

For XAT, CMAT, SNAP, MAT, IIFT Exam

FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS

UNITED NATIONS (UN: UNITED NATIONS)

- ❑ The United Nations was established in **1945** as an international organization. The main objectives of the United Nations Organization are to prevent elements hostile to international peace and security, to settle international disputes peacefully and to establish friendly relations between nations.
- ❑ Currently there are **193 member** states in the United Nations. South Sudan became the 193rd member in 2011. China, Russia, France, UK and USA are in the list of permanent members.
- ❑ **Year of Establishment** : 1945
- ❑ **Headquarters**: New York, US
- ❑ The working languages of the United Nations are English and French. A total of 6 languages (English, French, Russian, Chinese, Arabic and Spanish) are recognized.
- ❑ **Secretary-General** : Antonio Guterres (from Portugal)
- ❑ **First General Secretary**: Trygve lie (Norway).

PRINCIPLE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

- (i) General Assembly
- (ii) Security Council
- (iii) Economic and Social Council
- (iv) Trusteeship Council
- (v) International Court of Justice
- (vi) UN Secretariat

Apart from the International Court of Justice sits at Hague in Netherlands, all the other organs of the United Nations are situated in New York (USA).

- (i) **General Assembly** : The General Assembly consists of representatives of all 193 countries. That's why it is also called world's small parliament. The President of the General Assembly is elected for one year. Now in the 77th session, the current president is **Csaba Korosi**.
Important decisions in the General Assembly_____

such as peace and security, the inclusion of new members and for the budget decision, a majority of two-thirds members is required.

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly elects a new president, 21 vice-presidents.

In addition to regular sessions, the General Assembly may also hold special sessions on the recommendation of the Security Council.

On the recommendation of the Security Council, The functions of General Assembly are: The appointment of the Judge of the International Court of Justice, The membership of new countries, The appointment of the Secretary-General and The passing of the budget of the United Nations.

- (ii) **Security Council (UNSC)**: It is the main executive organ of the UNO. Maintaining security is the main responsibility of the Security Council, hence it is also called the **police man of the world**. It consists of 15 members.

5 Permanent Members (Veto Power): China, Russia, France, UK and USA. While 10 non-permanent members of General Assembly are elected by a 2/3rd majority, whose tenure is of 2 years. America first used the veto in 1971. The Soviet Union has used the veto most often.

United Nations Human Rights Council: The United Nations Human Rights Council was formed in 2006 by the United Nations General Assembly. It replaced the Human Rights Commission which was earlier under the Economic and Social Council. Its headquarter is in **Geneva (Switzerland)**. Its current president is **Vaclav Balek**.

- (iii) **Economic and Social Council**: In ECOSOC, the number of members selected by the General Assembly is 54, whose tenure is of 3 years. Every year two meetings of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) are held in **April in (New York)** and in **July (Geneva)**.

The Council works on economic, social and environmental issues through various

specialized agencies; Like - WHO, WTO, World Bank, UNICEF, UNEP, UNESCO etc.

- (iv) **Trusteeship Council:** The responsibility of the Trustee Council has been entrusted to Australia, New Zealand, Britain and America. At present, the Trusteeship Council has 12 member countries, of which 4 are managers, 3 are permanent members and 5 are elected members. The Trusteeship Council suspended its operations in 1994, a month after the independence of the Pacific island of Palau in 1994.
- (v) **International Court of Justice (ICJ):** It was established on 3rd April, 1946 at Hague (Netherlands). The Legal Handbook of the International Court of Justice consists of 5 chapters and 70 articles. ICJ consists of 15 judges, who are appointed for 9 years. It cannot have two judges from the same country. The quorum of the court is 9. **Benegal Nursing Rau** was the first Indian judge in the International Court of Justice. **Nagendra Singh** was the first Indian President of the International Court of Justice.
- (vi) **Secretariat:** The Secretariat deals with the day-to-day affairs of the United Nations, headed by the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a term of 5 years. The Secretary-General can also be appointed for a second term. According to the manifesto, the general secretary is the chief administrative officer of the organization. **Trygve Lie (Norway)** was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations. **Dag Hammarskjold** was the general secretary who died in an air crash.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Organization	Year	Head quarters
International Labor Organization (ILO)	11 April, 1919	Geneva (Switzerland)
World Bank	1944	Washington DC (USA)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1945	Washington DC
World Health Organization (WHO)	7 April, 1948	Geneva
World Tourism Organization (WTO)	1925	Madrid (Spain)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	16 April, 1945	Rome (Italy)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1951	Geneva
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1967	Geneva
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1957	Vienna, (Austria)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1948	London (UK)
UNESCO	1945	Paris, (France)
UNICEF	1946	New York
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	1865	Geneva
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	1874	Bern (Switzerland)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	1944	Montreal (Canada)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	1966	Vienna, (Austria)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	1977	Rome (Italy)
Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)	1996	Vienna
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	1997	Hague (Netherlands)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1951	Geneva
World Trade Organization (WTO)	1995	Geneva

SOME MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORLD

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

- ★ It was established on January 1, 1995. Its headquarters is in **Geneva**. Presently it has 164 member countries. **Afghanistan** became the 164th member on 29 July 2016.

- ★ **GATT:** GATT was later renamed as World Trade Organization (WTO). GATT was established in **1955**.

RED CROSS

- ★ It was founded on **May 8, 1863** by **Henry Dunant** in **Geneva**. Its headquarters is in Geneva and this organization has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize three times. Red Cross was established in India in **1920**.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)

- ★ INTERPOL was established in **1923**. Presently it has 195 member countries. A '**Red Corner**' notice is issued by Interpol. The headquarters of Interpol is located in **Lyon (France)**. India is also its member.

NATO

- ★ It was established on **April 4, 1949**. The headquarters of NATO is in **Brussels (Belgium)**. There are 30 member countries in this organization.

SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC)

- ★ It was established in **1985**. Its headquarter is in **Kathmandu (Nepal)**. The first summit of SAARC was held in Dhaka in 1985. Its 8 member countries are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afghanistan.

BRICS

- ★ In the year 2009, Brazil, Russia, India and China established a new economic organization. The first summit of BRICS took place in the city of Yekaterinburg, Russia. In its second summit in the year 2010, South Africa was also made its member. The **BRICS Development Bank** was established in the **year 2014** at the Sixth BRICS Summit in **Fortaleza**, Brazil. It is known as New Development Bank. Recently the Prime Minister of India attended the **14th BRICS summit** which was **hosted** virtually by **China**.

EUROPEAN UNION

- ★ It was established in **1958**. Its headquarter is in **Brussels (Belgium)**. The number of member states of the European Union is 27. It acts as a strong economic and political block. On January 1, 2002, the currency called Euro was introduced. This currency is being used by **19 countries of this organization**. These countries are called

Eurozone.

- ★ The European Union has 27 member states after Britain left the EU in January 2020.

G-7 (FORMERLY G-8, BEFORE RUSSIA LEFT IN 2014)

- ★ It was established in 1975 by France. Its 7 member countries are: Canada, USA, UK, France, Germany, Japan and Italy.
- ★ • Germany to host the 48th G-7 summit in June 2022.

G-20

- ★ It was established in **1999** in **Berlin (Germany)**. G-20 is an organization of 20 industrialized and developing countries of the world. It includes 19 countries and the European Union. Its first **conference** was held in **2008** in **Washington, USA**. The 17th G-20 summit was hosted by Indonesia. After that India will host it in 2023.

ASEAN

- ★ ASEAN is a regional organization of Southeast Asian countries. It was established in **1967**. Its headquarter is in **Jakarta (Indonesia)**. It has a total of **10 member countries**. Its first summit was held in **1976** in **Bali (Indonesia)**.

ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC)

- ★ It was established in the year **1960** in Baghdad. Its headquarter is in **Vienna (Austria)**. OPEC now has 13 member states following the **withdrawal of Gabon from Qatar on January 1, 2019**.

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

- ★ After the Second World War, the world was gradually divided mainly into two groups, the capitalist America and the communist Soviet Union. The rivalry between these two factions is called the **Cold War**. The main objective of the Non-Aligned Movement was not to get involved in the politics of the Cold War. Its **first summit** was held in **1961** in **Belgrade (Serbia)**. Presently it has 120 member countries. Its **headquarter** is located in **Jakarta, Indonesia**. The country in which its conference is held, the same country presides over it.

ARAB LEAGUE

- ★ The Arab League was established on March 22, **1945** in **Cairo (Egypt)**. Its headquarter is in Cairo. Currently, the Arab League has a total of 22 members after Syria was suspended from the league in 2011.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

- It was established on **19 December 1966**. Its headquarter is in **Manila (Philippines)**. At the time of ADB's establishment, it had 31 members. ADB currently has 68 members.

COMMONWEALTH

- It is an association of countries, almost all of which were formerly under British Rule. It was established in 1926 and formalized as British Commonwealth of nations in 1931. Its **headquarter is in London**. Currently there are 53 member countries in the Commonwealth. India became a member of **the Commonwealth of Nations in 1949**.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

- It was established on **7th April, 1948**. That's why World Health Day is celebrated every year on 7th April. Its headquarter is located in **Geneva (Switzerland)**. Currently WHO has 194 member states. India became a member of WHO on **January 12, 1948**. The South-East Asia Office of the World Health Organization is in New Delhi.

UNESCO

- UNESCO was established in **1945**. Its headquarter is in **Paris (France)**. UNESCO has **193 member** states, including 11 associate member states. UNESCO coordinates international cooperation in the fields of education, science and culture. **There are 40 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India**. Dholavira and Ramappa Temple are the latest sites in this list, which are included in the list of World Heritage List on July 27, 2021.
- Italy has the largest number of 'World Heritage Sites' in the world, which are **58 in number**.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

- It was created by the United Nations General Assembly on **December 11, 1946**. UNICEF is working in more than 190 countries. **Priyanka Chopra** is the Goodwill Brand Ambassador of UNICEF.
- Ludwik Rajchman, a Polish physician, played an important role in the formation of UNICEF. UNICEF's supply division is based in Copenhagen (Denmark).

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

- UNIDO was established in **1966** by the United

Nations General Assembly as an autonomous part of the United Nations Secretariat. Its headquarter is in **Vienna (Austria)**. UNIDO has **171 member** states as of **17 January, 2023**. The main objective of this organization is to promote industrial development along with environmental sustainability.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)

- UNEP was established by Maurice Strong on **June 05, 1972** after the United Nations Conference on the Environment in **Stockholm (Sweden)**. Its (UNEP) headquarter is in **Nairobi (Kenya)**. It has **193 member** countries.

SOME OTHER MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORLD AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS

Organizations	Headquarters
European Parliament	Strasbourg (France)
European Energy Commission (EEC)	Geneva (Switzerland)
European Economic Organization (EEO)	Geneva (Switzerland)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna, (Austria)
European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)	Brussels, (Belgium)
Organization of African Unity (OAU) (currently African Union)	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
International Olympic Committee (IOC)	Lausanne (Switzerland)
CHOGM: (Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting)	Strasbourg (France)
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Gland (Switzerland)
International Solar Alliance	Haryana (India)
Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)	Port Louis (Mauritius)
Amnesty International	London (UK)
United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	Geneva (Switzerland)