



## The Role of Diplomatic Conferences in the Development of Legislative Mechanisms in International Law

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### ABSTRACT

The current study examines the influence of three vital diplomatic conferences, The Hague Peace Conferences, the Bretton Woods Conference and the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea III, on the development of legislative mechanisms in international law. It underscores the critical role of diplomatic gatherings in shaping norms, codifying principles and establishing institutions that address global challenges while emphasizing their continued relevance in contemporary geopolitics. The study addresses gaps in understanding how inclusivity, flexibility and enforcement mechanisms contribute to the success or failure of international legal frameworks, as well as how unresolved historical legacies, such as the Kurdish question, can be addressed through inclusive diplomacy. Employing a qualitative case study approach, the research analyzes primary and secondary sources from key historical conferences (The Hague, Bretton Woods, UNCLOS III) and recent diplomatic efforts, including climate summits and AI governance initiatives. Drawing on these historical insights, the study also analyzes contemporary diplomatic efforts, such as global climate summits and initiatives addressing the Kurdish question, to explore how modern conferences can address unresolved legacies and emerging challenges. The findings confirm the validity of international regime theory in explaining how diplomatic conferences create lasting legal structures that guide state behaviour. The findings also reveal that successful regimes are built on inclusivity, adaptability and robust enforcement mechanisms, with lessons from past conferences offering valuable insights for addressing modern geopolitical and humanitarian issues.

### 1. Introduction

Diplomatic conferences have acquired an essential place in the history of the emergence of international law, offering incomparable settings in which states may discuss, negotiate and codify norms that influence forms of engagement globally. Historically, such conferences have yielded more definitive legislative measures that also shaped the landscape for engagement in the fields ranging from, but not limited to, conflict resolution (Tywe, 2019), financial and economic cooperation (Stewart, 2019) and maritime governance (Sparks, 2023). From the Hague Peace Conferences to modern multilateral summits, these gatherings have shaped legal frameworks governing conflict resolution, economic cooperation and environmental sustainability. However, while historical analyses of such conferences offer valuable insights, there is a pressing need to



balance this perspective with contemporary relevance, particularly in addressing current geopolitical and humanitarian issues. Moreover, not all conferences, however, are equally effective and impactful on their participants and members, given that their purposes are different, as well as their objectives, engagement, participation and enforcement and compliance systems thereafter. This study focuses on three significant diplomatic conferences: the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III, 1973-1982), the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 and The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907. All three of these conferences tremendously impact the development of international legal norms within their fields and the agreements reached. UNCLOS III has resulted in the comprehensive law of the sea which just like its predecessors seeks to regulate resource management and modern maritime activities. While the Bretton Woods Conference laid the foundation for the World Trade Organization by creating the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, The Hague Conferences contributed to the codification of the laws of war and the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. However, these conferences have also faced significant limitations, including a lack of inclusiveness, legal uncertainties and enforcement challenges. For example, The Hague Conferences were largely Eurocentric (Schlichtmann, 2003), while the institutions created by Bretton Woods have been criticized for prioritizing the interests of leading Western powers (Frieden, 2019). Similarly, UNCLOS III, despite taking 27 years of negotiations (Østreng, 2018; Odeyemi, 2015), has encountered application challenges (Singh and Jaeckel, 2024). These shortcomings underscore the need for a diplomatic framework that is more inclusive, transparent and enforceable. The Kurdish question, shaped by the Treaty of Lausanne's failure to grant Kurdish self-determination, serves as a case study of how exclusionary diplomatic decisions can perpetuate geopolitical instability. The inconsistencies in international engagement with the Kurdish issue such as the fluctuating support from Western powers further highlight the need for diplomatic agreements that are sustainable and responsive to regional realities. While past research has demonstrated the role of diplomatic conferences in shaping international law (Al-Nauimi and Meese, 2023; Boyle and Chinkin, 2007), a more targeted analysis is necessary to evaluate how specific conferences impact legislative processes and address geopolitical disputes effectively. Given the wide array of diplomatic conferences, assessing their overall impact remains a challenge, necessitating a structured approach to understanding their contributions to global governance. Thus, the objective of this research is to determine the impacts on international law's legislative processes of certain diplomatic conferences; to identify patterns for legislations that have had successful outcomes; to determine the shortcomings of the above processes; and, then, to provide recommendations for overcoming such challenges. Therefore, while analyzing the findings of the conferences related to the development of international law, the study will attempt to find out how new diplomatic conferences can ideally be organized to reflect the intricacies of today's global politics and help to foster improvements in the international legal regime. This study focuses on a central research question: "How can diplomatic conferences effectively contribute to legislative mechanisms' development in international law?" To address this overarching inquiry, the study also explores three secondary questions that provide deeper insights into the topic. These are:

- 1) Which diplomatic conferences have been most influential in the development of legislative mechanisms in international law?
- 2) How have the legislative outcomes of these conferences contributed to the evolution of international legal norms and treaties?
- 3) How can international legal frameworks and diplomatic negotiations effectively address the Kurdish question and promote long-term stability in the region?



This research aims to fill a gap in our understanding by looking at how diplomatic conferences shape international law. It zooms in on three key areas: Iraq's part in diplomatic history, the ongoing Kurdish issue and recent diplomatic pushes like setting up the International Criminal Court (ICC) and striking deals on global climate change. By bringing these topics together, the research wants to give a detailed picture of how these conferences tackle both historical leftovers and new problems. This study's goals include gauging how past conferences have affected today's legal systems, breaking down Iraq's place in global diplomacy and digging into how today's conferences can promote fairness, equality and flexibility in how the world is run. In doing this, the study highlights the lasting importance of these conferences in moving international law forward while also meeting the real-world needs of the present day.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1. *Theoretical Foundations: Contemporary Diplomatic Conferences and Their Impact on International Law*

Diplomatic conferences have long served as critical platforms for the development of international law, shaping norms, treaties and governance frameworks that address global challenges. In the contemporary era, these conferences have evolved to address increasingly complex and transnational issues, such as climate change, artificial intelligence (AI) regulation and global health security. By examining recent diplomatic efforts such as the establishment of the ICC, global climate summits under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and AI governance initiatives this section explores how modern diplomatic conferences contribute to the evolution of international law while addressing gaps in inclusivity, adaptability and enforcement.

#### 2.1.1. The Rome Statute and the creation of the International Criminal Court

The Rome Statute of 1998, which established the ICC, exemplifies how diplomatic conferences can create robust international institutions capable of enforcing accountability for grave crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide. According to Al-Nauimi and Meese (2023), the ICC's creation marked a turning point in international criminal justice by institutionalizing mechanisms to hold individuals accountable, regardless of their political or military status. However, critiques highlight limitations in enforcement due to non-universal ratification and resistance from major powers like the United States, underscoring the ongoing tension between state sovereignty and supranational authority (Samvel, 2020). Despite these challenges, the ICC remains a cornerstone of international law, demonstrating the potential of diplomatic conferences to codify principles that transcend national boundaries and promote global justice.

#### 2.1.2. Global climate summits and the evolution of environmental law

Global climate summits, such as COP21 in Paris (2015) and COP26 in Glasgow (2021), have redefined the scope of multilateral diplomacy by emphasizing inclusivity and cross-border cooperation. These conferences underscore the necessity of flexible yet binding commitments through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), allowing states to tailor their climate action plans while adhering to collective goals (Vayena, 2021). Despite its innovative design, implementation gaps persist, particularly among low-income nations lacking resources to meet ambitious targets, highlighting the need for equitable support mechanisms. For example, the Paris Agreement introduced a



framework for global climate governance that balances flexibility with accountability, enabling countries to adjust their commitments over time. This adaptability is crucial for addressing the dynamic nature of climate change and ensuring compliance with evolving scientific recommendations. Scholars argue that the success of the Paris Agreement lies in its ability to integrate diverse stakeholder perspectives, including non-state actors such as civil society organizations, multinational corporations and indigenous groups, into the negotiation process (Cremers, Wright and Rochette, 2020). Such inclusivity not only enhances legitimacy but also fosters trust and cooperation among participating states.

### 2.1.3. AI governance initiatives and the role of non-state actors

In the realm of AI governance, diplomatic conferences are increasingly recognizing the importance of involving non-state actors to address ethical, legal and societal challenges. Organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) collaborate with tech companies and research institutions to develop ethical guidelines for AI applications in healthcare (Al-Hwsali et al., 2023). Such partnerships underscore the necessity of integrating technical expertise with policy-making processes to ensure that emerging technologies align with societal values and human rights principles. For instance, the WHO's *"Ethics and Governance of Artificial Intelligence for Health"* framework emphasizes transparency, accountability and equity in AI-driven healthcare systems (WHO, 2023). While comprehensive in its ethical approach, this framework lacks detailed mechanisms for international cooperation, particularly regarding cross-border data sharing and jurisdictional conflicts. In contrast, the proposed adaptive governance framework discussed later in this study introduces a modular design that allows regions to tailor AI governance according to their own legal and cultural contexts, making it more flexible than broad guidelines.

Through examining both historical precedents and contemporary innovations in diplomatic practice, this study seeks to identify patterns that contribute to successful legislative developments. Key lessons include the importance of inclusivity not only among states but also involving non-state actors and adaptability to accommodate evolving socio-political realities. For example, the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III, 1973–1982) demonstrated how participatory governance could lead to widely accepted legal regimes, despite the complexity and length of negotiations (Nemeth et al., 2014). Therefore, integrating lessons from both historical and contemporary diplomatic efforts aids this study in proposing an adaptive international law framework that addresses unresolved legacies while fostering innovation and inclusivity. Likewise, the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 established institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which remain relevant due to their flexible structures and ability to adapt to changing global economic conditions (Ghosh, Ostry and Tsangarides, 2011). Applying these insights to unresolved issues like the Kurdish question requires a renewed commitment to dialogue, equity and long-term vision beyond short-term political gains.

## 2.2 Gaps in Previous Research

Previous research on diplomatic conferences and their impact on international law reveals several critical gaps. First, while institutions like the ICC and frameworks such as the Paris Agreement have advanced global governance, their effectiveness is hindered by non-universal ratification, inconsistent enforcement and a lack of binding mechanisms to ensure compliance. For instance, the ICC's reliance on state cooperation and the voluntary nature of climate pledges under the Paris Agreement highlight systemic challenges in reconciling state sovereignty with supranational authority.



Second, inclusivity remains unevenly applied; although non-state actors are increasingly recognized in forums like AI governance initiatives, their integration into decision-making processes is often tokenistic, with limited institutionalized pathways for meaningful participation. Third, existing frameworks frequently lack adaptability to address evolving transnational challenges, such as jurisdictional conflicts in AI governance or the disproportionate burden placed on low-income nations in climate action. Finally, historical and unresolved geopolitical issues, such as the Kurdish question, remain inadequately addressed by contemporary diplomatic efforts, which often prioritize short-term political compromises over equitable, long-term solutions rooted in participatory dialogue. These gaps collectively underscore the need for a more cohesive, adaptive and inclusive approach to international lawmaking.

### 2.3 Contributions of the Current Study

This study advances the understanding of diplomatic conferences' role in shaping international law through three key contributions. First, by employing a qualitative case study approach, it systematically analyzes pivotal historical conferences The Hague Conferences, Bretton Woods and UNCLOS III alongside contemporary efforts such as climate summits and AI governance initiatives. This dual focus bridges historical and modern diplomatic practices, revealing how principles like inclusivity, adaptability and enforcement mechanisms have underpinned successful legal frameworks. For instance, the study demonstrates how UNCLOS III's participatory governance model and Bretton Woods' adaptive institutional design offer actionable lessons for modern challenges, including the enforcement gaps in climate agreements and jurisdictional conflicts in AI governance. Second, the research validates and expands upon international regime theory by illustrating how diplomatic conferences create enduring legal structures that guide state behaviour. By comparing historical precedents with current initiatives, the study identifies that successful regimes prioritize inclusivity (e.g., integrating non-state actors in climate negotiations) and adaptability, while embedding robust enforcement mechanisms a lesson drawn from the ICC's limitations and Bretton Woods' evolving mandates. Finally, the study applies these insights to unresolved geopolitical issues, such as the Kurdish question, advocating for inclusive diplomacy that transcends short-term political compromises. Synthesizing lessons from past conferences with contemporary needs aids the research in proposing a dynamic model for international law that addresses both historical inequities and emerging transnational challenges, fostering legitimacy and sustained cooperation in global governance.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Research design

This study employed a qualitative case study research technique to explore the role of diplomatic conferences in shaping international law. The initial focus was on three key historical conferences: The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907, the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 and the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III, 1973–1982). These conferences were chosen for their significant contributions to different domains of international law, including war and peace, economic governance and maritime law. However, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how diplomatic conferences continue to influence contemporary legal frameworks, the scope of this study was expanded to include recent diplomatic efforts. The inclusion of recent conferences such as those addressing the establishment of the ICC, global climate summits under the UNFCCC and AI governance initiatives enriches



the analysis by incorporating modern challenges and innovations in international law. This expanded scope allows for a comparative examination of how traditional principles of inclusivity, flexibility and enforcement mechanisms have evolved to address current geopolitical and humanitarian issues. Furthermore, this study emphasizes the importance of Iraq's contributions to diplomatic history and the ongoing Kurdish question within the broader framework of international law. Integrating these perspectives aids the research in highlighting how unresolved historical legacies and contemporary conflicts intersect with diplomatic processes. For instance, Iraq's participation in multilateral negotiations, particularly during the post-World War II era and subsequent regional conflicts, provides valuable insights into the dynamics of state sovereignty and international cooperation. Similarly, the Kurdish perspective underscores the need for inclusive diplomatic practices that prioritize self-determination and equitable resource-sharing agreements.

### 3.2 Data analysis

To ensure a robust and nuanced analysis, this study relies on both primary and secondary data sources. Primary sources include official conference proceedings, treaties, legislative documents and archival materials related to the selected diplomatic conferences. Secondary sources encompass scholarly articles, books, reports and expert analyses that contextualize the findings within broader theoretical and practical debates. Special attention is given to documenting Iraq's diplomatic engagements and the Kurdish experience through relevant treaties, declarations and policy statements. For example, the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) serves as a critical reference point for understanding the marginalization of Kurdish populations and its enduring impact on regional stability. Additionally, recent diplomatic initiatives involving Kurdish stakeholders, such as U.S.-led coalitions in northern Syria, were analyzed to assess their implications for international law and conflict resolution.

## 4. Findings

4.1 Contributions to the evolution of international legal norms and treaties, and in fostering international cooperation and legal consensus.

While credit can be awarded to diplomatic conferences for their roles, it remains an interesting inquiry that such conferences can fail to yield highly coveted results. In light of this discovery, this study joins existing scholarly work to determine their contributions to the evolution and development of international legal norms and treaties, the establishment of regimes, common features, shortfalls and suggestions. This will be broadened to ascertain how they impact to the evolution of international legal norms and treaties, and in fostering international cooperation and legal consensus.

### 4.1.1 The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907

4.1.1.1 Contributions and the establishment of regimes: The lens of international regime theory

To understand the significance of The Hague Conferences especially in the theory of the international regime this paper sought to understand how these conferences developed regimes that have transformed international law. International regime theory argues that in the anarchical structure of an international system, regimes consisting of principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures by which actors expect others



to behave are important for cooperation amongst states. The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 are known to be examples of such norms and show the world how such regimes are created and how they help bring into force and develop international legal norms.

The Hague Conferences helped in laying down the provisions of laws concerning war and warfare, specifically concerning how the war was being waged and neutrality (Upcher, 2020). The systems set in these conferences like the Hague Conventions on the Laws and Customs of War on Land created a regime that the states could stick to thus minimizing the probabilities and vagueness of warfare. Such conventions explicitly state the conduct in war and treatment of prisoners, laying down the principles of protection for civilians, things that were unheard of at the time. Some of the principles were later developed or incorporated into further conventions for example the Geneva Conventions.

The very structure of the Hague Conventions indicates that the conferences were liberal as a regime in title and operation. Thus, the series of conferences made sure to include as many states as possible, from the most powerful to the least significant, so that the produced legal tools, liabilities and obligations reflected as many states' interests and concerns as possible. Besides adding credibility to the conventions, it also eased the ratification process thus, creating foundations of a sound legal structure of the laws of armed conflict that was required for the formation of an effective international regime.

Noting Indlekofer (2013), it can be stated that the creation of the Permanent Court of Arbitration together with the further development of international legal instruments became a major source of international disputes' peaceful settlement. This institution became a new step in the framework of the development of international law as it offered a systematic and hierarchical system of arbitration shaping the future formation of international adjudication and the later institutions such as the International Court of Justice.

From the point of view of the International regime theory, the Hague Conventions expressed the solidification of a materialized regime concerning the conduct of war in which despite of the different interests of states, perceived that it is in their own self-interest to conform to the rules of the game. It also meant that the regulation of the numerous states that participated in the negotiations of the conferences gave the conventions high legitimacy and were likely to be complied with. This is because the principles enshrined in the conventions are flexible and could be built upon in the later treaties including the Geneva Conventions which elaborated the principles of humanitarian law.

#### 4.1.1.2 Common features of successful regimes: Inclusivity, flexibility and enforcement

*Inclusivity:* The fact that the Hague Conventions can be regarded as a successful regime can be explained by the nature of the conferences described as potentially overinclusive by Herrup and Brand (2023). Since the state conferences included nearly all the countries, from the leading powers to the minnows, it was possible to make laws addressing a wide range of interests of the states. Several conventions included states that were not part of the coalition or even winners in the wars, which did not only add more legitimacy to the conventions but also ensured a larger implementation making a strong foundation of the international regime on the laws of war.

*Flexibility:* The Hague Convention also demonstrated this dynamism since it promoted society's general compliance by states with diverse legal structures (Stewart, 2019), which remains one of the essential characteristics of effective international regimes. Contrary to what one might expect, the principles adopted at these conferences were not fixed but to quite a degree flexible. Due to this the principles that were outlined could



later be expanded and developed in other treaties like the Geneva Conventions which was formulated to address new issues and developments in warfare. This is how the noted relevance and applicability of the legal norms that were being shaped at The Hague were secured, which allowed them to progress and adapt to new changes in international relations and warfare.

*Enforcement mechanisms:* The other significant pillar of the regime that was set by the Hague Conferences was in the arrangement of enforcement mechanisms (Stewart, 2019), which include the creation of the PCA. The PCA brought in a more scheme-oriented and systematic strategy to negotiate the conflict without the use of force making it a progressive development in the field of international law. In the process of establishing the system of arbitration conferences institutionalized a system that would not only regulate the rules for different international interactions but also guarantee the enforceability of these rules. It played an important role in the formation of the future development of international adjudication and served as a model for the creation of later institutions such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

#### 4.1.1.3 Impact on the Evolution of International Law

Hague Conferences played an important role in the process of the formation of the future development of international law due to the creation of the key regimes. Thus, through the emanation of conventions of the laws of war and the creation of enforcement machinery in such forums as the PCA, these conferences framed the modern contours of international humanitarian law and international legal process. These regimes determined predictable and stable state relations; thus, reducing conflict probability and promoting peaceful conflict resolution. Moreover, these regimes set an example of the effectiveness of the theory on international regimes in the analysis of the evolution and sustainability of international legal standards. Hague Conferences provide the best model of establishing a regime because they were inclusive and provided the flexibility of measures besides being backed by stronger enforcement mechanisms. These elements go hand in hand with the outcome to have made a huge impact on the success of the conferences while at the same time having a long-lasting impact on the international law even after the conferences were over.

#### 4.1.1.4 Shortfalls

The Hague Conferences were mainly confined to European and Western nations only and other nations of the Third World hardly had any active participation, which limited the possibilities of • The norms that evolved and emerged were development and the processes introduced into the legal system potentially contained Western biases. Therefore, this type of representation narrowed down the acceptance and adaptability of the conventions developed to the international level. These conferences have been criticised as lacking enforcement machinery- the decisions passed without a forcing mechanism. And, although they were effective in establishing important legal standards, these standards were problematic due to the existence of voluntary compliance, as pointed out by Samvel (2020). This function diminished the realistic enforcement and application of the conventions because states were not obligated to follow them. However, the conferences failed to accomplish the aims of their purpose in avoiding conflict. However, the Hague Conferences were greatly concerned with the promotion of peace and negotiation of agreements on conflicts they, however, did not effectively avoid the outbreak of the First World War. The fact that they were unable to arrest such a huge conflict shows how flawed the agreements are and hence, stronger means must be employed to bring about sustainable peace.



#### 4.1.1.5 Suggestions

To address the above-discussed challenges, this research recommends several measures for improving the efficiency of diplomatic conferences in the formation as well as the progression of international legal norms and treaties. In the first place, perhaps the crucial need is the increase of participation. To this end, it is recommended that subsequent conferences should incorporate as wide representation from states as possible especially countries from the global south. The said approach will facilitate crowd-sourcing and help ensure that the norms set are as diverse as possible and truly reflect the global average. Furthermore, there is a need to beef up enforcement structures since they have a direct impact on the implementation processes. Conference should incorporate effective compliance mechanisms that include mechanisms of strict arbitration and international supervision to enhance the real-world realization of outlined standards. Developing these mechanisms will substantially contribute to strengthening the suitability and efficiency of the agreements achieved. However, stepping up preventive diplomacy can be a solution for these shortcomings. Ensuring that these following measures are observed in future conferences helps to ensure that attempts are made to deal with the failure to prevent conflicts. Such systems may include the development of systems for the prevention of impending threats then followed it by conflict prevention systems that are aimed at solving the issue before it becomes a bigger problem. In this regard, measures adopted do allow for the successful completion of the objectives of diplomacy and further enhancement and reinforcement of international legal systems.

#### 4.1.2. The Bretton Woods Conference (1944)

##### 4.1.2.1 Contributions to the Evolution of International Law

The Bretton Woods Conference, together with the international regimes that came out of it, has marked the course that International Economic Law has traveled. The legal underpinnings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, especially in relation to monetary policy, the exchange rate regime and the architecture of development aid (Ghosh, Ostry and Tsangarides, 2011), have been an integral part of global economic governance systems. It is, therefore, conceivable that acquisition of such norms is not a purely theoretical notion but an existing reality in many international treaties, agreements and national laws that even affect the legal nature of international finance to a greater extent.

Aside from the basic legal importance, the Bretton Woods institutions have played a role fundamentally significant in promoting world economic stability, preventing financial crises and fostering international cooperation. Standardized economic policies they endorse have sustained world economic order for decades and therefore shaped action and strategy of states and other international actors. The current importance and far-reaching influence of the Bretton Woods regime point up how such a well-designed international regime can powerfully serve the functions of shaping global governance, keeping systemic stability and promoting the evolution of an international order.

##### 4.1.2.2 Establishment of regimes: The IMF, World Bank and International Economic Law

The Bretton Woods Conference, indeed, created the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, two institutions which have been very important to the stabilization of the world economy and have promoted economic development. These institutions represent the creation of an international framework centered on monetary policy,



exchange rate stability and development assistance. The Bretton Woods Conference gave nations a means to achieve stability and growth by first establishing common principles and rules in these areas so that the chances of economic crises would lessen, as well as further encourage world economic cooperation.

Viewed in the context of international regime theory, the IMF and the World Bank are founding monuments of a regime that has institutionalized commonly held policies for economic interaction between nations in areas such as currency convertibility and financial stability. The legal frameworks of these institutions, as set forth in their respective Articles of Agreement, have significantly influenced many international agreements and treaties, in this way ossifying these norms within the substance of international economic law. This regime has not only enabled cooperation between states but has also given a formal platform for the resolution of economic disputes and the coordination of monetary policies at a global level.

#### 4.1.2.3 Common features of successful regimes: Inclusivity, flexibility and enforcement

**Inclusivity:** The success of the Bretton Woods regime can be traced to a large degree to the inclusiveness of the conference itself. Given that 44 allied nations' representatives participated in the negotiations of the event (Rofe, 2017), the emergent institutions-most prominently, the IMF and the World Bank-were designed to reflect a broad range of economic interests and visions. This extensive representation was crucial in achieving widespread acceptance, as nations from diverse regions and economic backgrounds acknowledged that their voices were acknowledged and their interests were taken into account. The inclusive framework of these institutions has enabled them to adjust and remain pertinent in a dynamic global economy, addressing the changing requirements of both developed and developing nations.

**Flexibility:** Another crucial factor that adds to the longevity of the Bretton Woods regime is flexibility. The legal arrangements underpinning the IMF and the World Bank were designed to be flexible to enable those organizations to operate with efficiency in ever-changing economic circumstances and to counter emergent challenges. As argued by Woods (2014), this adaptability has allowed the IMF to expand its role from exchange rate stability to include larger areas such as financial crises, debt management and poverty eradication. Similarly, the World Bank has also expanded its mandate to embrace a wide variety of development issues, which range from infrastructure and education issues (Edwards et al., 2024) to environmental sustainability (Liebenthal, 2002). This flexibility has ensured that the Bretton Woods institutions continue to play a fundamental and relevant role in addressing the complex economic problems of our time.

**Enforcement mechanisms:** The strength of the Bretton Woods regime is primarily regarded as having been due to its enforcement mechanisms. According to Rofe (2017), such mechanisms helped ensure that what was dictated by the system's norms was adhered to. For instance, the IMF had the power to supervise the economic policies of its members and issue loans that were conditional upon the implementation of specific policy actions. The conditionality then helped hold countries in line with the basic precepts on which the system of Bretton Woods was based, such as stability of currency and prudence in fiscal policies. Equally, the World Bank's programs of project lending and support for general development had wide influences on the economic policies of its borrowing countries. These enforcement tools have been paramount in bringing about compliance with the legal norms prescribed by the Bretton Woods Conference and have thus further contributed to the stability of the world economic system.



#### 4.1.2.4 Shortfalls

Despite the enormous benefits derived from it, the Bretton Woods Conference was not without its drawbacks, particularly concerning its implications for the development of international norms and treaties. Indeed, one major drawback, according to Frieden (2019), was the dominant position enjoyed by major powers, especially the United States and its allies. The dominance of these powers led to the establishment of institutions which were largely representative of their interests, thus leading to criticisms that were levelled against the perceived bias of the IMF and World Bank towards Western economic policies (Kim, Lee and Woo, 2021; Lipsy, 2015). In addition, the instituted frameworks that were put in place, such as the fixed exchange rate system, were also critiqued for their inherent rigidity. The collapse of the fixed currency mechanism was, therefore, post-proof of the need for some flexible and robust economic mechanism. Moreover, Rofe (2017) raised an issue about little commitment to the claims of the developing countries. All the needs of the developing countries were insufficiently addressed in the process of the Bretton Woods Conference, due to which, the latter one felt being the excluded subjects from the global economic regime.

#### 4.1.2.5 Suggestions

Having established the main failures of the Bretton Woods Conference, the following section of the study analyzes strategies that can be pursued to enhance the effectiveness of this type of assembly for greater international cooperation and legal consensus. The hegemony of major powers, as highlighted by Frieden (2019), reflects the urgent need for fair representation. To overcome this, any future economic conference should strive for a balance of power among the dominant nations. It is important that all participating states, especially developing region states, have a meaningful say in negotiations. These processes should be truly representative and inclusive and the voices of developing nations should be heard. This could involve rationalizing voting rights and decision-making frameworks to make the so-called Bretton Woods institutions, like the IMF and World Bank, more representative. Finally, for the sustainability of those organizations, financial mechanisms also need to be designed in such a way that they would be responsive to changing economic trends. Future conferences should therefore focus on creating mechanisms which can adapt to the changing economic scenarios and other crises where a complete remolding is not required. There should also be more focus on the development of developing countries. These could take the form of designated development funds or working out specific mechanisms that offer better terms of trade or financial aid to these nations. Incorporating these measures ensures that future economic conferences more effectively foster international cooperation and contribute to the establishment of a more just and effective global economic order.

### 4.1.3. United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III, 1973-1982)

#### 4.1.3.1 Contributions to the evolution of international law and the establishment of regimes

The influence of UNCLOS III and its convention has been profound and continuous in the development of international law. Under UNCLOS, a comprehensive legal framework has unified maritime practices the world over, preventing conflicts over maritime boundaries and resource utilization. As materialized by Nemeth et al. (2014), one can certainly identify that the creation of EEZs has undoubtedly evolved into one of the cornerstones of modern maritime law, a zone where coastal states have wide-ranging rights concerning resources while leaving the high seas for unlimited access by every state. Thus, in the same breath, UNCLOS can also be credited with having developed a more specific international environmental law by including provisions relating to the



protection and preservation of the marine environment to deal with issues on marine pollution, biodiversity conservation and managing resources in a sustainable manner. These regimes provided standardized rules for maritime boundaries, navigation rights, resource exploitation, environmental protection and dispute resolution.

UNCLOS has played an important role in informing subsequent international treaties and agreements through the foundational legal framework it has provided for other regimes to develop upon. For instance, the norms and principles developed under UNCLOS have been embedded into international maritime governance in areas of fisheries management, marine scientific research and the regulation of maritime traffic. The convention has also gone a step further to act as a model for several other international legal regimes, exemplifying the effectiveness of participatory, flexible and enforceable regimes in the management of complex global problems. Through the looking glass of international regime analysis, UNCLOS III can be interpreted as the expression of a marine regime that brought together many states to achieve consensus on a wide-ranging package of principles and rules regulating ocean resource exploitation and navigation. This regime provided for cooperation between states by lessening anxieties and disputes over maritime claims and the exploitation of resources. The establishment of UNCLOS was indeed a significant leap from traditional principles to establish a settled and predictable legal order for maritime undertakings, enhancing international governance on oceanic issues.

#### 4.1.3.2 Common features of successful regimes: Inclusivity, flexibility and enforcement

*Inclusivity:* A fundamental factor that made UNCLOS III successful was its inclusivity, which Probyn (2022), emphasizes was vital for the achievements made during the conference. The conference included a diverse range of states regarding their nature-coastal and landlocked states and also maritime powers and minor countries. This ensured that the convention which came from it was indeed representative of a diversity of interests throughout the world. The wide-ranging participation in the negotiations was very instrumental in gaining legitimacy and widespread acceptance, thus making it ranked among the most universally ratified treaties within international law. The openness of the deliberations enabled UNCLOS III to adopt a comprehensive and widely accepted maritime regime that also represented all relevant interests and developed a widespread sense of ownership and commitment on the part of the participating states.

*Flexibility:* According to Kojima (2017), UNCLOS III proved to be an exceptionally flexible and responsive organization towards the newly emerging challenges in maritime governance. The legal regime proposed by UNCLOS was detailed, yet flexible, providing a sound foundation while still allowing for adjustments that might prove necessary in response to new challenges. One significant example is the introduction of the EEZ, a novel concept that balanced coastal states' rights to exploit marine resources with the preservation of navigation and overflight freedoms in adjacent waters (Nemeth et al., 2014). Moreover, UNCLOS included mechanisms for amending the convention, ensuring it could evolve alongside technological advancements and shifts in the geopolitical landscape. The flexibility has allowed UNCLOS to remain relevant and viable to this date, embracing current concerns such as deep-sea mining, marine pollution and even maritime security.

*Enforcement mechanisms:* The UNCLOS regime's success also depended on the content of robust enforcement mechanisms. According to Cremers, Wright and Rochette (2020), these provisions were a means of ensuring observance and resolving disputes amicably. Setting up institutions like ITLOS (International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea), the ICJ (International Court of Justice) and arbitration panels made it necessary to go through proper channels of dispute adjudication concerning the interpretation and



application of the convention. Moreover, the texts of UNCLOS provided for monitoring and reporting, promoting transparency and accountability among states. Mechanisms were needed to follow up and maintain the legal order created by UNCLOS, including states complying with their duties, having the management of disagreements through legal channels and not through coercive means. Indeed, all these institutions are significant for the continuity of stability and integrity in the maritime regime instituted by UNCLOS.

#### 4.1.3.3 Shortfalls

The UNCLOS negotiations were characterized by their extraordinary complexity and length. The process took almost a decade and, in some respects, up to 27 years-according to Østreng (2018) and Odeyemi (2015). This dragged on for such an inconveniently long time that it had many challenges because most nations could not keep full engagement and consistent participation, which resulted in delays and wide frustration. While UNCLOS indeed provided a comprehensive legal framework for maritime governance, there have indeed been considerable obstacles to its implementation. According to Singh and Jaekel (2024), in particular, the challenges related to areas like deep-sea mining or environmental protection, still show slow ratification of the Convention by some states or incomplete compliance with its provisions. Besides, the settlement mechanisms designed under UNCLOS, such as ITLOS, have been criticized for not being utilized enough, according to Tuerk (2016). While these legal paths are open, many disputes remain unsettled because the states often decide to choose bilateral negotiations or other methods outside the courts. This further demonstrates discomfort with the full engagement of formal mechanisms under UNCLOS and has pointed to problems that persist in ineffective enforcement and application of legal standards in practice, requiring a much greater commitment and cooperation if the full potential presented by the UNCLOS framework is to be realized.

#### 4.1.3.4 Suggestions

Considering the extended duration and intricate nature of negotiations in past conferences (Østreng, 2018), future meetings are likely to go a long way by adopting simpler negotiation structures. Advanced phased agreements could also be developed, or interim agreements that allow states can achieve progressive consensus to avoid further delays of the agreement. Providing specialized technical and financial assistance to the states, especially to developing nations, would be an integral step for the effective implementation of the complex legal provisions.

Establishing international bodies specifically for the purpose of monitoring and assisting adherence would go further in making international norms binding. In that respect, such international entities would ensure the oversight and support necessary to be certain that states adhere to the convention's obligations. Additionally, making formal dispute resolution mechanisms more attractive and accessible, such as the ITLOS, may lead to wider use. This would involve simplifying the procedures, reducing the costs involved in them and increasing awareness in states as far as benefits derived from these mechanisms are concerned. Such reforms may help in building further efficiency and effectiveness in international legal processes and enhance the quality of global governance robustly and cooperatively.



#### 4.1.4 Global Climate Change Summits

The emphasis on inclusivity in global climate summits highlights the importance of involving a broad range of stakeholders both state and non-state actors in international negotiations. This approach enhances the legitimacy of agreements and fosters trust among participants. For instance, COP26 in Glasgow (2021) and COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh (2022) demonstrated how coalitions of cities, businesses and NGOs could advocate for stronger emission reduction pledges, amplifying the voices of those most affected by climate change. Policymakers should prioritize mechanisms that ensure equitable representation, particularly for low-income nations and marginalized communities. This can be achieved through capacity-building initiatives, technical assistance and financial support to enable these nations to meet their NDCs.

The Rome Statute, which established the International Criminal Court (ICC), provides an example of how international law can be used to hold individuals accountable for crimes against humanity. Some legal scholars argue that similar frameworks could be explored for environmental crimes, potentially recognizing ecocide as a prosecutable offence under the ICC. This would create stronger legal backing for climate action, ensuring that violations such as large-scale deforestation, oil spills, and carbon-intensive activities face judicial scrutiny.

The Paris Agreement's framework, which balances flexibility with accountability (Cremers, Wright and Rochette, 2020), serves as a model for future international treaties. Allowing countries to tailor their climate action plans while adhering to collective goals helps such agreements to accommodate diverse national contexts while maintaining a unified global effort. To address implementation gaps, especially among resource-constrained nations, international institutions like the UNFCCC should establish robust monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. For example, transparent reporting systems and peer-review processes can enhance accountability and ensure compliance. The growing influence of non-state actors (Saifullah and Ahmad, 2020) underscores the need for formalized channels through which these entities can contribute to international lawmaking. Policymakers should embed transparency and participatory mechanisms into agreements to ensure that corporate interests do not overshadow public welfare concerns. For instance, partnerships between governments, civil society and multinational corporations can drive innovation in renewable energy and sustainable practices.

#### 4.1.5. The Role of Non-State Actors in Diplomatic Negotiations and International Law

Non-state actors, including multinational corporations, civil society organizations, indigenous groups and academic institutions, play an increasingly significant role in shaping diplomatic negotiations and the development of international law. Their contributions range from providing technical expertise to mobilizing public opinion and advocating for progressive policies, reflecting broader trends toward decentralized governance (O'Shaughnessy et al., 2023). For instance, at COP26, city coalitions and advocacy groups successfully pushed for stronger financial commitments for climate adaptation in vulnerable regions. Similarly, in the realm of international justice, civil society organizations have been instrumental in advocating for the expansion of the ICC's mandate to address emerging global issues, such as environmental destruction and corporate accountability. Some legal experts argue that expanding the jurisdiction of the ICC to include ecocide severe and lasting environmental damage could serve as a deterrent for corporate misconduct and governmental negligence in climate governance. These efforts underscore the power of decentralized governance models in influencing international agreements (Sharm El-Sheikh, 2022). Similarly, in public health and AI governance, organizations such as the WHO collaborate with tech companies and



research institutions to develop ethical guidelines for AI applications in healthcare, integrating technical expertise with policy-making to ensure alignment with societal values and human rights principles (Al-Hwsali et al., 2023).

To harness the potential of non-state actors effectively, international conferences should institutionalize platforms for collaboration. This could include advisory committees, stakeholder consultations and hybrid negotiation formats that integrate diverse perspectives. While non-state actors can enhance legitimacy and policy innovation (Saifullah and Ahmad, 2020), their growing influence raises concerns about accountability and the risk of corporate interests overshadowing public welfare (Jobin et al., 2019). Critics caution that profit-driven motives may override broader societal goals, particularly when dominant private entities influence negotiations. To mitigate these risks, policymakers should design adaptive legal frameworks that allow regions to tailor regulations according to their unique socio-political contexts. Modular regulatory designs, as seen in AI governance initiatives, enable flexibility while maintaining coherence across jurisdictions. Additionally, embedding transparency and participatory mechanisms into diplomatic agreements such as regular audits, public disclosures and inclusive stakeholder engagement can ensure that all voices, especially those of marginalized communities, are adequately represented. Integrating these safeguards helps non-state actors contribute meaningfully to diplomatic negotiations while upholding the principles of legitimacy, accountability and inclusivity.

#### 4.1.6. The Kurdish Question: Historical Roots and Contemporary Challenges

The Kurdish question remains one of the most enduring geopolitical dilemmas, deeply rooted in early 20th-century diplomatic history. The Treaty of Lausanne (1923), which redrew the map of the Middle East (Lee, 2018), failed to grant autonomy or recognition to the Kurdish population. Instead, Kurdish territories were divided among Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Iran, marginalizing millions and denying them self-determination (Schlichtmann, 2003). This historical exclusion continues to shape regional conflicts and political dynamics across the Middle East. In Iraq, the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) has emerged as a semi-autonomous entity after decades of struggle. However, tensions persist over resource-sharing agreements and political representation within the federal system (Østreng, 2018). Similarly, Syrian Kurds gained de facto autonomy during the Syrian Civil War but face existential threats from Turkish military operations and internal divisions exacerbated by external interference (Probyn, 2022).

Diplomatic efforts to resolve the Kurdish question have been inconsistent, often sidelined by competing national interests. The U.S.-led coalition collaborated extensively with Kurdish forces against ISIS but later withdrew support due to shifting geopolitical priorities, highlighting the precarious position of Kurdish populations (Probyn, 2022). To prevent further instability, international law must promote inclusive negotiations that recognize the rights of marginalized groups and support self-determination.

Drawing on lessons from international legal frameworks such as UNCLOS III, resource-sharing disputes could be addressed through enforceable agreements that balance federal and regional interests. Establishing transparent rules and mediation mechanisms could help mitigate conflicts over natural resources and promote sustainable development. Moreover, international organizations, such as the United Nations, should facilitate diplomatic dialogues between central governments and Kurdish representatives. Regional forums bringing together stakeholders from Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Iran could provide a platform for long-term peacebuilding and reconciliation. Embedding early warning and mediation mechanisms into diplomatic agreements would further ensure stability and prevent future escalations.



## Conclusion and Recommendations:

This study has examined the role of diplomatic conferences in shaping international law, focusing on three key historical conferences the Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907, the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 and the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III, 1973–1982) as well as contemporary diplomatic efforts. The findings provide a comprehensive understanding of how these conferences have influenced legislative mechanisms in international law, addressing the research questions posed at the outset.

The Hague Peace Conferences, the Bretton Woods Conference and UNCLOS III stand out as highly influential diplomatic conferences that have shaped legislative mechanisms in international law. The Hague Conferences laid the groundwork for modern international humanitarian law by establishing the Permanent Court of Arbitration and codifying the laws of armed conflict. These contributions provided a foundation for systematic dispute resolution and the evolution of norms governing warfare. Similarly, the Bretton Woods Conference created enduring institutions like the IMF and the World Bank, which have played pivotal roles in global economic governance. UNCLOS III, with its comprehensive legal framework for maritime governance, has become one of the most widely ratified treaties in international law, addressing issues such as maritime boundaries, resource management and environmental protection. Together, these conferences demonstrate the capacity of diplomatic gatherings to establish durable legal regimes that guide state behaviour and address complex global challenges.

The legislative outcomes of these conferences have significantly advanced the evolution of international legal norms and treaties. The Hague Conferences introduced foundational principles of international humanitarian law, many of which were later expanded upon in subsequent treaties like the Geneva Conventions. The Bretton Woods Conference institutionalized norms related to monetary policy, exchange rate stability and development assistance, shaping the architecture of international economic law. UNCLOS III unified maritime practices globally, preventing conflicts over maritime boundaries and resource utilization while promoting sustainable environmental stewardship. These conferences not only codified specific legal standards but also set precedents for future diplomatic efforts, demonstrating the importance of inclusivity, flexibility and robust enforcement mechanisms in fostering widespread acceptance and long-term impact.

The success of recent diplomatic conferences, such as COP26 and COP27, demonstrates the importance of adaptability in addressing evolving challenges. Policymakers should adopt innovative approaches, such as phased agreements or interim measures, to achieve progressive consensus without delays. Robust enforcement mechanisms are critical to ensuring compliance with international agreements. Institutions like the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) and arbitration panels provide valuable lessons for designing dispute resolution frameworks in other domains, such as climate governance and human rights. Addressing historical injustices and promoting equity remain central to the evolution of international law. Incorporating principles of fairness, inclusivity and accountability aids modern legal frameworks to better reflect the needs and aspirations of diverse populations.

The Kurdish question highlights the consequences of exclusionary diplomatic decisions, as seen in the Treaty of Lausanne's failure to grant Kurdish self-determination. This historical injustice continues to fuel regional instability and underscores the need for inclusive diplomatic negotiations that prioritize equity and fairness. Lessons from successful conferences like UNCLOS III suggest that enforceable agreements balancing federal and regional interests could mitigate tensions over resource-sharing and political



representation. Establishing transparent rules, mediation mechanisms and early warning systems would help prevent escalations and foster reconciliation. International organizations, such as the United Nations, should facilitate dialogues between central governments and Kurdish representatives, ensuring that marginalized voices are heard and respected. Embedding principles of inclusivity, accountability and adaptability into diplomatic agreements ensures that international legal frameworks contribute to lasting peace and stability in the region.

#### **Key insights and recommendations**

The success of these conferences underscores the critical importance of inclusivity, flexibility and effective enforcement mechanisms in shaping durable international regimes. Inclusivity ensures broad participation and legitimacy, as demonstrated by the wide range of stakeholders involved in UNCLOS III and recent climate summits like COP26 and COP27. Flexibility allows legal frameworks to adapt to evolving socio-political realities, as seen in the Bretton Woods institutions' ability to address emerging economic challenges. Robust enforcement mechanisms, such as those established under UNCLOS, enhance compliance and resolve disputes amicably. However, while these conferences have succeeded in establishing legal frameworks, enforcement remains a persistent challenge. This is where international legal institutions, such as the ICC under the Rome Statute, could offer valuable insights. The ICC's ability to hold individuals accountable for crimes against humanity has prompted discussions on expanding its jurisdiction to include environmental destruction potentially recognizing ecocide as a prosecutable offense. Given the urgent need for robust enforcement in climate governance, future diplomatic agreements could explore mechanisms akin to those of the ICC to ensure accountability for environmental crimes.

To improve future diplomatic conferences, policymakers should adopt innovative approaches, such as phased agreements or interim measures, to achieve progressive consensus without delays. Strengthening enforcement mechanisms through transparent reporting systems, peer reviews and accessible dispute resolution channels will enhance accountability. Additionally, involving non-state actors such as civil society organizations, multinational corporations and academic institutions can enrich negotiations by integrating diverse perspectives and technical expertise. However, safeguards must be embedded to ensure transparency and prevent corporate interests from overshadowing public welfare concerns.

#### **Theoretical and practical implications**

From a theoretical perspective, this study confirms the validity of international regime theory in explaining how diplomatic conferences create lasting legal structures that guide state actions. It also aligns with legal positivism by highlighting the importance of formal processes and state consent in the creation of international law. Furthermore, the constructivist lens reveals how shared ideas, beliefs and identities shape the norms codified during these conferences.

Practically, the findings offer valuable guidance for policymakers, diplomats and international organizations. By prioritizing inclusivity, flexibility and accountability, future diplomatic efforts can develop more equitable and adaptable legal frameworks. Preventive diplomacy measures, such as early warning systems and mediation mechanisms, can preempt conflicts and promote global peace and security. Finally, addressing historical injustices and incorporating lessons from past successes will enable the international community to build a more just and stable global order.

Scholars can benefit from insights gleaned from the provided conferences as these offer useful lessons on the future diplomacy planning and management of its implementation. It is, therefore, seen that inclusiveness coupled with flexibility and sustainable enforcement methods are important for the success of these international regimes.



However, the employment of preventive diplomacy measures will also improve the capacity to metamorphose new threats into internationally agreed goals and objectives of international relations for the promotion of global peace and security.

Altogether, the experience of the above-stipulated historical conferences has shown how diplomacy continues to function as a significant factor in the formation of international law. In this respect, the study of previous diplomatic conference successes could serve as the foundation for the creation of new plans and programs that would help prevent the previous mistakes and as a result, create a more effective approach for the development of adequate legal norms that would help towards the establishment of permanent and stable just international order and enforcement.

#### *Limitations and suggestions for future studies*

According to the results of the study examined in this paper, the following limitations were identified in the study:

- The study is restricted to some conferences hence the results may not apply to all diplomatic conferences. Also, the study only depended on available documents, meaning that the exploration in some of the issues may not have been very extensive. In future research studies, there is a need to adopt a wider net of diplomatic conferences more than the Hague Peace Conferences, the Bretton Woods Conference and finally UNCLOS III. Analyzing other conferences, especially, those, where various regions and issues are discussed assists scholars in making conclusions concerning the generalisability of the findings and provides a more exhaustive picture of how diplomatic conferences contribute to the process of/strengthening of international law.
- Comparative analysis of different types of diplomatic conferences such as peace conferences as compared to the economic summits could help in understanding the effects that the object of the conference has on the structure, process and products of the conference. Now such comparisons can contribute towards searching for the best practices that must be specific to various domains of international law. To enrich the sources for further investigation, the primary data obtained from the interviews with the participants, diplomats or other colleagues, have firsthand experience of the conferences' work, could be used. This approach would give a better understanding of the details of the negotiations, problems that were faced and reasons for coming up with certain decisions.

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## رۆلی کۆنفرانسه دیپلۆماسییه کان له پهره پیدانی میکانیزمه کانی یاسادانان له یاسای نیوده وه تیدا

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### پوخته

ئهم توێژینه وه یه کاریگه ری سی کۆنفرانسی دیپلۆماسی گرنگ ده خاته روو، ئه وانیش کۆنفرانسی ناشتی لاهای، کۆنفرانسی بریتۆن وۆدز و سیه مین کۆنفرانسی نه ته وه یه کگرتووه کان بۆ یاسای ده ریا، له سه ر پهره پیدانی میکانیزمه یاسادانان له یاسای نیوده وه تیدا. توێژینه وه که جهخت له سه ر رۆلی سه ره کی گروپه دیپلۆماسییه کان ده کاته وه له دانانی پتوهره کان، نووسینه وه ی بنه ماکان و دروستکردنی دامه زراوه کان که مامه له له گه ل ئاسته نگه جیهانییه کان ده کات، ئه مه ش گرنگیه کانیا ن له جیۆپۆله تیکی هاوچه رخدا ده خاته روو. ههروه ها توێژینه وه که به دوادا چوون بۆ بۆشاییه کان ده کات له تیگه یشتن له وه ی که چۆن گشتگیری و گونجاوی و میکانیزمه کانی جیبه جیکردن به شدارن له سه رکه وتن یان شکستی چوارچۆه یاساییه نیوده وه تیه کان، ههروه ها چۆن ده توانریت میراته میژوو یه چاره سه رنه کراوه کان، وه ک پرسی کورد، له رتگی دیپلۆماسی گشتگیره وه چاره سه ر بکرتن. به به کاره یانی ریبازی توێژینه وه ی که یسی چۆنایه تی، توێژینه وه که سه رچاوه سه ره تای و لاوه کییه کان له سه ر کۆنفرانسه میژوو یه سه ره کییه کان (لاه ای، بریتۆن وۆدز، سیه مین



كۆنفرانسی نەتەوہ یەكگرتووہكان بۆ ياسای دەریا)، ھەروەھا ھەولە دیپلۆماسیە ھاوچەرەخەکانی ھەك لوتكەکانی كەشووہوا و دەستپێشخەرەییەكانی ھوكمرانی باش و ژیری دەستكرد شیدەكاتەوہ. تۆیژینەوہكە بە سود وەرگرتن لەم تێگەشتنە میژووینیانە، ھەولە دیپلۆماسیە ھاوچەرەخەكانیش شیدەكاتەوہ، ھەك لوتكەكەشووہواى جیھانی و دەستپێشخەرەییەكانی تاییەت بە پرسی كورد، بۆ ئەوہی بزانرێت كە چۆن كۆنفرانسە ھاوچەرەخەكان توائیویانە چارەسەری میراتەكانی چارەسەرنەكراو و ئەو ئالنگاریانەكە لێیان دەكەوتەتەوہ بكن. ئەنجامەكان پەروایەتی تیۆری سیستەمی ئێودەولەتی پشتراست دەكەنەوہ، كە پوونكردنەوہ دەدات كە چۆن كۆنفرانسە دیپلۆماسیەكان پێكھاتەیی یاسایی ھەمیشەیی دروست دەكەن كە كاریگەرییان لەسەر ھەلسوكەوتی دەولەتان ھەبێ. ھەروەھا ئەنجامەكان ئەوہ ئاشكرا دەكەن كە سیستەمی سەرکەوتوو لەسەر گشتگیری، گونجاندن و میكانیزمی بەھیزی جێبەجێكردن بنیات نراوہ، ئەمەش ئاماژەبە بۆ ئەوہی كە ئەو وانانەكە لە كۆنفرانسەكانی پێشوودا سوودیان لێوەرگراوہ تێروانینیكی بەنرخ بۆ چارەسەركردنی پرسە جیۆپۆلەتیكی و مرۆییە ھاوچەرەخەكان دايندەكەن.

كلیلە وشەكان: میكانیزمەكانی جێبەجێكردن، نەرمی، گشتگیری، كۆنفرانسی بریتۆن وودز، كۆنفرانسەكانی ئاشتی لاھای، پرسی كورد، UNICLOS.

## دور المؤتمرات الدبلوماسية في تطوير الآليات التشريعية في القانون الدولي

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تتناول الدراسة تأثير ثلاثة مؤتمرات دبلوماسية هامة، و هي مؤتمرات لاهاي للسلام، ومؤتمر بریتون وودز، ومؤتمر الأمم المتحدة لقانون البحار الثالث، على تطوير الآليات التشريعية في القانون الدولي. وتؤكد الدراسة على الدور المحوري للتجمعات الدبلوماسية في وضع المعايير وتدوين المبادئ وكذلك إنشاء المؤسسات التي تتعامل مع التحديات العالمية مع تسليط الضوء على أهميتها في الجغرافيا السياسية المعاصرة. كما تستعرض الدراسة الثغرات في فهم كيفية مساهمة الشمولية والمرونة وآليات التنفيذ في نجاح أو فشل الأطر القانونية الدولية، وكذلك كيفية التعامل مع الإرث التاريخي غير المحلول، مثل القضية الكردية، من خلال الدبلوماسية الشاملة. وباستخدام منهج دراسة الحالة النوعية، يحلل البحث المصادر الأولية والثانوية الخاصة بالمؤتمرات التاريخية الرئيسية (لاهاي، بریتون وودز، اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لقانون البحار الثالث)، بالإضافة الى الجهود الدبلوماسية الحديثة مثل قمر المناخ ومبادرات حوكمة الذكاء الاصطناعي. وبلاستفادة من هذه الرؤى التاريخية، تحلل الدراسة أيضاً الجهود الدبلوماسية المعاصرة، مثل قمر المناخ العالمية والمبادرات المتعلقة القضية الكردية، لاستكشاف كيفية تمكن المؤتمرات الحديثة من معالجة الإرث غير المحلول والتحديات الناشئة. وتؤكد النتائج صحة نظرية النظام الدولي التي تفسر كيفية خلق المؤتمرات الدبلوماسية لهياكل قانونية دائمة يؤثر في سلوك الدول. وتكشف النتائج أيضاً أن الأنظمة الناجحة مبنية على الشمولية والقدرة على التكيف وآليات الإنفاذ القوية، مشيرةً إلى أن الدروس المستفادة من المؤتمرات السابقة توفر رؤى قيمة لمعالجة القضايا الجيوسياسية والإنسانية المعاصرة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: آليات الإنفاذ، المرونة، الشمولية، مؤتمر بریتون وودز، مؤتمرات لاهاي للسلام، المسألة الكردية، يونيكلوس.