

# International Organizations

GS2/1 ①

African Union:- languages: Arabic, French, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Swahili

- Has total 54 countries; The only all African state not in the AU is not Morocco.
- Established on 2002, the AU was formed as a successor to the org. of African Union (OAU).
- The most imp. decisions of AU are made by the assembly of the AU, a semi-annual meeting of the Leads of the state & govt. of its members.
- The AU secretariat is based on Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

## New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD):-

- NEPAD is an economic development prog. of the AU;
- NEPAD was adopted in July 2001 in Zambia. It aims to provide an overarching vision & depth policy framework for accelerating economic cooperation & integration among African countries.
- It is merger of two plans: (i) the Millennium Partnership for the African recovery prog. (MAP) & (ii) OMEGA plan for Africa
- NEPAD's four primary objectives:
  - (i) to eradicate poverty
  - (ii) promote SD
  - (iii) integrate Africa in the world economy
  - (iv) empowerment of women;

## iii) Community of Latin America & Caribbean states :- (CELAC)

- CELAC, a regional bloc of Latin America & Caribbean nations created on Feb. 2010 at the Rio group held in Mexico;
- Absent of blocs are: Canada, France, U.S., U.K., Netherland, Danish
- CELAC is being created to deepen Latin America integration & to reduce the overwhelming influence of the U.S. in the politics & economics of the Latin America.
- It is seen as an alternative to the Org. of American States (OAS).
- CELAC will be successor of the Rio group.
- In July 2010, CELAC selected President of Venezuela, & President of Chile.

## iv) East Asia Summit :- (EAS)

- The EAS is a forum held annually by leaders of initially 10 countries in the East Asia region;
- Membership will expand to 18 countries including the U.S. & Russia at the sixth EAS in Bali, 2011.
- EAS meetings are held after annual ASEAN leaders meeting
- The first summit was held in Kuala Lumpur, 2005.
- Members: 10 ASEAN countries + India, China, Japan, S. Korea, Australia, N.Z., Russia & U.S.A.

## \*) Indian Ocean Rim association for regional cooperation ② 3

- IOR-ARC, initially known as the Indian Ocean Rim initiative is an intl. org. with 18 members (now, 19)
- It was first established in Mauritius on March 1995 & formally launched on 6-7 March 1997.
- The association disseminates info on trade & investment regimes
- These info exchanges have been intended to serve as a base to expand into regional trade.
- Seychelles joined in 2011 as the 19th member of the group in 11th Council of ministers meeting, Bangalore.

## \*) Mekong-Chara Co-operation :- (MCC)

- MCC was established on Nov, 2000 at Vientiane in the first MCC ministerial meeting.
- It comprises six members countries: India, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos & Vietnam.
- They emphasise four areas of co-operation: tourism, transport, culture, education

## \*) Arab League :-

- The Arab League, called the League of Arab states, is a regional org. of Arab states in North & North East Africa & South West Asia (Middle East).
- Formed in Cairo on 22 March, 1945 with six members: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria.
- Yemen joined as state member on May, 1945.

- Currently has 22 members (including one, Syria, whose participation was suspended in Nov, 2011) & four observers.
- members are of two continents: Asia & Africa
- Arab Parliament recommended suspension of Syria & Yemen in 2011.

#### \*) ACC :-

- The cooperation council for the Arab states of the Gulf also known as the ACC, is a political & economic union of the Arab states bordering the Persian Gulf.
- members Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, ~~Jordan, Morocco~~. Created on 25 May 1981.

\*) UAE :- UAE is a state situated in the South East of the Arabian Peninsula in western Asia on the Persian Gulf bordering Oman & Saudi Arabia, & sharing sea border with Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar & Iran.

- The UAE is a federation of seven emirates: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah & Umm al-Quwain.
- Capital is Abu Dhabi, which is also centre of political, cultural & industrial activities.

#### \*) Australia Group :-

- The Australia group is an informal group of countries (now joined by European Commission) established in 1985 (after the use of chemical weapons by Iraq in 1984) to help

member countries to identify those of their exports which need to be controlled so as not to contribute to the spread of chemical & biological weapons.

- The group, initially consisting of 15 members, held first meeting in Brussels in Sept, 1989.
- It now has 41 members, all OECD members except Mexico, the European Commission, all 27 member states of EU, Croatia, Ukraine, Argentina.

Missile Tech Control Regime (MTCR):

- MTCR is an informal & voluntary partnership b/w 34 countries to prevent the proliferation of missiles & unmanned aerial vehicle tech capable of carrying a 500kg payload at least 300 km.
- established in 1987 by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, U.S. & U.K.
- 34 members from N. America, S. America, Europe, Australia, Africa Asia (Japan)

Nuclear Supplier Group:-

- It is a multinational body concerned with reducing nuclear proliferation by controlling the export & retransfer of materials that may be applicable to nuclear weapon depts & by improving safeguards & protection on existing materials.

→ It was founded in 1974 in response to Indian nuclear test earlier in that year.

- As of 2009 it has 46 members;

### or Wassenaar Agreement:-

→ Full name: (The Wassenaar Agreement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual Use Goods & Tech) is a multilateral export control regime (MEXR) with 40 participating states including many former COMECON (Warsaw Pact) countries;

→ It is the successor to cold war era Co-ordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Control (COCOM) & established in 1996.

- (\*) The United Nations is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating co-operation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace. It was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace "League of Nations".
- (\*) Official languages: Arabian, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish.
- (\*) "Franklin D. Roosevelt" first coined term "UN".
- (\*) On 25 April 1945 "UN conference on international org." began in "San Francisco" and attended by 50 govt. involved in drafting "Charter of UN".
- (\*) It officially came into existence on "24 Oct 1945".
- (\*) First meeting of general assembly held on "Westminster Central Hall" on Jan 1946.

- 197) Five Principal Organs:
- i) General Assembly
  - ii) Security Council
  - iii) Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC)
  - iv) Secretariat
  - v) International court of justice

198) four of the organs are located at main Head quarter i.e. Manhattan New York City.

199) International court of justice is located in the Hague.

2) General Assembly :- It is main deliberative assembly of U.N. & composed of all united nation members, it meets in regular yearly session under a president elected from among the member states.

Traditionally "Secretary General" makes the first statement, followed by president of assembly.

When general assembly votes an important que., a two-thirds of those present and voting is req. Imp. que. include

- 200) Recommendation on peace & Security
- 201) election of member to organs; admission, suspension and expulsion of members, budgetary matters



2) Security Council → It is charged with maintaining peace and security among countries. While other organ of U.N. can make 'recommendation' to member govt., the security council has power to make binding decision.

(\*) It is made of 15 countries: 5 permanent (U.S., U.K., China, Russia, France), & 10 non-permanent for 2 years terms. and they are voted on in general assembly on regional basis.

(\*) Presidency is rotated alphabetically each month.

3) Secretariat → It is headed by 'Secretary-General', assisted by staff of international civil servants.

It provides studies, information, facilities needed by U.N. bodies for their meeting. It carries out task as directed by U.N. general assembly, security council, & other bodies.

(\*) Secretary General is responsible for staff selection.

- (\*) The Secretary-General's duties include helping resolve international disputes, administering peacekeeping operation, organizing international conference and consulting with various members govt. regarding various issues.
- (\*) The Current Secretary-General "Ban-Ki-moon" of South Korea appointed on 1<sup>st</sup> 2007.
- (\*) Secretary-General is Head of U.N. and it shall not originate from five permanent members of Security Council.
- 4) International Court of Justice :- It is located in Hague, Netherlands.

5) Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC) :-

It assists general assembly in promoting economic and social development. It has 54 members, all of which are elected by general assembly for a three-year term. The president is elected for a single year term and chosen among the small and middle power of ECOSOC.