

# Investigating the characteristics of the international union of notaries with an analytical approach

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## Abstract

International non-governmental organizations-consisting of members other than governments, symbolise change and development in international law. The International Union of Notaries, as an international non-governmental organization, since its establishment (1948) has taken steps towards goals such as harmonizing, promoting and implementing the basic, practical and ethical principles of the notary system, and this has been done through cooperation with national notary organizations in countries and conducting legal studies to formulate and develop these systems based on the aforementioned principles. In terms of its current situation, it can be seen that it has been successful in this direction. The functions and interactions of the Union, including its role in the formulation and development of international law, using the tools of convergence of registration laws and notary systems, and communication and cooperation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions in the field of international issues, have made significant progress. This research, in analyzing its main purpose, a detailed review of the International Union of Notaries, its institutions and functions, using the analytical method and the opinions of the panel of experts without bias and the involvement of the author's personal opinions and with a realistic attitude, has criticized and analyzed this issue.

Keywords: international union of notaries, goals and members, institutions and officials, functions, interactions  
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## 1 Introduction

Registration of official documents is always a very important issue in every society and with every legal system and is directly related to the establishment of public order [8]. Notary public offices, as the institutions in charge of this matter, are responsible for registering official documents, and notaries are responsible people who bear the burden of monitoring the implementation of this process as correctly as possible [3]. Today's human progress, information exchange, easier movement of people, having more similarities, international e-commerce, etc., have doubled the efforts of many societies and transnational organizations in order to bring the regulations and registration systems of official documents in the world as close as possible [1]. Regional and continental institutions such as European, African, American organizations and even at the global level, the International Union of Notaries (UINL), all seek to create a harmonized system and uniform basic principles regarding the system of official document registration and the creation

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of international registration regulations. And even as an ideal of creating international rights, they are registered, so that people all over the world can prepare official documents with the same validity easily and with complete security. The International Union of Notaries is an international non-governmental organization that has taken positive steps in its specialized field (registration and regulation of official documents and notarial systems) to promote cooperation and develop the duties and activities of notaries around the world and continues to progress. This union, like other global organizations, has pillars, institutions and goals to provide better and more services to individuals and communities and has achieved significant successes. In fact, the International Union of Notaries is responsible for the representation of the Union of Notaries and its main members are lawyers and independent and impartial legal advisors who, due to the delegation of public authority to them, give value and credibility to the documents that are prepared [7]. (Article 1 of the Statute of the International Union of Notaries). The Union, as an international non-governmental organization, by creating the necessary infrastructure and space and relevant institutions, will put all its efforts in its specialized field (registry system of official documents and registration of documents and real estate) in order to fulfill its function in international law by adapting rules and regulations with the basic principles of document registration), and has tried to record a lasting role and a positive performance of itself. The creation of specific principles and regulations for countries to join the Union and the connection of the Union with other international institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, indicates an effort to achieve this important goal. This research aims to investigate in detail the International Union of Notaries, its institutions, structures, rules and functions as an international non-governmental organization and a suitable model, and it is trying to answer the question whether international non-governmental organizations can play an effective role in international law.

## 2 Research method

The research method of this research is qualitative and Delphi analysis method is used. In qualitative research, experts and specialists should be used so that the interviews have proper validity [4]. The statistical population of the research is lawyers and legal experts and experienced lawyers. The following steps have been taken to implement the fuzzy Delphi method:

First step: After preparing the evaluation factors, a questionnaire was prepared to prepare experts' opinions, and the experts were requested to give 1 to 5 points according to their agreement with the evaluation factors in the form of a fuzzy spectrum, and if necessary, add items to the provided list and give explanations if they disagree with the evaluation criteria.

Second step: After collecting and reviewing the questionnaire data, a number of experts announced the factors that should be removed from the proposed list.

Third step: another questionnaire with a complete list including the initial list and new opinions of experts was prepared and sent to the experts for commenting so that they can rate the factors again.

Fourth step: Every expert in every step should consider a level for each of the considered criteria and dimensions. These levels have been provided to the experts in the form of language variables (very low, low, medium, high, very high). whose numerical values in the form of fuzzy numbers are defined as triangular fuzzy numbers as follows [5, 6]:

Table 1: fuzzy numbers equivalent to verbal expressions

Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very high
(0, 0, 2, 5)	(0, 2, 5, 5)	(2, 5, 5, 7, 5)	(5, 7, 5, 10)	(7, 5, 10, 10)

At the end of each stage, the fuzzy average of each question has been calculated according to the following formulas.

$$F = \langle U, R \rangle$$

$$URx = \{y \in U | xRy\}$$

$$aprRX = x \in U | URx \subseteq X,$$

$$aprRX = \{x \in U | UR(x) \cap X \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$POSRX = aprRX$$

$$BNDRX = aprRX \setminus aprRX$$

$$NEGRX = U \setminus aprRX$$

$$P = X \in PPOSR(X)U$$

$$IT = \langle U, A, V \rangle$$

$$INDB = \{(x, y) \in U \times U | \forall a \in Ba, x = \rho a, y\}$$

$$x = \{y \in U | \Delta(x, y) \leq \delta\}$$

$$\Delta x_1, x_2 = j = 1m | x_1 j - x_2 j | p_1 / p$$

$$R = \{(x, y) \in U | \Delta(x, y) \leq \delta\}$$

$$aprR\delta X = UR\delta x \subseteq X = \{x \in U | \delta(x) \subseteq X\}$$

$$aprR\delta X = UR\delta x \cap X \neq \emptyset = \{x \in U | \delta(x) \cap X \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$P = \{G1, G2, Gc, Gk\}$$

$$bc = \{x \in Gcx | Gc\} \quad (Gc \neq 0), \quad \text{exception handling} \quad (\text{otherwise})$$

$$cnearest = arg \|x - bc\| \quad 1 \leq c \leq k$$

$$T = \{l | \|x - bl\| - \|x - bc\| \leq t, l \neq c \text{ nearest}\}$$

$$x \in Uc \text{ nearest and } x \in Ul, \forall l \in T \in (if T \neq \emptyset)$$

$$x \in Uc \text{ nearest and } x \in L(\text{nearest}) \quad (\text{otherwise})$$

$$bc = \{wlawx \in L(c)x | L(c)\} + wupp \quad x \in Uc | L(c)x | U(c) \setminus L(c) \quad (Uc \setminus Lc \neq 0) \quad wlaw \quad x \in L(c)x | L(c) \quad \text{otherwise.}$$

$$bc = \{wlawx \in L(c)x | L(c)\} + wupp \quad x \in Uc | U(c) \quad Lc \neq 0 \quad wlawx \in U(c)x | U(c) \quad \text{otherwise}$$

$$0 \leq wlow, wupp \leq 1, wlow + wupp = 1.$$

Answers received from each of the experts:

$$A_i = (a_1(i), a_2(i), a_3(i), a_4(i)) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$A_m = (a_{m_1}, a_{m_2}, a_{m_3}, a_{m_4}) = (1/n \sum a_1(i), 1/n \sum a_2(i), 1/n \sum a_3(i), 1/n \sum a_4(i)).$$

Calculation of the average opinions of experts in each stage in the form of fuzzy numbers:

Fifth step: At the end of each step, a threshold value is selected in order to screen inappropriate factors. Basically, the threshold value is determined by the subjective judgment of the decision maker and will directly affect the number of factors that are screened. There is no simple way or rule of thumb to determine the threshold value. Often, the number 3 is considered as the threshold. This research also considered the number 3 and removed the factors that had a geometric mean lower than 3.

### 3 General regulations of the International Union of Notaries

The International Union of Latin Notaries was established on October 2, 1948 in Buenos Aires (Argentina) at the suggestion of the Notary Association of this city and representatives of notary communities of 19 countries, and its main statute was approved in the form of a charter in the conference on October 21, 1950 in Madrid. The current International Union of Notaries, which has its roots in the same International Union of Latin Notaries, at the meeting of the general assembly on October 2, 2007 in Madrid, Spain, it approved its current constitution and bylaws, and its subsequent amendments were ratified on November 8, 2008 in Quebec, Canada, November 13, 2009 in Paris, France, and October 2, 2015 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The union also has a series of basic notary principles, including the practical and ethical principles of notary and laws related to the organization of notary offices, which have been approved by the General Council and then the final approval by the General Assembly. The main headquarters of the union is in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and its administrative headquarters is in Rome, Italy. The name of the union is UINL. The logo of the union is oval and includes the name of the International Union of Notaries, the Latin eagle (file and eagle feathers and the symbol of the notary system and the inscription LEX EST QUODCUMQUE).

According to the statute, each legislative period in the Union is three years, and one year is from the beginning of January to December 31. (Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 30 of the Constitution) The Union does not have an official language, but 5 languages are commonly used, including English, German, Spanish, French and Italian. (Article 4 of the General Regulations). The statute has come into force on the date it was approved by the General Assembly. Among the symbolic actions of the union is the selection of October 2nd as the day of notaries, which coincides with the holding of the first international conference of notaries in Buenos Aires [9]. The financial resources of the union include the following: - normal or extraordinary payments of member notary societies or individual members, - gifts, financial assistance, bequests, financial assistance and subsidies that may be given to the union at different times and places, amounts that are collected from the sale of products and publications of institutions and institutions and commissions of the Union and other public revenues of any kind that are not foreseen in the statutes but may occur

in the future (Article 4 of the General Regulations).

#### 4 Objectives and members of the international union of notaries

As stated in the union's constitution, the main task of the union is to promote, coordinate, progress and develop the registration of official documents and notarial systems and the activities of notary offices in the world [7]. The goals and objectives of the union are also in the same direction and basically promoting and implementing the basic and ethical principles of the notarial system through cooperation with national notarial organizations in the countries and legal studies for the development and progress of these systems based on the aforementioned principles, and it does this through the regular study and compilation of regulations related to notaries in different countries and its use by its members and institutions. In fact, the most important goal of the union is to create harmonized laws based on the constitution and bylaws of the union, the basic principles and ethical principles of the notary public compiled by the general assembly and efforts to promote and implement these principles. Among the other important goals of the union are cooperation and participation in the activities of international organizations, representation of notary communities in international organizations, the spread of international congresses and gatherings, and establishing relationships with notaries in countries that do not have notary organizations or whose notary organizations have not agreed to join the union, or they don't have the necessary conditions to join the union, and even organizations that are not other than the registry system but have common interests with the union, and also holding periodic international conferences of notaries public (three-year conferences) and expressing views, issues, problems and actions that the union has addressed. All these activities are aimed at supporting transnational thoughts, opinions and goals in reaching a single system and internationalizing the basic rules and principles related to the registration of official documents.

These goals are stated in a classified form in the union statute as follows: (Article 2 of the statute)

- A. Promoting and implementing the basic principles of the Latin type notarial system as well as the principles of notarial ethics
- B. Representation of notary societies to international organizations and cooperation and partnership with the aforementioned organizations
- C. Cooperation with national notarial societies, whether members or non-members of the union and any other affiliated institutions, especially with the view of promoting the Latin notarial style.
- D. Promoting the organization and development of professional efforts by supporting scientific works in the realm of notary
- E. Promoting international congresses of the UINL union and supporting professional conferences and gatherings that aim beyond national interests [7].

The members of the union, according to the articles contained in its statutes (Article 3 of the statutes), are basically the notary societies of the member countries, which have a national character and in case of absence of higher delegations, associations and regional notary institutions or any delegation from the member country that accepts his representation will replace it. (In the end, it cannot be more than one board).

The members of the International Union of Latin Notaries were 19 countries at the beginning of its establishment, and today (at the time of writing the research), this number has reached 91 countries from all over the world. Union laws are implemented today in approximately 120 countries, which include two-thirds of the world's population and account for more than 60% of the world's gross domestic product, which shows the extent of this system. Each member is allowed to have one representative, one speaker and one vote. In addition to the countries, international organizations such as the Society of Notaries of England and Wales, the Society of Scottish Lawyers, the Society of Irish Lawyers, the Irish College of Notaries and even individual members (working and retired notaries without voting rights) are also members of the union. Many countries, including our country, Iran, are among those who are interested and are about to join the union.

The process of accepting the membership of the members, which is a special authority of the General Assembly, is as follows in a regular meeting, the application for membership is reviewed by the executive committee and after consultation with the International Notary Cooperation Commission, if the applicant is eligible.

The aforementioned request is submitted to the General Council to get their opinion and finally to the General Assembly to make a final decision (Article 3 of the Statute). Despite the fact that the negative decisions of the General

Assembly cannot be appealed, this issue will not prevent the membership applicant from trying again in the field of removing obstacles to acceptance and applying for membership again. If his admission to the union is accepted, he will be referred to the commissions of the relevant region to which he belongs to determine his representatives, and the first membership fee will be collected from the beginning of January 1st after his admission, and the formalities of his admission will be done at the beginning of the first session of the next general assembly.

The cases of canceling membership of members in the union include the voluntary resignation of the member or the decision of the general meeting with the majority of the members of the union if there are serious and justified reasons for ineligibility or the member's unwillingness to continue membership in the union or the dissolution of the organization that represents the member's notary community (Clause 3, Article 3 of the Statute).

## 5 Institutions and authorities of the International Union of Notaries

In order to achieve its goals, the union has provided itself with regular institutions and organizations and through them, it participates in all issues and issues related to notaries around the world and plays its role in this field. Each of these institutions has its own composition, duties, powers and status, which according to the statutes include the following: (Article 5 of the statutes)

- General assembly of members
- Boss
- Executive Committee
- General Council
- Financial Supervision Council
- International Congress of Notaries
- The permanent headquarters of the registry office related to ONPI international exchanges
- Appointed cooperation committee
- Administrative Secretariat
- Treasurer
- Secretary
- Nazar
- Union representatives to international organizations

General is the highest body of the union and includes representatives of all societies, member notaries and individual members (clauses 1 and 2 of article 6 of the statute). Its resolutions and decisions are valid for all members and institutions of the union. General assembly meetings are held in two ways, normal and extraordinary, and the normal meeting is held once a year under the chairmanship of the president of the union (Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Statute). These meetings become official with the presence of one-third of the members present and entitled to vote (Article 8 of the Statute). In cases such as drafting and amending the statutes, admitting and dismissing members, electing the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, the presence of the majority of all members with the right to vote in the union is necessary (Paragraph 1, Article 10 of the Statute). The duties and powers of the assembly according to Article 11 of the statutes are as follows: making any decisions in all scientific, political or international fields of notaries, determining and approving the policies and activities of the union, amending the statutes and regulations, accepting new members and qualified observers, deputy Chairman, secretary, treasurer and members of the financial supervision council, members of the executive committee, members of the general council and commissions and working groups, all established by the assembly and the chairman and their organizations. The annual reports of the activities of the union, the financial supervision council and the budget of the union, the annual statements and membership fee expenses, the issues that are proposed by the president of the union or with the proposal of the general council and even by each member of the notary societies, are all reviewed and approved by the assembly.

The most important person in the union, the official representative and guarantor of unity and integrity and implementation of its regulations, is the head of the union. According to the constitution, his duties and powers are to determine the guidelines, measures and policies of the union with the cooperation of the executive committee according to the plans approved by the assembly and the general council and to implement them. He organizes the meetings, special and internal public meetings of managers and institutions and supervises them. Appoints heads of commissions and working groups and manages their organizations. All decisions in other institutions must be approved by him after their approval (Article 12 of the Articles of Association). The election of the president of the union is done at the suggestion of the General Council in the last meeting of each period, with the quorum of the present members and then the decision is made in the General Assembly with the majority of all members' votes (Articles 25 and 26 of the Articles of Association). The previous president of the union (2020-2022) is Mrs. Cristina Naomi Armela, a registrar from Buenos Aires, Argentina, and the current president of the union (2023-2025) is Mr. Lionel Galiz, a registrar from France. In case of dismissal or absence of the president, the vice president will act in his place. The vice presidents (5 vice presidents from 5 geographical regions) perform executive duties in the regions under their jurisdiction (with the support of the president) and are also responsible for the duties assigned to them by the executive committee (Paragraph 1, Article 28 of the Constitution). The method of appointing them is the same as the chairman.

The executive committee, as its name implies, is the administrative and executive body of the union and is responsible for the implementation and management of affairs within the framework of the plans approved by the general assembly and the strategies determined by the general council of the union, including: supervising the performance of the duties of the administrative secretariat, appointing union representatives in international organizations, members of commissions (except for their heads) and working groups, and supervising the union's financial issues such as financial affairs, financial decisions and requirements, annual statements and budgets, approval and amending the bylaws and generally all the duties assigned to him by the general assembly (Article 17 of the Statute). Its total members should not be more than one third of the number of members of the union. (Articles 13 and 14 of the Statute). The voting members include the president, vice president, treasurer and a number of advisors and non-voting members such as the former president, the president of the continental commissions, the secretary, the president of the advisory commission, the president of the international notarial cooperation commission, which are fairly from all the continents and geographical regions of the world. The meetings of the committee are normal and extraordinary, and the quorum for formalizing the meeting is the presence of the majority of the members and in making decisions, the majority of the votes of the participants. (Paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 15 of the Statute) Regarding financial issues, two-thirds of the votes and in case of a tie, the chairman's vote is decisive.

The general council of the advisory body of the union in scientific and political fields (Article 16 of the statute) consists of general advisers who can be the same members of the general assembly with the condition of being a notary public and having interests for the union and should not exceed twice the number of members of the assembly. (Paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 18 of the Statute). The duties and powers of the general council according to the statutes include: (Article 16 of the statutes) approving all recommendations and proposals sent by all institutions to the general assembly and having benefits for maintaining, consolidating, developing and publishing the registry system and the union, examining the topics of future meetings Assembly, choosing topics for international notary conferences and publishing their results, advising on the acceptance of assembly members and making suggestions about amendments to the statutes and regulations, making proposals for electing people to hold the office of the president of the union, vice president, as well as positions such as treasurer, members of the executive committee. and commissions and publishing and amending regulations. The general council is managed by the president of the union with the help of the secretary and the administrative secretariat. It has regular and extraordinary meetings. The formality of the meetings and the quorum for voting is one-third of the members present with the right to vote (Article 21 of the Statute). Regarding issues such as the selection of candidates for the position of chairman, vice-chairman and treasurer and the approval of resolutions, the required quorum is half of the members of the General Council.

The financial supervision council consists of three members and its main task is to examine and monitor the financial situation of the union. (Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 22 of the Statute) in such a way that after consulting with the treasurer, he presents a report about the expenses of the last fiscal year and the expenses incurred, which should be based on detailed audits by selected experts. He is also responsible for providing suggestions and opinions about the proposed budget for the next fiscal year and its appropriateness and its amount and allocation for different departments. The procedure and manner of holding all meetings of the union will be based on Article 8 of its bylaws.

The International Congress of Notaries is held every three years in the last quarter of the year, by one of the member notaries' societies of the union, which has requested to hold the conference from the previous two terms, with the recommendation of the executive committee and the approval of the general assembly, and by inviting all the members of the union. The President of the Congress is proposed by the society of notaries of the host country and is

ected by the Executive Committee on the recommendation of the General Council (Article 32 of the By-Laws). The objectives of the Congress include; Conducting excellent academic studies on legal issues that are directly or indirectly related to the notary, as well as preparing and preparing a place for discussion, investigation and dialogue between the members of the notary communities and introducing the role and services of the notary to these communities as a society. It is a unit and help to notary institutions to play a role and provide legal, political and social experiences (Article 29 of the Statutes). The last international conference of notaries on December 1-3, 2022 in Cancun, Mexico regarding the review of the actions and duties of notaries in the recovery of national economies in the period after the Corona epidemic and with two topics: (- Application of notary duties in the virtual domain - The application of the duties of official documents related to the improvement of the national economy in the post-epidemic period) was held.

The permanent headquarters of the notary related to ONPI international exchanges under the supervision of the executive committee, with an international notary office consisting of active members who are all appointed by the executive committee. (Article 21 of the Regulations). The main task of this office is to prepare and organize information through any news or communication means for notaries, notary societies and persons who work for or cooperate with the union, and the publication of news related to the works, resolutions and results of conferences and events related to the institutions of the union and member societies of notaries (meetings, meetings and conferences) is in the International Notary Journal (RIN).

The appointment cooperation committee is formed with the presence of the deputy head of the union and their representatives and performs its duties under the joint cooperation with the head of the union or his representative. The duties of the committee include: cooperation in choosing union representatives to international organizations, creating joint activities with international and regional organizations in different continents, advising the president of the union on the measures he takes. Presenting the necessary proposals to determine the Union's representative to international organizations and also recommending candidates to occupy these jobs, monitoring the work of the representatives to ensure their work progress and informing the president of the results of the research (Article 35 of the Regulations).

The Administrative Secretariat is the center of administrative affairs (General Administration) of the Union and its headquarters is in Rome, Italy. The administrative secretariat is managed and financed with the joint cooperation of the host country's notary community and a representative of the union (Paragraph 1, Article 20 of the Regulations). The duties of the secretariat according to the bylaws (clauses 3 and 7 of the previous article of the general bylaws) are preparing and following up the cases in coordination with the president, secretary and responsible members as well as maintaining the books of the union and managing its financial affairs, determining the time of holding meetings of the General Assembly, General Council, Executive Committee with the coordination of the Secretary of the Union, as well as carrying out daily tasks of the Union and matters related to individual members and cooperation and financial assistance of said members and all matters assigned to him by the President of the Union. The secretariat is basically the archive of the union (clause 4 of the previous article of the general by-laws). This body contains all the official correspondence of the internal institutions and organizations of the union, with each other and with other national and international organizations, the list of societies of notaries who are members of the union including their full names and addresses, the list of organizations international that have recognized the union and organizations and people who have strong relations with the union, the list of active and honorary members of the General Council and other specifications and information about them and things such as the times of holding meetings of the General Assembly, General Council, Executive Committee, all documents and reports related to the international congresses of notaries and all correspondence between the union and other organizations and institutions. Every document or letter that is useful and important for the union is kept and updated in its archive.

The treasurer of the union, who is a member of one of the notary societies that is a member of the union, has duties such as the integrated management of the union's accounts and the payment of expenses incurred on his behalf, the supervision of the transfer of funds and liquidity, the preparation of case reports, the balance sheet and the annual budget. In general, he is responsible for stabilizing and consolidating the management, bills and financial flows in the bills and the annual budget. The Treasury of the Union shall be managed by the Treasurer and all payments shall be made on behalf of the Union by or under the direction of the Treasurer. (Paragraph 2, Article 24 of the General Regulations), all institutions and commissions and working groups that receive budgets from the Union must submit to the treasurer the balance sheets and statements for the fiscal year, along with detailed and detailed notes, along with the factors justifying the differences between the budget items and the sent statements (The current treasurer of the union (2025-2023) is Ms. Birgit Biederman, a notary public from Switzerland).

According to the union's constitution, the secretary will be responsible for the administrative and executive departments and providing the necessary communications (Paragraph 3, Article 24 of the General Bylaws). He is appointed

by the General Assembly and with the proposal of the head of the union, and he must perform his duties separately from his notary community. He prepares the minutes or reports of every meeting and meeting of the union in cooperation with the administrative secretariat and submits them to the head of the union for approval. It also cooperates with the administrative secretariat in the preparation and follow-up of files and the protection of documents and books, as well as holding meetings of the General Assembly, the General Council and the Executive Committee and preparing the minutes (The current secretary of the union is Mr. Thierry Vachon from France.).

There are members without voting rights who are used arbitrarily and in different cases. One of these cases is when there is a long delay in the process of accepting the membership of a new member, in which case the executive committee, on the proposal of the head of the union, can grant the applicant a supervisory position (without voting rights) to participate in commissions and working groups until the result The membership request should be announced by the general assembly. It can also grant supervisory authority to applicant notarial societies that do not have an organized structure, as well as exceptional supervisory authority to organizations that are not under the Latin style notarial system but have general interests and benefits for the union. These decisions are made by the executive committee and with the final approval of the assembly (Article 26 of the regulations).

Representatives of the union to international organizations are among other officials of the International Union of Notaries. who work by receiving credentials to participate in international organizations.

The duties of these representatives are: participating in meetings and activities of international organizations within the limits of their credentials and accessing documents and issues that are directly or indirectly related to the notary system, sending reports from the meetings in such a way that they can establish mutual communication and include the issues that were important for the union in the draft minutes of the meetings. Participating in the discussions of the meetings and preparing notes and presenting suggestions and expressing the points of view of the union with the cooperation and guidelines of the executive committee, the general council and reviewing the policies of the union (Article 34 of the Regulations).

The commissions of the International Union of Notaries are also among its other institutions, each of which is required to perform specific tasks within the scope of their responsibility and in line with the Union's goals. These commissions include continental ones (with members of permanent representatives and heads of notarial societies within a continent). (Article 14 of the General Regulations) and intercontinental (regarding issues related to the entire notary community, regardless of the specific continent). General objectives that are the same for all commissions: Investigating notarial issues, taking necessary measures to publish notarial principles, arranging the possibility of studying notarial issues, appointing representatives as liaisons for communication and cooperation with international organizations, promoting and following notarial trainings regarding notarial professional practices (Article 11 of the General Regulations).

Each commission has a board of directors, a secretary and a treasurer, and regular or extraordinary meetings. Continental commissions include African Affairs Commission (CAAF), American Affairs Commission (CAAm), Asian Affairs Commission (CAAs), European Affairs Commission (CAE), each of which has members from notary organizations of the countries within the continent and in that geographical area. In the meantime, the European Affairs Commission has wider activities than others due to its more coherent organization and the creation of the Council of Notaries of the European Union (CNUE). Intercontinental commissions that, in addition to the general goals of each, have tasks and goals that they take steps to achieve, including:

The International Notarial Cooperation Commission (CCNI) to promote and cooperate and advance the basic principles of the notarial system, help and assist the notarial societies that are members or non-members of the Union, the Advisory Commission (CC) to provide advice and comments and recommendations to the institutions of the Union.

Notaries Social Security Commission (CSSN): In order to examine the issues related to the third party insurance of notaries and make recommendations in this regard for all members and institutions of the union.

Committee on Topics and Congresses (CTC): in order to present topics to the General Council to be presented in international congresses of notaries and to suggest topics of interest to notaries.

Notarial Ethical Commission (CDN): To develop and compile notarial ethical principles and provide complete legal tools and instruments for all notarial communities applying for membership, for the necessary validity and influence of the aforementioned principles.

Human Rights Commission (CDH): To develop and promote the role and institution of the registry office as a supporter and supporter of human rights.

Of course, according to the general regulations of the union, the executive committee can propose to the general

assembly the establishment of any type of intercontinental commission in addition to the main commissions (optional intercontinental commissions). The working groups of the union have been created by each of its institutions in order to investigate specific issues. And under the supervision of the executive committee and the president of the union, without interfering with the duties of the assembly and the general council, it has arisen to carry out a specific case, and their activities will create a series of rules and regulations that are similar to applicable regulations regarding commissions. (Article 19 of the general regulations) including the working group of international organizations, the working group of international intergovernmental organizations, the working group of transnational and regional organizations of the European Union, the working group of international non-governmental organizations.

## 6 Functions and interactions of the international union of notaries

Since its establishment, the International Union of Notaries has been approving laws and standards (constitutions, general regulations, ethical and practical principles of the notary system) for countries, organizations and people who intend to join the union and benefit from benefits such as presence and comment in meetings and the possibility of voting in making decisions, having a recognized international face, enriching the notary's position in front of other countries, increasing notary's technical knowledge, increasing the ability of notaries and improving their social and economic status, more value and credibility for regulatory documents, creating security and confidence for the owners of the document and guaranteed and stabilized the ownership and as a result prosperity in the economic and investment markets, and it has made it a condition of joining the union to have and create the mentioned conditions in its internal registration laws and systems. Among the other actions taken, holding international meetings, establishing a global notary university and holding training courses for applicants to teach the principles and rules of registration to highlight the notary and the rules and regulations of document registration and training people with high scientific experience and ultimately promoting The position of the notary and increasing the credit of regulatory documents.

On the other hand, international non-governmental organizations can play an effective role in the formulation and development of international law, whether in the form of contractual or customary law. Holding various international meetings and negotiations around the relevant issues, but currently, a large number of international documents are being negotiated and finally compiled and developed under the management and initiative of these institutions and at their suggestion and hosting.

Along with and in parallel with contractual international law, customary international law is also supported and developed through these institutions. The existence of two elements of procedure and the continuous performance of governments and the belief in the necessity of these procedures, which are among the necessary elements for the formation of a customary international rule, gives an indirect role for international non-governmental organizations in the creation and development of this type of international law is given. Governments also eagerly try to establish common positions with each other through cooperation and interaction with international organizations, and help to approve resolutions or other documents resulting from the decisions taken at such meetings. On the other hand, the pressure of international organizations on countries to implement these rights has significant effects on the strength and continuity of international custom and the performance of governments and the belief in their necessity.

The International Union of Notaries has been in close and close contact with many governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations in line with its goals and implementation of its functions and influences in international law through membership or cooperation, and together with them, he tries to play a role in the formulation and development of international law. Through the entry and presence of its experts in relevant meetings and sessions, either as an observer member or a member with the right to vote, the union expresses its opinion in discussions based on its expertise and participates in efforts.

This cooperation with the United Nations, its affiliates and organizations, the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, the Council of Europe (EC), the Unification Institute of Private Law (UNIDROIT), the Hague Conference, the European Union (EU) and its institutions such as the European Parliament - the Commission European - Supreme Court of European countries, Organization of American States (OAS), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), International Union of Jurists (UIA), International Union of Judges (UIM), International Law Society (ILA), International Bar Association (IBA) and other important international organizations and institutions that somehow relate to issues related to official documents are established. We mention some of these collaborations below:

Combating money laundering and terrorist financing through cooperation with the International Monetary Fund, IMF, World Bank, FATF Financial Action Task Force, Latin American Financial Action Task Force AFILAT, Organization of American States OAS (GELAVEX), OLAF, EUROPOL and holding seminars and active participation in

the work of dedicated groups by the union in order to use specialists in transnational organized crime and the role of notary public offices in preventing money laundering as one of the serious crimes, developing legal systems to effectively investigate and prosecute these crimes, creating conditions for reporting transactions suspected and promoting mutual legal assistance, as well as strengthening and expanding the training of people involved in the fight against money laundering through the preparation of laws and the establishment of an association in the Union with the title (Economic crimes: cooperation of notary offices in preventing them and the harm caused by them). Today, notary public offices are increasingly facing the problem of dirty money, due to factors such as the internationalization of activities and clients to notary public offices, the complexity of the techniques used and electronicization, and unfortunately, the influence and activity of criminals through virtual companies, especially real estate companies. and real estate, and the centrality of offices in this area.

Carrying out tasks such as the need for the transparency of the valid document and the requirement to register it in an area where the reversibility of operations and funds used is not possible, and conducting the necessary research before preparing the document and verifying the identity of the parties to the document, it means to determine who owns what and how it was owned and paying attention to possible warnings can face this process with extreme protection and accuracy and be effective in preventing it from happening and place the offices as an important link in the chain of government actions to fight money laundering. In this regard, the General Assembly of the Union, by approving a set of laws called (Good Practices), has issued instructions on methods, systems, tools and techniques to facilitate compliance with preventive measures and harmonize procedures among notary public offices. In addition to that, the group of money laundering control experts of the Organization of American States was responsible for drafting a "risk indicator document" in the meetings of the risk analysis and financial inclusion working group of the Latin American Financial Action Task Force, which lays down clear guidelines to assist notaries in improving, controlling and analyzing notarial transactions and identifying potential individuals involved in money laundering or terrorist financing.

Attending as an observer member in commissions and working groups, including the UNCITRAL International Trade Law Commission, which is a great help to UNCITRAL in technical and specialized issues, due to the strong presence of the union in the discussion of commercial transactions and international trade.

To cooperate in the human-centered business project through the presence and participation in the preparation of the draft and questionnaire of this project and as a sponsor and speaker at the Land and Poverty Conference and helping to confirm (10 principles in identifying sustainable development towards the digital age) by the World Bank and cooperation with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD, which is a governmental economic organization that has been working since 1961 to help the development of the world economy and trade, and cooperation with the UNIDROIT International Institute of Private Law Unity, which aims to harmonize private international law around the world through uniform laws, international conventions and the creation of reference laws, principles, guides and guidelines.

Participation in the implementation of the goals of the United Nations regarding sustainable development 2030, including access to justice for all, gender equality, and security in land ownership.

Cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with the aim of developing agriculture in the world, through the publication of voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of land, fisheries and forestry in the field of national food security. Providing specific technical guidance for heads of notary offices, holding joint conferences to ensure and develop gender equality in land ownership. Especially in the Western Balkan region, carrying out reforms with the aim of sustainable development in the direction of women's equal rights to economic resources and access to land ownership, as well as empowering women and raising the level of awareness and support of their rights to protect human rights, and also the realization of sustainable development goals, including poverty reduction, food security, and the well-being of households, communities, and countries.

Cooperation with the Council of Notaries of the European Union CNUE as a non-profit organization composed of heads of notaries of European countries and the representative of notaries in interaction with EU institutions in taking joint decisions, joint scientific studies, defending the notarial profession and promoting continental systematic law. Also, cooperation with the European Union in the JUST4ALL project to establish justice for people with disabilities.

Supporting vulnerable people through cooperation with FAO and GIZ organizations (the German development agency that provides services in the field of cooperation in international development and education) in the form of developing guidelines for notaries and registry offices on gender equality in matters related to land ownership, especially in the Southeast European region.

Cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in supporting the rights of orphaned children who are deprived of their fundamental rights due to not having a registered identity and are deprived of basic public

services such as healthcare or education, and become victims of human trafficking or sexual abuse.

Cooperation with the Hague Private International Law Conference HCCH in the field of private international law, through cross-border protection and protection of vulnerable groups and management of several international conventions, protocols and soft legal documents. It should be noted that the union, together with the special rapporteurs of the United Nations, who are appointed by the United Nations Human Rights Council, have worked to support vulnerable people such as the disabled and orphaned children as a competent authority to recognize the legal personality of these people and in equal conditions with others and invited the union to cooperate for the implementation of joint projects, and the two participated together in the joint conference of the European Commission regarding "cross-border protection of vulnerable (adult) persons" which was held in Brussels in December 2018 and achieved good results.

Membership in the International Land Alliance (ILC) since 2013 as a global union consisting of civil societies and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and holding a summit to realize and protect human governance and ownership of the earth and responding to their needs. (The review of the new strategies of this coalition is in three areas: the return of power to man and his sovereignty on the earth with the focus of tribes and clans, paying attention to the rights of the earth to achieve the goals of sustainable development and focusing on support based on data collection for accountability).

Union cooperation with judges through the International Association of ICJ Judges, which is an international non-governmental organization composed of judges from member states, to support corrective justice. These partnerships are usually through holding educational workshops to find common solutions and intensify cooperation between the two professions at the international level and finding solutions to overcome the problems that are held by the general assemblies of both organizations and the reports resulting from scientific meetings and discussions and the law presented in it will open the way for many seekers of knowledge in this branch of international law.

Participation, assistance and cooperation with notaries around the world.

The above items are a selection of the activities and international relations of the Union, which are expected to increase further in the future due to the visible developments.

## 7 Conclusion

Today, international non-governmental organizations play a very effective role in the evolution of international law in the world [2]. In fact, the developments of today's world, with the ultimate goal of preserving and promoting human rights, need these players in the international arena to have a growing trend. International non-governmental organizations play a role in the formulation and development of international law, each in their specialized field, through the convergence of laws, as well as providing help and support in holding international summits that lead to global rule-making. The International Union of Notaries, as an international non-governmental organization, with all institutions, organizations and components, strives in its specialized field (registration of official documents and notarial systems) by compiling laws and regulations under the title of basic, ethical and practical principles of the notary system, he has laid common foundations in the convergence of registration laws in countries, and by attending the meetings of other organizations and international institutions, he has contributed to cooperation and participation in the development and development of rules in the world.

As explained in the research text, by entering the world's issues such as dealing with all kinds of corruption, protecting and promoting human rights, supporting the vulnerable sections of society, helping innovation in the field of advanced technology, establishing justice, respecting humanity and paying attention to investing for future generations, this organization, it has played a role in supporting sustainable development and many other issues in the process of drafting and developing international law. Therefore, it will not be an exaggeration if we consider his performance to be praiseworthy and an exemplary model. It is hoped that with the support of the international community from non-governmental organizations such as the Union, we will see more and more progress and human movement towards prosperity and health.

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