

Politicians and media professionals use the word "sovereignty" in many of their speeches and analyses.

What is its meaning, how did it arise, and what are its manifestations?!! This article answers these matters briefly. To begin with, it must be pointed out that the establishment of the contemporary state with its three pillars: the people, the territory, and political authority, entails that it is distinguished by two basic things: First: It has legal personality, The second thing is that the political authority is sovereign, and due to the importance of sovereignty in countries, some have made it the second pillar of the state. While the classical proposal of sovereignty expressed the reality of the concentration of absolute power in the hands of kings, new countries resort to it to reject a reality in which major powers dominate, as sovereignty has become a weapon of weak states in the face of strong states. In order to address this modern development, the content of sovereignty and its effects must be clarified. The concept of state sovereignty Sovereignty is a legal status attributed to the state when it has material components of a group of individuals, a territory, and an organized and governing body. It represents the state's authority with which it confronts individuals within its territory and with which it confronts other states abroad. One of the requirements of this authority is that the reference for the state's actions in its various affairs be its will alone. This means that the authority of the state at home and abroad is not superior to any other authority. After Boudin defined it as "the supreme authority over citizens and subjects that is not subject to laws," we find that a large number of jurists agreed on its description: one, indivisible, inalienable, and not subject to statute of limitations. The state is not absolute in its action in the field of international relations, as it is subject to international law, which is imposed on states based on considerations that transcend their will, which imposes restrictions on the actions of states and governs their relations with other states and with international bodies. International law prohibits any state from interfering in the internal affairs of another state, as each state is free to choose and develop its political, economic, social, political and cultural system, without interference from another party. He believes that state sovereignty is restricted by the provisions of international law, especially with regard to human rights, the commission of war crimes, and the crimes of genocide. Or for the statute of limitations.