How reformed is the United Nations

1- Abdolhossein Barzegarzadeh 2- Atefeh Amininia  
1- Lecturer in PNU and PHD Student in Public International Law  
2-member of the Board of Islamic Azad University

Department of Law, Faculty of Law - Islamic Sciences and Theology, Najafabad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad, Isfahan, Iran.

Abstract

At first look it seems that the correction of the prism of the United Nation is not possible with the existence of terms of Articles 108 and 109 about some worldwide issues specially those which are against the benefits of the countries with veto rights. But forced or unintentionally interaction of the governments caused by the basic changes of the world and its transitions and today complex relationships and impressive scientific advancement sin different fields and actions like establishing international organizations and accepting immunity and benefits for international organizations employees and admission to their independent corporate personality and more important than all founding united nation organizations and the existing procedural in UNO itself like the Union resolution for peace and establishing interim Committee and others like them, and attempts of some countries, especially developing countries for the obligation of obeying resolutions of General Assembly and apparatus use of some countries from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, establishing people-based organizations, beside happenings such as establishing International Criminal Court and all the others show that the above assumption is not correct.

Although the Charter Reform sovereignty-based by the consent and will of the state’s interests to UN, is somehow difficult, but referred to the above reasons, it is not impossible and the present and future lawyers should drawing inspiration from past experience and looking forward to the future.

Key words: United Nations, Veto Right, Charter Reform, General Assembly, Human Rights, Union Peace.

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1 Extracted from the PhD thesis
Introduction

Need for change in the United Nations for all lawyers, politicians, diplomats and employees of UN organizations is clear and everyone of their suspicions and own reasoning are calling for change in the organization structure or update it. The real question is how the United Nations Charter should be amended despite the available obstacles? It is clear that there are only two ways in order to update the United Nations; the first one is a total change of the organization and establishing a new organization with the same span but with coordinates and specifications and duties appropriate to the subject of today's world and the other is amending the founding document of the organization, it means the charter and removing some provisions and adding new articles related to current world problems. It is evident that both solutions that are the dissolution of the organization or the establishment of a new organization or Charter reform have many problems. The establishment of a new international requires formation of international conference and community of states, discussion about the dissolution of the existing organization and developing a job description, authorities and powers, and way of recruitment and communicating membership, also decision-making … in the new organization. That in the present international circumstances due to the fact that most of the big powers’ profits had been supplied well in the existing organization, so they are not founder of such a conference. In their absence to expedite all the mentioned subjects is very unlikely. Second, assuming their company, is disregarding years of experience and efforts of humanity to organize international law.

On the other hand in case of survival of the organization and carrying out fundamental reforms in some principles of the Charter, it should perform according to the existing international procedure and Articles 108 and 109 of the Charter. In such a situation to push through existing ambitions such as removing or extending the veto rights or democratization or electing permanent and non-permanent members of council and Court judges, Or increasing the strength of the assembly in front of other United Nations organizations and others like them in the General Assembly requires approval by 2/3 of the votes as well as nine members of the Security Council, for the formation of the Review Conference and the recommendations of the conference by having 2/3 of the votes of the conference members will be irrevocable while the recommendations according to the provisions of the constitutional rules be approved by at least 2/3 the United Nations countries that have Veto right too. This will be a difficult and a hard work. Since the first solution is almost impossible and truly irrational, so the first one is relinquished, as well as tantamount to amend, for example, assume an increase in the allocation of a veto to Islamic countries and therefore representative of leaderships like Gaddafi or Saddam as a new veto holder, how they can help the development of international law and possibly what tully corruption will be have in half rights between the states and simply allows UN change through the UN itself.

How to reform the United Nations Charter

Since the executive arm of the United Nations is the Security Council and its decisions will be taken under the shadow of the veto right of some government sin a legally but cruelly way. Regarding to this way of thinking on the composition of the members of the Security Council and veto-holders and how to vote on it and according to the Yalta Conference, Not only it does not limited to tens countries or a few countries, even it will not limited to the three countries of
America and the Soviet Union and Britain, but also it limits to desires, beliefs and aspirations of the three man, Roosevelt and Churchill and Stalin. Although the charter is adopted by dozens of countries compulsively, it is safe to say that it is made by a few persons with personal goals. On the other hand, a charter in which the conditions of its members are declaration of war to another country is clearly inconsistent with the objectives of the United Nations, though their goals to be forbidden or boycott the war. So it seems all the organs of the United Nations and its founding document, that is the charter, is an instrument for the purposes of veto-holders. In such circumstances, that the fate of humanity is limited by several people and it also dictated and imposed from decades ago, on the condition that these people use of munificence, reputation and human dignity that come in the preamble the charter only for their own purposes, such as superficial sovereign equality and prerogative inclusion for themselves in the Charter, and even with the approval of the amended Articles 108 and 109, in fact in their thoughts, they have only insured their own benefits, reforming of the UN Charter appears inevitable.

On the one hand it may quote that the United Nations and the charter are criticized totally, and on the other hand, progress and human salvation is seek throughout the charter framework. Could it be possible to establish a real non-governmental organization more comprehensive than the UN? For answering should be pointed out, it is true the Charter is in fact the preserver of the interests of some governments, but these States by carrying forward their goals during Charter codification were forced to interact with others, that forced interactions to advance the humanitarian objectives is a great privilege. In other words, using from the benefits and powers of veto has caused great powers to accept some restrictions on the structure of the organization. Limitations that is impossible to execute outside the charter for the States, so given that the new solution; is backing to before World War II. Furthermore, take action through the treaties between governments and the formation of a conference require a very long process. So acting through international organizations is easier and faster, besides it may be achieved in a short term too. In addition, it should not disregard former corrective actions by predecessors United Nations Secretaries-General Kofi Annan and Boutros- Ghali. The use of meager available resources and reflected in the charter to modify it, is the subject of this article.

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2 On February 11, 1945 issue of how voting in the Security Council and other subjects were discussed at the Yalta Conference with attendance of Roosevelt and Churchill and Stalin. Musazadeh; Reza; international organizations; the Mizan legal foundation; 1388; p. 98

3 In addition, it was agreed that the invited governments to the San Francisco conference, in addition to being peaceful; until March 1945 must declared war against Germany and Japan and sign the United Nations declaration. For example, the Iranian government to meet the above third conditions on 8/8/1943 declared war against Germany and on 27/02/1945 against Japan. According to the former; Page 98

4 Article 108 charter  –Reforms that is done in the present Charter while will be binding for all UN member that would be accepted by two thirds of the General Assembly votes and approved by two-thirds of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council and in accordance with their domestic laws.

5 Forming the UN Millennium in 6 - 8 Sep/ 2000 with the presence of 147 Chief of states and governments and the declaration of so called (the Millennium Declaration), is considered the beginning of a new trend in the structure of the reform of the United Nations. Though the initial measures started from the actions of the Secretary-General Kofi Annan of the United Nations in March1997, a 16-member board officer were selected as modified investigators, Mr. Kofi Annan, based on the staff reports, published his report titled as (For more freedom; towards development, security and human rights) on March 21, 2005, and the General Assembly reviewed report during the three - day Summit of leaders in September, 2005 and issued a final statement on the necessity of reform in the organization of the United Nations. But the governments were failed about the most urgent reform of the
In such a situation a few fundamental questions to be asked, including first, where must to begin? Secondly, which of the main principles of the Charter should be amended? Thirdly, what are the obstacles of such action? Fourthly, what is the mechanism for passing these perceived barriers? With regard to the above literature, first of all the starting source and material, which should be amended, is proposed, in the second part the existing obstacles are discussed and at the end the proposed solution is presented.

No doubt that this great work should begin from Articles 108 and 109 of the Charter on the assumption that the Charter could be amended by itself, inevitably, the existing mechanisms in the Charter should be considered. Or in other words, first charter reform strategy be investigated through predicted way sin the Charter itself, if as these alternatives are not enough, turn to another solution. In fact the first step to correcting any text, is reforming to its reform way. Given that according to Articles 108 and 109 of the Charter, any amendment to the Charter requires the approval of 3/2 members of the General Assembly and agreement of 9 members of the Security Council, also the approval of 2/3 of the world countries including the five permanent members of the Security Council. So with such a heavy condition, fundamental reform of the charter is impossible before the reforming of the mentioned articles. So the first step is the amendment of Articles 108 and 109 of the Charter.

Undoubtedly one of the articles in the Charter that should be amended due to its ambiguity is the Article 15. This Article states that (the General Assembly receives and considers annual reports and special reports from the Security Council, the reports include an account of the measures and decisions that the Security Council is taking or has adopted to maintain international peace and security), now the question is that first, why the General Assembly checks the Security Council measures? Secondly, if the violations in the decisions of the Security Council confirmed, how and according to which article of the Charter and executive power, the General Assembly will prevent from the violation of the council? According to the Article 25 of the Charter and binding of the Security Council to the framework of the Charter, some may consider these the reasons of the supervision by the General Assembly. However, these claims are partly true, but the second question is still unanswered. Therefore, this article is apparently the reason of the supervision of the General Assembly on other organs, including the Security Council, is ambiguous and vague and must amended.

Also related articles with veto right on the charter, however, are legal and statutory, but because they are actually unreasonable, unjust and against the introduction and spirit of the Charter, should be of articles of interest to reform.

organization in the course of the negotiations. See Musazadeh; Reza; international organizations; the Mizan legal foundation; 1388; p. 115

6 Article 25. The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter. Of course this matter is ambiguous too. Because diagnostic reference is not clear to be under the framework of the Charter or not. If in proportion to the Article 15, the Assembly bet the General. Because the articles 12 and 15 have any element on the theme of international peace and security, so we do not have the right to recommend them to the Security Council. While in Article 15 all decisions of all fundaments are considered, they will be in contrast. In any case the second question is still unanswered, and in case of reforming the UN charter, the relations of the mentioned articles should become obvious.
Since the purpose of forming the UN and Charter codification is reserving human from war and confirm this faith in fundamental human rights, and in the dignity and worth of the corporate personhood and women's and men's rights, and creating fair conditions for small and large nations, so it is in conflict with these articles. To achieve the four objectives outlined in Article I of the UN Charter, like acting in a social manner and peacefully, to restore peace and preventing war; and developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equality of UN, international cooperation for the development and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, centralization for international coordination, it is not only inadequate but is in fact in the opposite direction too. Openly, this right overlaps with all objectives of the organization. Since even at that time, accepting this right by countries was reluctantly compulsory. Currently almost everyone criticizes it, and only because lack of alternatives and inaction of the five veto-holders countries, is not at the focus of modification. The inclusion of provisions in the Charter to explicitly impose international law and human rights on civil rights of countries, will be essential. Because despite the fact that all members of the United Nations have approved the Charter and its introduction and committed to the rights of international statute law, in light of the principle of sovereign equality of states, also paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the Charter, they have refrained from fulfilling their obligations, and expropriate basic and fundamental human rights in favor of the their own government and sovereignty. So as to achieve the goals of the United Nations, should incorporate binding articles for governments in the context of the new worldwide constitution, including the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court of Justice and one stage qualification and not supplementary of the Criminal Tribunal.

Also the articles of the Charter that determine the composition of the members of the General Assembly, regardless of the population elements of the countries, must be in the list of reforms. Because actually the primary responsibility of the United Nations’ is to fulfill the needs and hopes of people everywhere. While such an organization would reflects the aspirations of all humanity that all human beings involve in decision-making of the organization without discrimination and differences. It is clear that the nearest pillar for the realization of such an idea is the General Assembly. But unfortunately, the rules of the nations are ignored by the General Assembly. And each state equals to a culture, and the main establishing element of the governments, the people, has been ignored. Which made sometimes a representative of the country with thousand people, have the right to comment instead of more than one billion people of the world's population.

7 The Veto power that according to the failure of the League of Nations was given to 5 countries, has supporters and opponents. Its supporters imply to its legality, acting as balancing factor of the Assembly in front of the Council, and inhibiting factors of the great powers. And the opponents of it imply to incompatibility of veto power with paragraph A of Article 2 of the Charter, and the impossibility of proceedings against the permanent members. Although the author admits the legality of it against the existing charter, but he does not recognize it as balancing factors against the Assembly. Because first of all the Assembly structure objection should not obviate by other objections in the council, secondly, the power of veto cannot be a deterrent for its holders, as it is not too. Thirdly, the principle of equality declares the sovereignties for violating of the principle of human equality. So both its supporters and opponents believe in its formal nature. They believe in reforming and deregulation ambiguity of the principles of the Charter and the elimination of the veto right, or at least de-monopolization of it for the first step.
Inevitably any legal and un-legal action faces with some obstacles and problems. If this be in a global scope, inevitably barriers exist at such a level. As the formation of the community of Nations, the United Nations and the formulation of the Covenant and Charter have faced several obstacles too. In the premise of this article, there are certainly obstacles to reform. That the most important are the veto right, Articles 108 and 109 of the Charter, the Statute of the Court of Justice and the issue of absolute sovereignty of states. However, unlike the community of Nations Covenant, that has not considered any articles and provisions for the amendment of Covenant, some articles of the Charter have been developed to amend and update it. But it must be admitted that this approach itself another problem.\textsuperscript{8}

It is true that in appearance, the Charter by having the Articles 108 and 109 seems more advanced of the Convention. But scrutiny in international law suggest so otherwise. Lack of provisions for amending the convention did not mean impossibility of reform of the convention, but also its authors in relation to all domestic and global customs have been allowed to revise it, and in the most pessimistic cases, it was possible to reform only if all members unanimously accepted to do. In a situation that all members unanimously were agreed on amendment of some articles of the Covenant, they could determine by how many majority of the Covenant it can be revised.

Which unfortunately has been more complex the case of the Charter. Because apparently, Articles 108 and 109 of the UN Charter have opened ways to amend the Charter. But adding the condition of agreement of all the permanent members of the Security Council for the modification has made reforming of the Charter difficult. Because in assuming the agreement of United Nations' members by amendment of some articles of the Charter, Veto holders can and according to the mentioned articles have right to oppose from noted reforms of all members. The existence of such a right in the Charter encourages some states, if once there has been any conflict between the amendment of the Charter and the interests of their state, sabotage in the formulation or approval stage of noted amendments. So it is clear the first and foremost obstacle to the Charter reform is the expected strategy (that are Articles 108 and 109 of the Charter) to correct it. If members of the United Nations could pass this barrier dam, breaking other obstacles will be easy.

Since one of the requirements for the registration of any system, whether domestic or foreign, is its democracy, therefore, all the internal and international systems must be based on people's votes and comments. In other words, managing of any military or system, both internal and international, including the United Nations must conform to the will of the majority of the people of a country or the majority of the world population. Because this would require according to Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as an expression of human desire and in accordance with Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1966 that most governments are committed to it due to their signature. Secondly, the right to self-determination and national sovereignty should not have been equated, and under the pretext of national sovereignty sacrifices self-determination. As in this case Professor ((Kasseh)) believes, every country has the right to choose and maintain their own sovereignty according to the

\textsuperscript{8}It should not be assumed that international organizations have been easily achieved. It should be contemplated that the community of Nations and the United Nations each have remunerated for something that was at least a World War.
peoples' indigenous self-determination right. Also Crawford admits that no government has the right to fate-determination and it is the peoples' right. Unfortunately, some countries use the right of self-determination as a means to defend their sovereignty. But luckily, in the field of international law to manage democratic governments and the international systems, some actions have proceeded.

But since this article is not about civil rights, and also the democratization of the international system has priority over the internal law, so democratic governance of the United Nations is considered more.

While this momentous will be possible that the United Nations Charter is non-democratic.

And human turn to be the subject of international law. Fortunately, there are legal means in the Charter and the International Law Commission to deal. And the Commission is obliged to fulfill the goals of the United Nations towards the progressive development of international law and until now has proceeded well. The obstacles in the structure of the Charter are the main cause of its inadequacy and inefficiency. Now this question arises that how can perform through the obstacles in the Charter and the Charter itself? A solution that has been considered by the United Nations Secretary General.

One of the legal effects of the international legal corporate of international organizations including the United Nations is independence in decision-making. This means that the performance of the organization to achieve its objectives should be independent of its members, and in accordance with Articles 104 and 105 of the UN Charter, the Organization in the territory of each of its members enjoyed full legal capacity and benefits all necessary privileges in order to achieve its objectives. And due to the advisory opinion in case of fixing the damages of the Court in the 1949, the organization has the necessary authority to fulfill its purposes although not mentioned in the Charter.

Since the procedure of each organization indicates its implicit competence and besides some procedures and capacities of the United Nations, such as executing Uniting for Peace Resolution, organizing an Interim committee

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9 Goodwin-Gill, Guy S., free and fair election law and international procedure, translated by Seifi, Seyyed Jamal and Zamani; Seyyed Qasem, Legal Studies and Research Institute; second edition, 1386, p. 10
10 Former, Page 14
11 Former, Page 15
12 the Resolution 137/46 has been approved with 134 concurring votes, 4 Vetoes and 13 neutral votes at December 18, 1991. UN General Assembly decided the central ensuring coherent and coordinated Secretary-General handles requests for electoral assistance, a commission that was later done by the Electoral Assistance Unit. Former, Page 29

13 According to deduce the overall context of the Charter, the former Secretary-General of the United Nations (Boutros Ghali), in his second program (An agenda democratization) which was announced on October 18, 1996, is distinguished between the concepts of democracy and people's participation in governance. In his opinion, participation of people in governance is a process that every society that is dominated by power, gradually, transform through mechanisms such as free elections, representatives and managers responsibilities, discipline of management system, independence of judiciary, freedom of mass media to a free and balanced community.
14 The General Assembly by establishing the International Law Commission in 1947 is entrusted the task of the formulation and progressive development of international law to the Commission. The progressive development of international law cannot perform through the offers and proposals that provided by the Commission, But related projects must be referred to it by the General Assembly. However, in case of the formulation of the Commission it must proceed directly. Musazadeh; Reza; international organizations; the Mizan legal foundation; 1388; p. 208
15 Uniting for peace Resolution
16, formulating a Collective Measures committee, also the Special Committee, all reflects the fact that there is potential capacity in the United Nations to amend the Charter. The author believes that the increase in non-binding resolutions of the General Assembly and non-implemented resolutions of the Security Council will terminate to the invalidity of the organization, driving a wedge between governments and organizations and as a result lead the organization into liquidation, worldwide unlawful sovereignty and destruction of the present fragile peace and security.

Since the veto right along with other articles of the charter is a tool to achieve the objectives of the United Nations’ objectives and considering that the right is just legal apparently. Only has been devised to prevent the UN failure and ends to a result that is the League of Nations. If the Veto right was justified the years after the Second World War and the circumstances of that period and the absolute sovereignty of states, certainly due to the transformation of the today world has no reason. Also if some think that the elimination of the veto right in the current situation is not recommended or possible. There is no reason to associate the future of mankind to the Veto right that is requisite of past and compulsion of present. With The more scrutiny, it cannot and should not shadow on the targets. Therefore, by removing the veto right in Article 108 and not the elimination of it there would be no threat to international peace and security with the present system and it will have no effect on the decisions of the Security Council.

In short, the UN General Assembly in line with his duties and powers in particular part (A) paragraph (one) of Article 13 and Article 14 of the UN Charter, and in order to prevent the collapse of the organization in the future, and not to endanger international peace and security, and also equal to the Article 15 of the Charter, appeals from the Permanent members of the Security Council to reform the expression (By two-thirds of permanent members of the United Nations) in Article 108 instead of expression (By four-fifths of the General Assembly except the related articles with Veto right and the Security Council options). According to Article 10 of the Charter, the General Assembly can recommend any issue and subject of their duties within the framework of the Charter to Cabinet. In relation to Paragraph a of Article 11 of the Charter, General Assembly can recommend the general principles of cooperation to maintain international peace and security to the members and the Security Council. Also by virtue of paragraph 3 of Article 11 the Charter, the General Assembly would draw attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security. Since the issue of amending the Charter does not consist of issues that are not prescribed on the agenda of the Security Council. Therefore, all actions will be within the framework of the Charter and the law.

If the Security Council agrees with the request of the General Assembly, then Articles 109 and 108 of the Charter will reform. If the Security Council refuses to approve it by veto of one or several of its members. Then the General Assembly somehow from the way that is appointed for the formation of a special emergency meetings, Or by United for Peace method, proceeds a conference by attendance of all heads of states, where the judges of the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court and members of the International Law Commission

16 Interim committee  
17 Collective Measures committee  
18 At the request of the Security Council and the majority of Assembly members, The General Assembly could convene a special emergency committee on important issues.
be present as a guest, and approve a resolution by title of paragraph two of Article 108 of the Charter, as following explanation (while due to the opposition of one or more Veto holder countries and failure to approve an amendment to Assembly, General Assembly equal to paragraph one of Article 108 cannot perform necessary amendments in the Charter. These reforms forced by the approval of one hundred and sixty countries, that is 4/5 of members of the General Assembly, with the same number of countries. The General Assembly could prosecute to amend the Charter regardless of the vetoed country or countries. With this condition that the reforms for 20 years do not relate to the powers and composition of the Security Council and the veto except for Articles 108 and 109) and the present Article 108, remains available as paragraph one of Article 108.

If these measures slowly and steadily done by the International Law Commission and of Articles 16 and 18 of the Statute of the Commission, In addition to global media campaign, first, it would encourage public opinion to put pressure on their governments, secondly, will limit the provisions of the Charter of veto-holders, and the inclusion of conditions of survival of veto until a determined time that the world is no longer needed their Veto right. It will cause the disarmament of the intruders of the UN Charter amending and the first step for reform of the international legal system will be funded. This act will be possible as it is the starting point and reforming of Articles 108 and 109 of the Charter and according to UN procedures, events such as the Union for Peace and formulating a Interim committee, and it will be the source of dramatic changes in the Charter modification. In the shadow of this resolution nor modification of the above articles, all articles charter will be modifiable in the future, gradually and according to the requirements of time and world will be revised and the charter exists as state-based and rule-based manner and move towards human-based nature and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights becoming true. As well as modifying the composition of the General Assembly fairly and real elected of people around the world, and enlarging the powers of the General Assembly according to the article 15 and responsibility of Security Council to the Assembly and reforms such as compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as well as integrate the Criminal Court at the United Nations, Establishing international prosecutor\textsuperscript{19} will provide the field of human coexistence. Human desire to achieve human-based sovereignty will become true. Otherwise, the lack of reform results in contradictory decisions and lack of decision-making\textsuperscript{20} in some cases not in the long term but in the intra-term will lead to the collapse of the United Nations.

**Conclusion**

Although initially amend of the Charter of the United Nations is impossible through its Solution, but events have taken place since the establishment of the United Nations, including the abuse of

\textsuperscript{19}To read more refer to Master's Thesis of Abdul Barzegarzadeh with title of International Justice as compulsory prerequisite for the development of international law, Under the guidance of doctor Nasser RahbarFarshPira, Islamic Azad University, Summer 1389, pp. 118 and 128.

\textsuperscript{20}During the Arabic Spring, especially in Libya, Bahrain and Syria are faced with the inaction of the United Nations cannot decide the Security Council in the interests of some countries, Or decisions is unfair because of the conflict of interests of big powers, in any case, every day innocent human blood is shed in front of billions of people and thousands of organizations is long and wide international organization, and parties to the conflict accuse the other side. For example, in Syria, the Government considers protesters and agitators responsible for the crimes. But in any case crimes against humanity should by any party stop with international measures.
many nations with veto power from this right, also the great injustice that has imposed on human and the performed measures, such as United for Peace Resolution, establishing Interim committee and similar to it by the General Assembly, also the development of science and culture during the period after the establishment of the United Nations, and close relationship of human with another, and gradually fading out of the sovereignty of states because of their wanted or unwanted entry in international organizations that threatens the absolute power, as a result, they were responsive to public opinion and the international community. All reflects the fact that slowly tall fences of sovereignty are falling in favor of worth and human dignity, where the government would be forced to approve Universal Declaration of Human Rights with the changes under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights though with reluctance and resistance 20-year-old. (1) where the state in order to comply with legislation of international conferences in which they have not present or even were not a member of it, are bound and forced, When in the Geneva Conventions about (Improve the fate of the wounded and sick military forces at war) declares that (In time of war, observing the provisions of the Convention is obliged for all governments, including the governments of member and non-members). (2) Or in the four above-mentioned Conventions in 1949 or Article I of the Additional Protocol in 1977(Observing and adhere to Observing), impose rules of humanitarian law in all circumstances to the governments and when humanitarian and human-center edrulesincrea seas well as supervisor organizations over them, both affiliated and non-affiliated to the United Nations. In such circumstances, contemplating in the process of international conferences and organizations, or above them, Creates a window of hope for the reform process of the United Nations Charter and replacing of international document better than ever. And the authors suggest hopefully grounds for sending the request by lawyers and human order to pressure their governments to justify the necessary changes in order to achieve the goals reflected in the introduction of the UN charter, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declaration of humanitarian and democratic human- based. In this regard utilizing from the minimum facilities in Charter, such as articles 10; 11; 13; 14; 15 and 25 of the Charter, certainly would be better than creating a new international organization.
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