

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL INSTT.

- UN, IMF, WB, WTO, EU + Environmental fora.

(1) ADB

(2) SAFTA

(3) SAARC

(4) ASEAN

(5) OPEC

(6) G-8, G-20, G-15, G-24, G-77 ; G8+5

(7) OECD

(8) BRICS

(9) NAFTA

(10) APEC

(11) ACU

(12) IBSA

(13) IO RARC

(14) MERCOSUR

(15) African Union

(16) Arab League

(17) CIS ; Commonwealth

(18) East African Community

(19) GCC

(20) Interpol

(21) NATO

(22) OIC

(23) SCO

(24) NGOs - Amnesty International, Red Cross

(25) WCO

(26) ICC, ICJ, ECJ

(27) Nepad

- (28) Universal Declaration of HR ; UNCHR
+ Sri Lanka
- (29) IAEA
- (30) BIMSTEC , MGC
- (31) WMO
- (32) IFAD
- (33) UPU
- (34) OAPEC
- (35) UNHCR
- (36) North - South Dialogue
- (37) UNIDO
- (38) WIPO
- (39) UNCIP

... list not complete.

(1) ASIAN DEV. BANK (1966..)

- aim: to accelerate economic and social dev. in Asia and Pacific Rg.
- Hq: Manila, Philippines.
- Chairmanship is always allotted to Japan.
Dy. chairman (3) — US, Europe and Asian member.
- Total membership: 67 (48-Asia & Pacific, 19-Outside)
- functions: loans, investments, technical assistance for developing member countries.

(2) South Asian Free Trade Agreement (2006..)

- replaced SAPTA (1995).
- abolition of all kinds of trade and tariff-restrictions → ultimately creating common market for member nations.

- India & Pak will reduce their tariffs 0-5% level within 7 yrs, SL-8 yrs, LDCs in 10 yrs.
- Each country will create 2 sensitive lists, one for more developed countries and other for less developed.

(3) South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (1985..)

- 7+1 (Afghan) = 8 members.
- Recommendations of Dhaka Conference.
- Hq: Kathmandu.
- Conferences of heads of countries is held every year but were generally delayed for one reason or the other. Mutual misunderstanding among member nations have created a big question mark in achieving its objectives.

(4) Association of South-East Asian Nations (1967..)

- Hq: Jakarta, Indonesia
- Total 10 members: Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar.
- aim: promote economic co-operation in SE Asia + economic stability.
- 1996 - advisory status to India, China & Russia
US got this status earlier.
- India cannot join asean coz its in South Asia & not SE Asia.

(5) Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (1960..)

- Hq: Vienna (Austria)
- Currently, the org. has 12 Member countries which are responsible for 75% of total production of the world.
Ind. Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, S. Arabia, Venezuela, UAE, Algeria, Nigeria, Angola, Ecuador, Indonesia (suspended), Libya.
- Also supports sustainable dev. and continued assistance for developing nations in order to achieve MDGs.

(6) G-8 (formerly G-7) - 1980s..

- G-7 → USA, Canada, Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Japan.
- After adopting free market policies, Russia was also made member (G-8) - 1997.
- Account for 50% global exports, 50% industrial o/p, 50% assets in IMF.
- Summits are held every year.

G-20 (1999..)

- Bring together Finance Min. and Central Bank Gov. of imp. industrialized and developing economies to discuss global economy and financial stability.
- more inclusive since this forum comprises both emerging as well as industrialized economies.

G-20 includes Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, S. Arabia, Turkey, S. Africa, S. Korea.

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G-15 (1989..)

- An org. of 18 Non-Aligned developing countries. Established in NAM Summit @ Belgrade.
- Mem. countries - Mexico, Jamaica, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Senegal, Algeria, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Iran, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Kenya & Slovakia
- All countries except Brazil & Mexico in G-15 are non-aligned countries.
- It is not a correspondingly opp. inst. to G-7. It is mainly an attempt to make G-77 (group of 77 developing countries) more strong at international forum.

G-24 (1990s..)

- Initiates and demands more benefit for developing countries in meetings of WB, IMF, UNCTAD. India is also a member of G-24.

G-77 (1964..)

- Constituted under the banner of UN.
- Incl. 130 members belonging to 3rd World.

G-8+5 (2005..)

- G-8 + 5 leading Emerging Economies i.e. Brazil, China, India, Mexico, S. Africa.
- These 5 were invited in G8 31st summit in Scotland.

- New paradigm for international cooperation in the future.

(7) Org. For Economic Co-op. & Dev. (1948..)

- To rehabilitate weak economies of Europe after II WW, US foreign minister Mr. Marshall proposed a Plan in 1948 for summit in Paris. Org. of European Economic Co-op. (OEEC) was established → renamed OECD in 1961.
- 34 member countries. Incl. Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, USA, S. Korea.
- Hq: Paris.
- aim: coordinate welfare policies of member countries.

(8) BRICS (BRIC-2001)

- S. Africa incl. in 2010.
- With exception to Russia, BRICS members are developing or newly industrialized.
- Acronym was coined by Jim O'Neil in 2001 paper - Building Btr Global Economic BRICs.
- Combined population - 43%, 16% - GDP. 15% - global trade volume. Now aiming to boost intra-BRICS trade.

(9) North American Free Trade Agreement (1992)

- US, Canada, Mexico.
- 'Rule of Origin' was developed - implying that the economic resources of the countries in political rg. should be utilized for eco. dev. of that country only.

(10) Asia Specific Economic Co-op. (1992)

- secretariat: Singapore. New Commercial grp. appearing on world forum after EEC & NAFTA.
- Initiative of Australian PM who called APEC as 'Voice of Asia Pacific in World Affairs'.
- Working towards developing APEC as free trade zone.
- 21 members including Mexico, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Brunei, Indonesia, Thailand, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Russia, Peru, Vietnam, America (US).

(11) Asian Clearing Union (1974..)

- clearing facilities in current international transactions among Asian countries. (Eliminating difficulty of payments).
- Hq: Tehran.

(12) IBSA (2003..) Dialogue forum.

- South-south Cooperation (Africa, Asia, S.A.)
- agri, trade, culture & defense coop. + others.
- committed to democratic values and social development.

(13) Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-op. (1997..)

- Bridge b/w 3 continents - Asia, Africa & Australia.

- The charter of the Union keeps the entry open for all nations situated in the Rim area of Indian Ocean.
(Pak not incl. yet).

(14) Mercosur (1995..)

- Common market developed among 5 S.A. countries - Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay & Venezuela. Trade block of Latin America.
- Associate Members: Bolivia & Chile.
- India-Mercosur PTA. (2005)

(15) African Union (2002..)

- Only African state not in AU - Morocco.
- semi-annual meetings.
- Hq: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

(16) Arab League (1945..)

- voluntary association of countries whose people are mainly Arabic speaking.
- 21 Member countries - incl. Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, S. Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, UAE.
- Hq: Cairo, Egypt.

(18) Commonwealth of Independent States (1991..)

- participating countries are former Soviet Republics. (10 full members + Ukraine (participating mem))

Commonwealth (1931..)

- 53 Member states
- Hq: London
- incl. former British colonies + dependences + other territories and Mozambique.
- Commonwealth Heads of Gov. Meeting (CHOGM) is held every 2 yrs to discuss issues of common interest.

(18) East African Community (2010..)

- Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania & Uganda. (Economic co-op.)

(19) Gulf - Co-op. Council (1981..)

- formed against Islamic Revolution in Iran and the Iraq-Iran war.
- 6 members: S. Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain.
- loose political + economic alliance.
- Collective security to guard any threat against neighbouring states and Islamic terrorism.
- all are autocratic monarchies or sheikhdoms.

(20) INTERPOL (1923..)

- World's largest international police org. with 188 member countries.
- facilitates cross border police co-op. & combat international crime.
- Hq: France.

(21) North Atlantic Treaty Org. (1949..)

- Hq: Brussels, Belgium
- 28 Members incl. Turkey.
- to counter threat of post-war communist expansion (initially).
- Nato is the world's most powerful regional defence alliance.

(22) Org. of Islamic Cooperation (1969..)

- 57 members incl. Palestine.
- Meeting every 3rd year. Aims to promote Islamic solidarity and coop.

(23) Shanghai Co-op. Org. (2001)..

- China, Russia, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajikis, Uzbekistan. Except for Uzbek, the other countries had been members of Shanghai five (1996..).
- aim: strengthening mutual confidence & good neighbourly relations.
- India along with Pak, Iran, Mongolia and Afghan are the observer states of SCO. India backs greater role of SCO in Afghan.

(24) NGO - Amnesty International (1961..)

- world wide HR org. (human rights)
- Nobel Peace Prize of 1977.

NGO-Red Cross (1863..)

- International Society for relief of suffering in time of war or disaster.
- Awarded Nobel Peace Prize-1917,1944,1983
- Hq: Geneva.

(25) World Customs Org. (1952..)

- Intergov. org. hq.- Brussels, Belgium.
- function - enhance efficiency and effectiveness of member customs admin. and thereby assisting them to contribute successfully to national dev. goals, particularly revenue collection, national security, trade facilitation and collection of trade statistics.
- Members: 180 customs administrations.

(26)

ICJ	ICC
- Estab.: 1946	- Estab: 2002
- Official court of UN. Also called 'World Court'	- Independent. May receive cases from UNSC.
- hq: Hague, Netherlands	- hq: Hague.
- Cases related to: Contentions b/w parties and Advisory opinions.	- Cases related to: Criminal prosecution of individuals.
- for UN member states	- Jurisdiction for individuals.
- Matters related to Sovereignty, boundary disputes, trade, HR, etc.	- Genocide, crime against humanity, war crimes, aggression crimes, etc.

European Court of Justice - (1952..)

- highest court in EU in matters of EU laws.

(27) Nepad (New Partnership for Africa's Dev.)

- 2001 onwards.

- a vision and a strategic framework for Africa's renewal arising from a mandate given to 5 initiating heads of states (Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal & S. Africa).

- Main objectives: to eradicate poverty, sustainable growth & dev, empowerment of women & integration into the global economy.

(28) Universal Declaration of Human Rights →

On 10th Dec 1948, Gen. Assembly of UN adopted and proclaimed Univ. Dec. of HR.

It arose directly from experience of WW-II.

It consists of 30 articles which have been elaborated in subsequent international treaties, regional human rights instruments, national constitutions and laws. It is also essential to maintain and promote development of friendly relations b/w nations. General Assembly proclaims it as a common standard of achievement for all people and nations respect for human rights.

UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) — was a functional Commission within the overall framework of UN from 1946 until it was replaced by UN Human Rights Council in 2006.

Recently, USA and India voted against Sri Lanka on UNHRC report.

(29) International Atomic Energy Agency (1957..)

— Hq: Vienna, Austria.

— To promote peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, incl. nuclear weapons.

— Though established independently of the UN, IAEA reports both to UN Gen. Assembly and Security Council.

(30) BIMSTEC — 1997..

— Bo.B Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical & Economic Cooperation

— involves S.A. and S.E. Asia. Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal.

— Engagement is more comprehensive than MGC.

MGC — 2000..

→ Mekong-Ganga Cooperation

— G: India, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam. (India + mainland nations of Asean).

— tourism, culture, edu., communications, etc.

- (31) World Meteorological Organisation - (1950)
Specialized organ of the UN. - weather & climate. Hq: Geneva. Behaviour of Earth's atm, its interaction with the oceans and resulting distribution of water resources.
- (32) International Fund for Agri. Dev. - (1977)
Specialized agency of UN. One of the major outcomes of 1974 World Food Conference. IFAD is dedicated to eradicate rural poverty in developing countries.
- (33) Universal Postal Union -
Specialized organ of UN for coordination of postal policies among the member nations. Hq: Bern, Switzerland.
- (34) Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (1968..)
- hq: Kuwait
- coordinates energy policies b/w oil-producing Arab nations and whose main purpose is developmental. (Regional Integration)
- (35) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - Mandated to protect and support refugees at the request of a gov. or UN itself and assist in voluntary repatriation, integration or resettlement to 3rd country. Active in S. Asia esp. India, Nepal, S. Lanka

(36) North-South Dialogue

In International Affairs, the developed countries of the First (capitalist) and the second (socialist) world constitute the 'North' while Third World (developing & under-dev.) constitute the 'south'. The dialogue b/w them for developmental initiatives is regarded as N-S Dialogue.

(37) UN Industrial Dev. Org. (1966..)

- attention to the specific needs and support req. of small and medium Enterprises. Hq: Vienna, Australia.
- promotion and acceleration of industrial development and promotion of international industrial co-op.

(38) World Intellectual Property Org. - 1967.

- specialized agency of UN.
- to encourage creative activity, to promote protection of intellectual property throughout the world.

(39) UN Commission for India & Pak (UNCIP)

was constituted to investigate into the main areas of disputes b/w the nations & facilitate co-operation b/w them.

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