a framework that helps analyzing the type of the relationships among countries and finding out the most powerful and influential states.

Thus, it can be said that the world order is the pattern of the interaction among world actors in various fields. The interaction , here , is the nature of the relationships among states ,while the world actors are a set of parties that consists of states , international organizations, multi racial companies besides person who play international roles such as heads of terrorist organizations , arms dealers or some influential persons who have international influence due the nature of their activities.

It can be concluded that this simplified definition indicates that world order is the tool that helps us understand the relationships of power among the world states and the distribution of this power among them. The world order significance lies the fact that it represents the context where the international relationships take place and this context is extremely important when forming the foreign policy which cannot be done without recognition of the international environment as represented by the world order(Al-lami'a, 2005).

The proponents of the second opinion, question the authenticity of the existence of this order and they deem all the transformations and changes the world witnessed in the recent years to be mere international changes and situations that do not rise to the level of building 'new world order'; they are no more than new international changes and situations .Others believe that it is a conspiracy or trick contrived by the USA through raising misleading concepts and slogans , because the argument of this order is only dedication the victory to the feelings of Western superiority and liberal regime elaborated by Francis Fukuyama in his theory associated with the end of history , which is that the Western model of the liberal government is the final form of human government((Al-lami'a, 2005) .

2.1.3. The Second Topic: The Evolution Stages of the Current World Order

The evolution stages of the current world order can be summarized as follows:

1- The multi-polar stage from1648 -1945(Hussein ,2009):

The current international political order dates back to the middle of the 17th century , to 1648 in particular, when the famous Westphalia Treaty was signed putting an end to the religious wars that lasted thirty continuous years .This treaty temporarily put an end to some European problems , but it laid the foundation for a new type of relationships based on collective cooperation as substitute of the policy of power, subjection and domination. Though the parties signing the treaty were all Europeans, and its stipulations and essence were exclusively for Europe, the treaty involved the European colonies in other regions of the world.

Based on the Westphalia Treaty, the international political system (The European in essence) maintains strict separation between the state and religion especially in the relationships among the European countries. It also tries to impose the respect for the political independence, sovereignty and the regional integrity for every state whether small or large, weak or strong. This entails that governments, under no circumstances, should intervene in the internal affairs of other states.

2- The Cold War Stage:1945-1991

After the victory of the Allied over the Axis, the World order witnessed a new stage with only special characteristics but also with the parties monopolizing both the decision making and the objectives controlling the state actors therein.

Europe came out of World War II and the events following it weak and fragile giving way to the USA to become a powerful state with enormous capabilities and resources that enabled her, in a way or another, to influence the course of the world order.

The term 'cold war', used widely after World War II, refers to deteriorating condition of hostility between the Western Bloc and the USSR. The early stage of cold war existed in an international context pregnant with all causes of the schism, conflicts, political tensions and diplomatic threats, psychological wars, counteracting propaganda, and economic pressures, and unprecedented escalations of arms race.

During the cold war with its tensions and conflicts in diverse fronts, the international peace and security were associated to the condition of the absence of military confrontations, but indicating possession of the focal risk of military conflict.

The competition between Moscow and Washington, then, on the leadership the world order practically eclipsed all other potential competitive powers making all other parties satellites despite their substantial potency and capability(examples: Japan, Germany, Italy and a set European countries like France, Great Britain who were partners to the Allies in World war II).

3-The New World Order: The Anarchy Reality and the Order Illusion

The period following the cold war was characterized with the existence of the hegemony of one polar, The USA, besides another less powerful group the most important of which is European Union, Japan and China. The international conflict during this era took different shapes with the break out of civil and ethnic wars carried out by nations demanding their rights of independence from states that remained intact due to the conditions of the cold war. The wars in Yugoslavia and various parts in Africa are examples of such kinds of conflicts. As the war ended with victory of the Western Bloc, the post cold war period witnessed a triumph of the principles of democracy and human rights that have been adopted as international principles that must be universally adhered to.

When president Bush announced in April 1992 what he called The Rules of new world order, he stipulated them as follows:

- It is an order manifesting new means of working with other nations to deter aggression, establish prosperity, stabilization and peace after all.
- It is an order stemming from the anticipation of the existence of a world based on a joint compliance by all nations, big or small, to set of principles to be used in managing the reciprocal interrelations. Some of these principles are: peaceful settlement of conflicts, solidarity in confronting aggression, fair dealings with all nations, working to cut down the volume of arms arsenals and monitoring them.

In this context, some new issues, overlooked during the cold war era, have been under focus such fighting terrorism, protecting the environment, democracy dissemination, imposing the respect of human rights. This was accompanied by a type of "activating" the UN to pay attention to some questions after a holiday lasting half a century. Parallel to these, new political and 'academic' theories have emerged trying to explain these variables and predicting the type and nature of the potential international conflicts. Examples these are 'The End of History' by Frances Fukuyama' and 'Civilization Conflict' by Samuel Huntington' which limit the future conflicts to religious and cultural aspects.

2.1.4. The Third Topic: Characteristics of the World Order

The Past Characteristics of The World Order The Changes in Progress:

The Current World Order is described as an entity with a constantly changing nature. Sometimes this order seems to grow and develop at certain stage and seems to be about to collapse in another between these two variables of development and continuity or inability to continue, the international political system tries to maintain its normal function in a way or another though under all circumstances there remains a possibility of change (drissagrini,n.d).

Ismael Muqalled(2010)maintains that power balance arises when a state there is a chance for a state accomplish super or overwhelming power of its resources to the extent that it threatens the freedom or independence of the other states. This challenge stimulates the other countries with limited power to confront force by force by rallying together or forming opposing allies to this super power. This one method of creating international balance among other methods of forming post war balances. Thus, the characteristics of the new World Order can be summarized as follows:

1-The Uni-polarity:

The basic characteristic is the USA hegemony politically, militarily, and unilaterally leading the World and acting independently with needing its allies in the absence of the previous bi-polarity.

- Politically, the USA assumed the role of regulating the international community; many hoped that the war would come to an end and the world would move steadily to establishing global peace. Since Sept 11 events, a new pattern of polarization has emerged beside the a new dichotomy represented by a confrontation between The USA and terror forces and rouge states, havens of terror forces, as described by The USA. The USA's individual move of waging war against Afghanistan and the occupation of Iraq exposed the European as political dwarfs unable to establish political powers occupying positions proper for their resources as economic giants (Mugalled, 2010).
- On the military level, The USA depended on its military might to impose its leadership on the World, ignoring the international law due its political, economic, scientific resources besides using its military intelligence, electronic espionage, satellite surveillance, and the sophisticated military apparatus. The new World order witnessed the dismantling of the socialist military pacts as the case of Warsaw Pact. New USA bases have been set up different regions of the world especially in The Middle East in countries like Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. The era also witnessed putting some pressure on the arms producing countries especially those which may be producing nuclear weapons like Iran and North Korea.
- On the Cultural level, there is Western and American cultural predominance in particular backed by the press media with lingual and technical support to impose its dominance besides undermining the local cultures in the world. This new culture is called 'The Cowboy Culture'.
- On the economical level, the economical level can be said to a multi-polar with prominent major economic powers from Europe or East Asian countries, especially with the escalation of severity of the international economic crisis which exposed the fragility of the American economy (Mugalled, 2010).

2-The Plurality of the Global Actors:

There many global actors due to the plurality and diversity of authorities on the global level as result of the intensification of power of the multi-national companies, the trans-national organizations and the non-governmental organization challenging the state sovereignty and power. Likewise, the world order has become exposed to a new hazardous element represented by the globalization of terrorism that has come out of the womb of the American globalization and has been a pattern of an opposing globalization. It is not confined to a country or region and nor it passes through the state institutions. It is independent with its own resources and mass supporters. Meanwhile, there is intensified function of the human rights committees and organization and environment protection (Mugalled, 2010).

In his article 'The New World Order' published in the Foreign Affairs in 2006, Danieal Drezner explains that the inputs imposed by the global situation such the rising of forces that have growing economic and political weight have become new determiners that America and cannot overlook. Therefore, The USA had better make here interests go with those of the growing forces so that it can reshape the uni-polar order into multi-polar one. Yet, the USA does not seek to establish a multi-polar order as much as it seeks to contain the growing forces such as the two giants China and India (Mugalled, 2010).

4-The Existence Nuclear Arm the Prevalence of the Principle of the Equilibrium of Nuclear Power Terror Insecurity:

To deter and contain the USSR and other hostile countries, The USA adopted the policy of deterrence and containment. This policy is based upon convincing the enemy of the need to keep away from the security and interests of The USA so that the latter would not resort the use of nuclear or mass destruction weapons. After the collapse of The USSR, the American security policy tended reducing the military intervention in other countries. This led the existence of a pattern of international harmony to avoid wars and to have conflict settled peacefully.

However, after Sept 11, this strategy shifted to giving priority to war against terrorism by adopting the preemptive strikes but it kept the right to use the nuclear weapons on limited scale against the countries deemed by The USA a rouge countries, such as Iraq, Iran and North Korea that foster terrorism and threaten the international security by possessing mass destruction weapons. This policy rendered a new concept of security. On the level of the strategic weapons the general global trend is to control such weapons especially as the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (STARTII) signed by The USA and Russia in 1993 which stipulated a substantial reduction of the arsenals of the nuclear weapons. There is American-Russian cooperation to control the nuclear weapons in Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. Yet, the successive nuclear experiment in India and Pakistan, and Israel's hundred of Nukes remain evident indication of the proliferation of the nuclear weapons that threaten the existence of the human race.

Meanwhile, a conference was held in May 2010 both to control the USSR's nuclear arsenal and

strategic uses in war and to prevent its leakage to hostile groups besides putting pressure on the two states of Iran and North Korea (Muqalled,2010).

5- The Erosion of the International Law and Double Standards:

There are many cases of disregarding the general international law, and contradictions in its implementations in various parts of the World with regards to human rights, peace keeping , and protection of the environment from pollution ,destruction ...etc. There have been many cases of double standards and violations of human rights as Besieging Iraq for years that reflected substantial harm and losses such as child deaths and biological hazards for the lives of civilians. These violations take place regardless of the protests of the International Cross and the World Organization against the genocides in violations of the rules of the international law.

The perpetuity of American Trade on Cuba sharpened the mortality rate and the widespread of diseases. In Palestine, there is a perpetual violation by the Israeli authorities by imposing catastrophic conditions on the Palestinians in the Israeli prisons.

6-Erosion of the Countries' Sovereignty:

Meanwhile, the power of the national states deteriorated and this lead to the not only deterioration of the sovereignty of the state itself, but to diminishing role of the international organizations and their inability to resolve international problems, giving room to the homogeny of The USA as World leader. The regression of the status of the state's international relationships to many factors, the most of important of which are:

- The emergence powerful actors in the arena of the international interactions such as the multinational companies , the regional and international organizations , the non-governmental organizations , business persons and trade markets...etc.
- The change of in the course of actions of the international organizations which were subject to the will of the national states. They have now their own distinct identities independent of the states founding them. An evident example of this is the declaration of The General Assembly of the United Nation in 1991 which endorsed the humane intervention without any demand or even approval of the concerned state as the use of force for the benefit of the civilians in Somalia.
- The substantial shift of the sovereignty of the national state as the cultural and information infiltrations of the communication function of the state, rendering the theory of the state sovereignty meaningless. The interconnection of the international economy which rendered the state's control of its function impractical is only one of the manifestations of the expiration of the classical meaning of the state sovereignty (Muqalled,2010).
- The Continuity of the Power Imbalance:
It is notice that the UN Council is still reflecting the dominant powers since the Yalta Conference after World War II and the cold war. The powerful countries still use the veto right; the USA influence dominated the UN council resolutions reflecting the balance of power after the collapse of the USSR. The Resolutions pertaining to Iraq invasion of Kuwait were passed with any objection by any state after the absence of the USSR.
- There some countries having military might but they are exposed to threats, Russia for example.
- There some countries whose military is not powerful like Japan with security not exposed to danger.
- There are non-military pacts like NAFTA, European Union, ASEAN, EBAC ... etc.

The Trend towards Great Power Blocs:

Among the remarkable features of the new world order is its trend to 'block' dealings, i.e. the blocs and great groups as the state is no longer is the basic axis in depicting the future perspectives, regardless of the size of the state on the political , military , economic or demographic levels .Therefore , the systems of the independent states will not have significant position except through greater blocs the features of which has appeared through the European Union which represent the strongest political force .Yet, these blocs go beyond the economic interests to a wider and more comprehensive horizon of forming super political blocs. The European union model could be more evident in this respect. The coming era is the age of forming grater political groups or blocs in which the regional countries can keep their own legal identity , status and sovereignty while they are satellites revolving in the orbit of the bloc they belong to(Muqalled,2010).

10- The Technological Revolution:

Among the features distinguishing this period is the enormous revolution in the means of communication and information and the speed of its circulation among the states which affected the rate of change. If took 1800 years to start the first Industrial revolution and another 100 years to carry out the second industrial revolution, it took not more than a century quarter to live the third industrial revolution we are living through great developments in the fields of space invasion , information , electronic minds and space engineering.

For this purpose, The USA has divided the world to regional areas and facilitated leading this the countries that not only accept the leadership of The USA but also to its allies as long as they control the situation in these countries so that The USA will not have to intervene in every big or small problems in the world , an intervention which would incur heavy financial human power costs that it cannot bear alone.

2.1.5. The Fourth Topic: Challenges and Risks Facing The World order:

There are a lot of challenges and risks facing the world order that have existed due to the collapse of the USSR and Berlin wall. The world started to notice threats other than the military ones; threats that are as dangerous and significant as the military conflicts. This has enlarged the meaning of international peace and security due to the developments in the international relationships.

The increase of interdependency and the interconnection of the international interests and relations has made it urgent to confront these developing threats because of the challenges they impose on the ‘international community’ as a whole in a condition under which the geopolitical borders are no longer a fortitude against their consequences. Among these threats facing the world order and humanity are (amalpress2010):

The Intensification of Terrorism:

The most hazardous pattern of terrorism is the one which is secretly affiliated and by some countries and governments who back it up by all means of support , abetment and funding while they at the same time disclaim their responsibility of terrorism in front of the world community.

However, there has been semi-consensus in recent years on the implications of the intensifying terrorism on the international peace and security. This entails that such phenomenon should be handled with a more serious international perspective. The interpretations of the causes and the motives of such phenomenon have been so inconsistent that they hindered the forming of an international front able to confront the international terrorism and eradicate its root causes. The upsurge of the international terrorism, since the seventies of the 20th century in particular, has widened the range of the demands to take effective international measures ensuring punishment and deterrence .Some countries emphasized that the practical management should not be limited to punishment but it should involve the identification of its root causes so that it can be objectively overcome. Yet, the organized trans-border crime has noticeably developed due to the development of technology , means of communications, trade and transportation.

What has increased the risk of military wars , and the irregular violence (the organized crime and the international terrorism) and has made the peace demand urgent in recent years is that increasing accelerating technological development and its utilization in military fields directly or indirectly . Historically, technology has been considerably associated with wars and the military field , space invasion which entailed the use of a considerable amount of scientific , technical and human resources in the context of the ideological conflict between two superpowers in the cold war which was about trigger a space war(Star War) in the mid-eighties of the last century. Moreover, many of the major international inventions were made basically for pure military purposes before their introduction for civil use. Some of these inventions are : telecommunications, drones that remotely strike the targets, battleships, satellites, computers....etc(al-Hadla,n.d).

However, war is the definite counter of peace due to the destructions and woes to humanity it has inflicted on people throughout history forming a halt for thinking and self-review in order to crystallize solutions and collective and bilateral approaches that ensure a pattern of international stability guaranteeing a type of co-existence and cooperation. This may explain not only the emergence of the League of Nations(LN) as an international cooperative framework after World War I but also the creation of the United Nations after world War II charged with safeguarding the international peace and security.

Among the threats is also the nuclear spread throughout the world which has been one of the major problems that possessed the concern of the world community for long years. This wide international concern reflects the increasing apprehensions of the perils of this spread which threatens the core of the world security, especially as many states seeks to obtain nuclear arms to enforce their positions in the world conflicts they are involved in. The most sensitive and complicated aspect of the problem has been the adaptation of states’ rights to fully utilize the peaceful fruits of the nuclear power and how to make these countries observe using this power for peaceful rather than military purposes, which is matter that cannot be guaranteed by putting the activates and programs of such countries under strict perpetual control(al-Hadla, n.d).

There are difficulties that hindered the international exerted efforts to control the nuclear spread. Some of these difficulties are:

First: the low reliability of the international guarantees offered to the states that willingly gave up their rights of possessing the nuclear choice.

Second: The frail international mechanisms of verifying and controlling the nuclear activities and programs of many countries.

Third :There some regional major powers who have achieved quality major jumps in the field of production and developments nuclear weapons like India and Israel who, though they are taking part in international serious conflicts , who haven’t joined those countries who have made arrangements and signed agreements controlling

the nuclear arms spread.

Fourth: The absolute freedom enjoyed by the five super nuclear powers that occupy permanent seat in the UN Council.

Fifth: The Intensification of the international terrorism due to the increase of the huge resources and capabilities available to terrorists as has been proven after Sept11(al-hadla).

Likewise the epidemic diseases and environment pollution have become one of the major concern that have priority in lists of the international interests as the world has become a small village through which such diseases can move easily and rapidly . Tsetse fly has been reported to infect people "human African trypanosomiasis" causing people to leave the agricultural lands in 37African countries 32 of which are among the poorest in the world.

Moreover, the extent of the threat of the bird flu became evident in 1997 when some people were infected in Hong Kong and then the disease spread sharply in different regions throughout the world . UN report said AIDS put caused more than 25 million death in the last 25 years leaving 15 million children as orphans besides intensifying the impact of hunger and poverty.

Because of man's keenness to develop his life and environment, it turned out the environmental space has been severely damaged because of the pollution air of water resulting from the industrial and technological poisonous emissions and waste, let alone the growth of wars and conflicts , nuclear and chemical experiments , the exacerbated cutting down of tree ,uncontrolled use of water, the extravagant use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture besides the spread of improper houses lacking the essential hygienic conditions especially the sanitary drainage(al-Hadla).

As this data shows, it has become too difficult to realize the international peace and security with taking into consideration the biological safety which necessitates the crystallization real efforts of managing the natural recourses and the rationalization of using them. Competition for such resources often feeds conflicts across different regions of the world. The Chernobyl accident in Ukraine 1986 has a considerable effect on drawing attention to the problem of the pollution of the environment . This dangerous accident had grave consequences not only the then USSR but it also involved other European Countries. It confirmed that the environment pollution is not confined within the borders of a certain state or geographical barriers and it made the danger so clear that it moved it from the scientific labs to the international political salons.

As the negative factors affecting the international peace and security are various and multiple so should be the approaches that ensure evading the these dangers. Among the factors that contribute to building up a world of peace and security are: controlling the traditional armament as well as the nuclear and mass destruction weapons, encouragement of peaceful settlement of conflicts, and moving forward to more interrelationships , mutual interests and concern about the issues of science and knowledge . The interest in the development of the weak countries may be an effective measure that enhances the capabilities of such countries in confronting all these various threats.

As an International organization, the responsibility of UN is still crucial in this field; the development of rules of the international law that go with the accelerating development s of the international relations remains a vital variable on the road of realizing the targeted peace and security al-Hadla).

3.1. Conclusion:

Reviewing the most significant features of the new world order at this stage, the researcher believes that the world is at threshold of a new phase in which The USA appears to have the strings of the international influence though it at the same time it believes that it is necessary to give a chance for the ascending economical powers not compete with on the lead but contain and eclipse them as satellites in The USA orbit. The near future may reveal the features of a new phase of the world order with multi-polar but with a different pattern.

The world order with the continual changes it has been witnessing not only needs the development of the mechanisms of controlling it so that becomes more stable, but also entails the redistribution of powers , especially after the deep imbalance because of the uni-polar hegemony .

It has become imperative to reform the UN in order to rationalize the UNC's resolutions pertaining to preservation of the international peace and security through the effective involvement of The International Court Of Justice and the General Assembly, to avoid any deviation or political utilization justified by the pretext of protecting the human rights. Likewise, it has become essential to develop and enhance the international law to enable it to cope with the international ever changing relations. This can be accomplished by the equilibrium between the individual's rights on the one hand, and the state's rights on the other. There must be also consistency among the various international documents to put an end to the incongruities and actions due the ambiguity and shortcoming of the traditional controls related to responding to the new developments and emergencies.

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