

WORLD Organizations

At a Glance



THE CSS POINT
Yes We Can Do It!

DOWNLOAD

CSS Notes, Books, MCQs, Magazines



THE CSS POINT
Yes We Can Do It!

WWW.THECSSPOINT.COM

- **Download CSS Notes**
- **Download CSS Books**
- **Download CSS Magazines**
- **Download CSS MCQs**
- **Download CSS Past Papers**

*The CSS Point, Pakistan's The Best
Online FREE Web source for All CSS
Aspirants.*

Email: info@thecsspoint.com



BUY CSS / PMS / NTS & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE BOOKS
ONLINE **CASH ON DELIVERY** ALL OVER PAKISTAN

Visit Now:

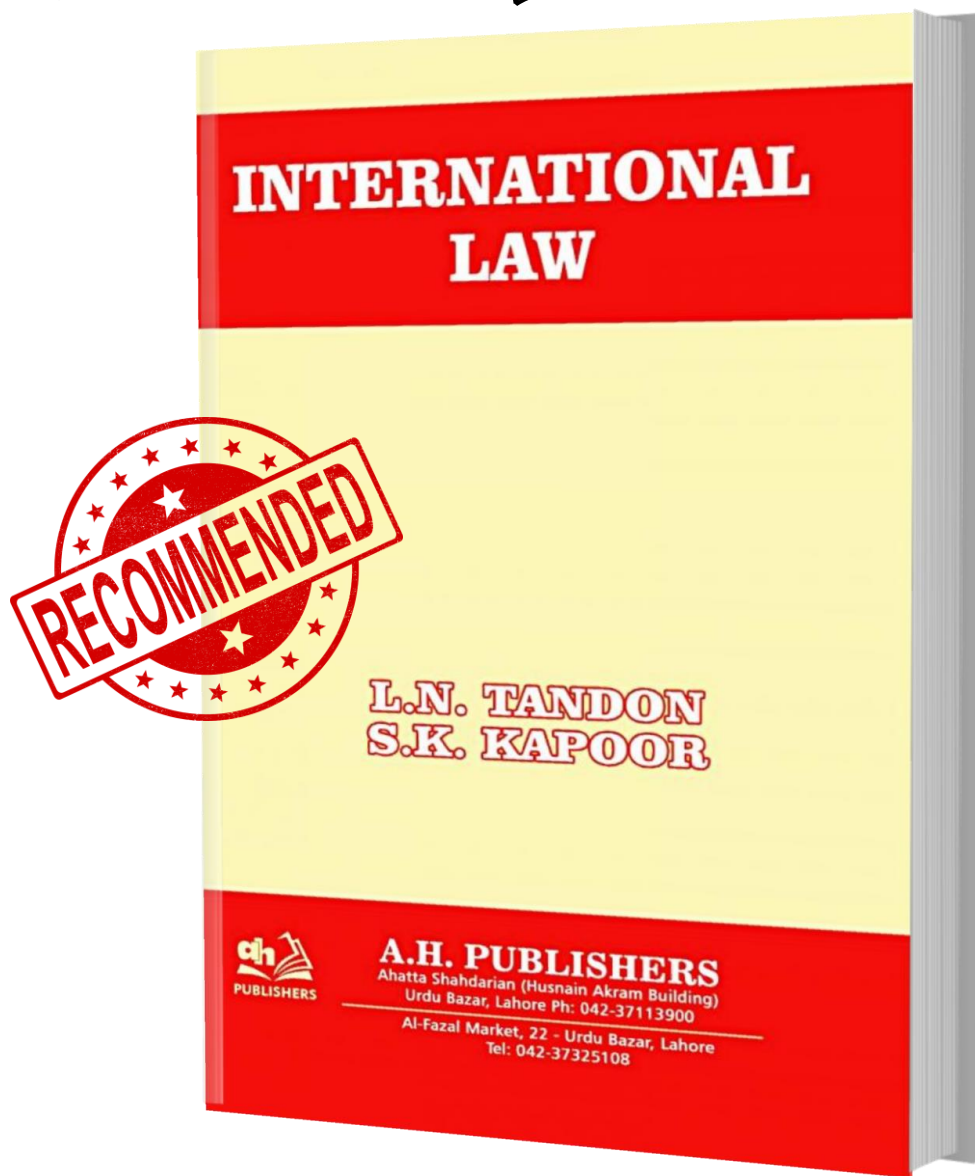
WWW.CSSBOOKS.NET

For Oder & Inquiry
Call/SMS/WhatsApp

0333 6042057 – 0726 540316

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SK KAPOOR & LN TANDON



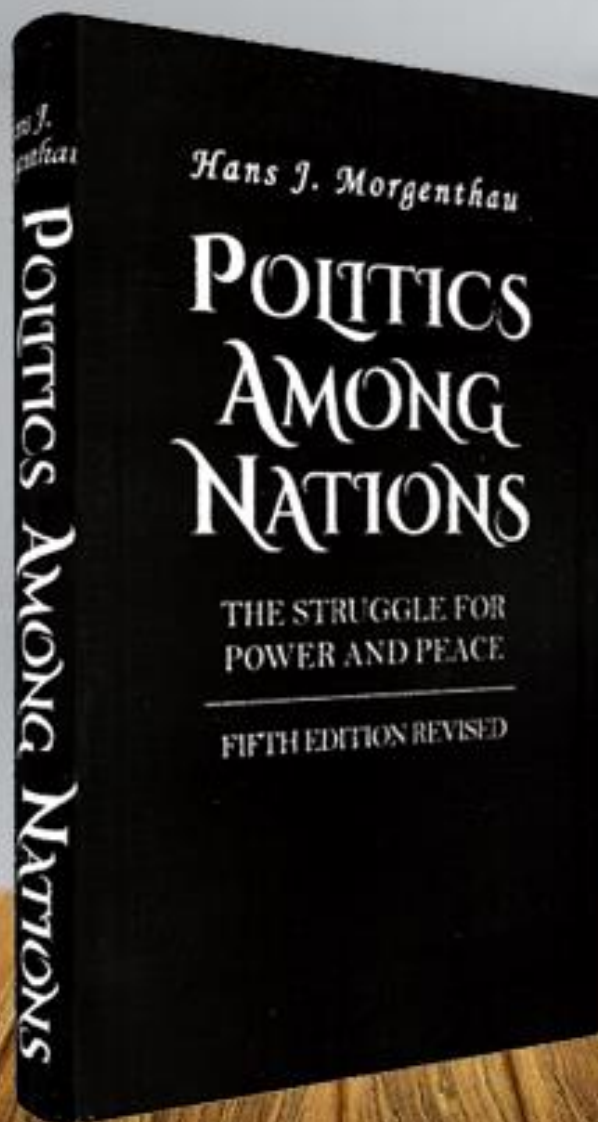
ORDER NOW!

CALL/SMS 0726540141 - 03336042057

Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power & Peace

By Hans Morgenthau

Order Now



30% OFF

CALL OR SMS
03336042057

WORLD ORGANISATIONS

- United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.)
- The Commonwealth
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- European Union (EU)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Arab League (AL)
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Group of 8 (G-8)
- Organisation of African Union
- Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO)
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL)
- G-15
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
- Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
- Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION (U.N.O.)

The United Nations grew out of the alliance of nations throughout the world against Nazi Germany in World War II. In the summer of 1941, a meeting between Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, and Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, resulted in the phrasing of the Atlantic Charter – a set of principles for world peace and cooperation among nations. Two years later (October 1943), the leaders again conferred – this time with Joseph Stalin, Premier of Russia – in Teheran (Iran) and agreed on the need for an effective instrument for maintaining international peace.

At the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington, D.C., in 1944 (in which the U.S. played a leading part), the first blueprints were formulated for organizing the UN. The leaders of the three powers met again in February 1945 at Yalta and established a voting procedure for the UN.

In 1945, representatives from 50 nations met in San Francisco to phrase the basic charter for a world Organisation which would “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war...” The aims of this Organisation, as stated in the Charter, were to keep peace and, through collective action, eradicate illiteracy, poverty, disease and chronic ill-health – often the causes of war.

Preliminary drafts of the Charter, which had been worked by specialists, were drafted in the final form at San Francisco. Ratified by 29 nations – the necessary majority, including the five permanent members of the Security Council – it became effective on October 24, 1945. This day is now the official birthday of the UN and is celebrated each year as United Nations Day in countries throughout the world.

The specific purposes of the UN, as outlined in the Charter, are to:
Maintain international peace and security.

Work towards improved relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

Cooperate in finding a solution for international, social, economic, cultural and humanitarian problems and in advancing respect for human rights and basic freedoms.

Serve as a base for coordinating the actions of nations to attain these common goals.

UN FLAG

UN emblem in white centered on a light blue ground.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

There are six official working languages recognized by the United Nations. These are (1) Chinese, (2) English, (3) French, (4) Russian and (5) Spanish; which have been in use since the world body was organized. A sixth language, i.e. Arabic was added by the General Assembly in 1973 and the Security Council in 1982.

UN STRUCTURE

1. General Assembly: The General Assembly is the discussion body of the United Nations and consists of all members of the UN. While each member-nation can send five delegates and six alternates to the Assembly, each nation has only one vote. A two-thirds of majority is needed to pass resolution on important questions such as recommendation on peace and security, new members, electing members to the councils, budget considerations, and so forth. Other questions are decided by a simple majority vote. No nation in the General Assembly has a veto power.

The Assembly meets regularly once a year (beginning on the third Tuesday of September) and also holds special or emergency sessions whenever necessary. As the "town meeting" of the world, the General Assembly can discuss any issue in any area except those issues on the Security Council agenda. When, however the Security Council is unable to reach a decision on political action, under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution, on a simple majority vote, the Security Council can drop the issue from its agenda. The General Assembly can then deal with the problem and make its recommendations.

The Assembly receives and makes recommendations on reports from the Economic and Social Council and Trusteeship Council. In this capacity, the General Assembly can begin studies on, and offer plans for, international cooperation in politics, law, economics, social welfare, education, health and human rights. On the recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly elects the Secretary-General. Voting separately the Security Council and the General Assembly elect the judges of the International Court of Justice. The Assembly votes on new members approved by the Security Council and can also expel or suspend member countries. The Assembly also elects the non-permanent members of the Economic and Social Council, as well as certain members of the Trusteeship Council.

2. Security Council; The Security Council has the basic responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. It is also responsible for the functions of the UN in trust territories classed as "strategic areas". Although originally made up of 11 members, the strength of the Council by an amendment to the Charter, has been raised to 15 members, five of which are permanent: the United States, Britain, China, France and the Russia. Its ten non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly by two-thirds majority for a two-year term. Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election. The presidency of the Security Council is alternated on a monthly basis by its member-states (in English alphabetical order).

Each member of the Security Council has one vote. In voting on substantive rather than procedural measures, all permanent members must vote "yes" if the measures is to pass. A single negative vote (veto) by a permanent member automatically prevents the proposal from

being passed. "Substantive" measures are those which require action by member-states, thus involving political decisions; "procedural" measures pertain to decisions on the internal functioning of the Council's work. The ten non-permanent members of the Security Council do not have the veto power. Members of the Council must always be represented at UN headquarters since the Council can be called into session at any time in a matter of hours.

When a complaint is brought before the Security Council, the Council usually recommends negotiation or mediation as a means of setting the dispute. If this fails and fighting breaks out, the Security Council has the power to take collective action in recommending diplomatic and/or economic sanctions. Armed forces, supplied by member-nations, may be called to repel the aggressor or act as a buffer until the issue is settled. The Security Council also recommends (to the general Assembly) new nations for membership and names its candidate for Secretary-General. With the General Assembly, it elects judges to the International Court of Justice.

3. Economic and Social Council: The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), reporting to the General Assembly, works on economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems. It is made up of representatives of 54 member-states (elected by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly). Any country, not a member of ECOSOC, involved in a problem under discussion is invited to participate without the right to vote. At least two regular sessions of ECOSOC are held each year – one at UN headquarters in New York and the other in Geneva, Switzerland. Special meetings are called, if needed. Each member of ECOSOC has one vote and resolutions are passed by a majority vote.

ECOSOC has established five Regional Economic Commissions. These are ECE (Economic Commission for Europe – Geneva); ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific – Bangkok); ECLA (Economic Commission for Latin America – Santiago, Chile); ECA (Economic Commission for Africa – Addis Ababa); ECWA (Economic Commission for Western Asia Baghdad). These Commissions have been established to enable the nations of the major regions of the world to cooperate on common problems and also to produce economic information. Additional functional commissions deal with such matters as statistics, population, human rights, economics and employment, status of women, transportation and communication and control of narcotic drug traffic. The Council helps coordinate the activities of the inter-governmental specialized agencies.

4. Trusteeship Council: The Trusteeship Council prepares people for self-government or independence. Membership consists of permanent members of the Security Council plus those nations which administer trust territories, and the needed additional members to maintain an equal balance between administering and non-administering nations. The latter are elected by the General Assembly. The Trusteeship Council supervises the administration of various territories governed by nations designated by the UN as trustees. The administrative power and the council see to it that social, economic and educational progress is made and that the territories are prepared for effective self-government. The Trusteeship Council receives reports from missions, administering authorities and individuals. Any person with a complaint, in a trust territory, may make suggestions for improvement. The Council however, does not determine or enforce a country's laws. Regular meetings of the Trusteeship Council are held twice a year. Each member has one vote and decisions are made by a simple majority.

5. International Court of Justice: The International court of Justice, established by the UN Charter, settles international legal problems. All members of United Nations come under the rules of this Court though they are not required to bring cases before it. The Court is made up of 15 judges, chosen without regard to nationality who are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. No two judges may represent the same country but judges can when their nine-year term expires, be elected.

Case may be referred to the Court by member nations involved in a dispute, in which case the Court's decision is binding upon them. Advisory opinions may be requested by the UN itself, in which case the Court's opinion must be accepted by a two-thirds majority vote. All questions are decided by a majority vote of the judges present. Where votes are equal, the President of the Court casts the deciding vote.

The President and Vice-President of the Court are elected for three years and may, when their term expires, be re-elected. The Court is permanently in session at The Hague, in Holland, but may hold its meetings elsewhere, if necessary.

6. Secretariat: The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General. He is appointed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, for a term of five years and is the Chief administrative officer of the United Nations. He also has the political responsibility to carry out the aims of the Charter. The Secretary-General may bring any matter before the Security Council which he considers a threat to international peace. He presides as Secretary-General, or authorizes a deputy to do so, over all meetings of the General Assembly and other major UN organs. He must also carry out all functions entrusted to him by these organs and submit an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the UN.

Offices of the Secretary-General consists of the Executive Office; Under Secretary for General Assembly Affairs; Undersecretaries for Special Political Affairs and Legal Affairs; Offices of the Controller of Personnel. The Secretariat is organized into administrative units, each of which is headed by an Under-Secretary. These include the following: Department of Political and Security Council Affairs; Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories; Office of Public Information; Office of Conference Services; Office of General Services of UN Office at Geneva.

UN ASSOCIATED AGENCIES

Working in partnership with the United Nations various economic, social, scientific and technical fields is a ground of inter-governmental organizations related to the United Nation by special agreements. Among these agencies are:

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Established in 1919 as an autonomous part of the League of Nations, the ILO is an inter-Governmental agency with the tripartite structure, in which representatives of governments, employees and workers participate. It aims to promote social justice, improve conditions and living standard and promote economic stability (*Headquarters: Geneva*).

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): The Agency, which functions under the UN, came into force on July 29, 1957. It aims to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purposes. (*Headquarters: Vienna*).

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO): Established on October 16, 1945, it aims to raise nutrition levels and living standards; secure improvements in production and distribution of food and agricultural products; to improve the living conditions of the rural population; and to eliminate hunger. (*Headquarters: Rome*).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO): Established on November 4, 1946, the purpose of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further justice, rule of law, and human rights and freedoms without distinction of race, sex, language or religion. During 1980's, there was a mounting criticism of UNESCO's politicized approach to cultural and other issues and expansion in its budgets. The U.S.A. withdrew from the UNESCO on December 31, 1984 and the U.K. did it exactly one year after. (*Headquarters: Paris*).

World Health Organisation (WHO): Established on April 7, 1948, it aims to aid the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health. (*Headquarters: Geneva*).

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (World Bank): Conceived at the Breton Woods Conference in July 1944, the Bank came into force on December 27, 1945. However, its operations began on June 25, 1946. The Bank aims to help in reconstruction and development of economics of members by facilitating investment of capital; promote foreign investment and supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its capital, funds raised by it and its other resources; and to promote growth of international trade and equilibrium in balance of payments. (*Headquarters: Washington, D.C.*)

World Meteorological Organisation (WMO): Established on March 23, 1950, succeeding the International Meteorological Organisation, a non-government. Organisation founded in 1978, it aims to promote international exchange of weather reports and maximum standardization of observations; to help developing countries establish weather services for their own economic needs; to fill gaps in observation stations; to promote meteorological investigations affecting jet aircraft, satellites, energy resources, etc. (*Headquarters: Geneva*)

International Maritime Organisation (IMO): Established on March 17, 1958, it aims to promote cooperation in technical problems of international shipping and to encourage the removal of discriminatory action by governments and restrictive practices by shippers. (*Headquarters: London*)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Established in 1946, it is the only distinctive inter-governmental organization concerned with children's welfare. Supported entirely by voluntary contributions from governments and individuals, UNICEF helps children all over the world. It is governed by a 30-nation executive board designated by the Economic and Social Council (*Headquarters: New York*)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): It helps developing countries increase the wealth-producing capabilities of their natural and human resources by providing experts or training of the local people. (*Headquarters: New York*)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): Established in 1972, it provides machinery for international cooperation in matters relating to the human environment. (*Headquarters: Nairobi*)

United Nations fund for Population Activities (UNFPA): It was set up in 1967. It aims at promoting population programmes and in extending systematic and sustained population assistance to developing countries and helps them in dealing with their population problems. (*Headquarters: New York*)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Established in 1950, the office of High Commissioner for Refugees aims at providing international protection for refugees and seeks permanent solution to their problems through voluntary repatriation, migration to other countries or local integration, besides undertaking special humanitarian tasks. The office of the UNHCR was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1981. It was the second time the Geneva based UN agency won the coveted Peace Prize. It was awarded the 1954 prize for resettling European refugees after World War II. (*Headquarters: Geneva*)

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO): It aims at encouraging and extending assistance to developing countries for development, expansion and modernization of industry. Its other functions are to achieve full utilization of locally available natural and human resources, to provide a forum for consultation and negotiations among developing and industrialized countries. (*Headquarters: Vienna*)

International Development Association (IDA): Established on September 24, 1960, IDA is an affiliate of the World Bank and has the same officers and staff as the Bank. It concentrates its

assistance on those countries with an annual per capita gross national product of less than \$ 520 (1975 rate). Its main object is to help the underdeveloped countries in the task of raising their living standards. (*Headquarters: Washington, D.C.*)

International Finance Corporation (IFC): An affiliate of the World Bank, IFC came into force on July 20, 1956. It aims at further economic development by encouraging productive private enterprise in its member countries, particularly in the less developed areas. It is empowered to invest in private enterprises in association with private investors, and without government guarantee of repayment in cases where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms; and to bring together private capital and experienced management. (*Headquarters: Washington, D.C.*)

International Monetary Fund (IMF): It was established on December 27, 1945 but the fund began operations on March 1, 1947. It aims at promoting international monetary cooperation and expansion of international trade; promoting exchange stability and avoiding competitive exchange depreciations; assisting in the establishment of multilateral system of payment in respect of currency transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign restrictions. (*Headquarters: Washington, D.C.*)

International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO): It was established on April 4, 1947, after working as a provisional organization since June 1945. Its purpose is to study problems of international civil aviation and establish international standards and regulations. It promotes safety of international civil aviation, provides statistical and economic information for governments and airlines, works to reduce the red tape of customs formalities, and helps developing countries benefit from air transport. (*Headquarters: Montreal*)

Universal Postal Union (UPU): Established on October 9, 1874, it became specialized agency of UN in 1947, UPU aims to perfect various postal services and promote development of international collaboration. To this end, the member countries are united in a single postal territory for reciprocal exchange of mail. (*Headquarters: Bern*)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Established in 1965, it became specialized agency of UN in 1947, ITU sets up international regulations for radio, telegraph, telephone and space radio-communications. It allocates radio frequencies and studies means to lower cost on international services. (*Headquarters: Geneva*)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP): Earlier known as Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the ESCAP is a regional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council. The Commission seeks to promote economic development of Asia and Far East countries by promoting better social, economic education and health conditions of the countries in this region. (*Headquarters: Bangkok*)

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO): Established in 1970, it became a specialized agency of the UN in December 1974. The WIPO is designed to promote worldwide protection of copyright materials in inventions, trademarks, designs, literary works, music, photographic and other artistic works. (*Headquarters: Geneva*)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): Established in December 1977, the IFAD is a \$ one billion fund which is used for raising food production in developing countries, employing poor and landless farmers, and reducing malnutrition in the third World countries. The fund is a major joint project of the industrialized countries, the petroleum exporting developing countries and the recipient developing countries. The industrialized nations have made a contribution of \$ 600 million and the OPEC nations \$ 400 million to this fund. (*Headquarters: Rome*)

CURRENT U.N PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS

AFRICA

Start of operation	Name of Operation & Location	Conflict
1991	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	Western Sahara Western Sahara Moroccan occupation of Western Sahara.
2003	United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Liberia Liberia Second Liberian Civil War
2004	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	Ivory Coast Côte d'Ivoire Civil war in Côte d'Ivoire
2007	United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	Sudan Sudan Darfur Conflict
2010	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	Democratic Republic of the Congo Congo Second Congo War
2011	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	Sudan Sudan South Kordofan conflict.
2011	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)	South Sudan South Sudan Second Sudanese Civil War.
2011	United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	Libya Libya 2011 Libyan civil war
1-072013	Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	Mali Azawad Mali Azawad Tuareg rebellion (2012)
19 December 2013	International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA)	Central African Republic Central African Republic Central African Republic conflict under the Djotodia administration.

AMERICAS

Start of operation	Name of Operation & Location	Conflict
2004	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	Haiti Haiti 2004 Haiti rebellion

ASIA

Start of operation	Name of Operation & Location	Conflict
1949	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	Pakistan India Kashmir Indo-Pakistani War of 1947
2003	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	Afghanistan Afghanistan War in Afghanistan UNAMA: Featured news

MIDDLE EAST

Start of operation	Name of Operation & Location	Conflict
1948	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	Middle East(Monitors the various ceasefires and assists UNDOF and UNIFIL)
1974	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	Golan Heights Agreed withdrawal by Syrian and Israeli forces following the Yom Kippur War. Syria
1978	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Lebanon Lebanon Israeli invasion of Lebanon and 2006 Israel-Lebanon conflict

EUROPE

Start of operation	Name of Operation & Location	Conflict
1964 Cyprus	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Cyprus Northern Cyprus1 Cyprus dispute
1999 .	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	Serbia Republic of Kosovo Kosovo2 Kosovo War

CURRENT DEPLOYMENT OF PAKISTAN

Start of operation	Name of Operation & Location	Conflict
1999	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Democratic Republic of the Congo Democratic Republic of Congo Second Congo War 3556 Troops.
2003	United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Liberia Liberia Second Liberian Civil War 2741 Troops.
2004	United Nations Operation in Burundi ONUB	Burundi Burundi Burundi Civil War 1185 Troops.
2004	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	Ivory Coast Côte d'Ivoire Civil war in Côte d'Ivoire 1145 Troops.
2005	United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)	Sudan Sudan Second Sudanese Civil War 1542 Troops. Staff/Observers 191 Observers.

THE COMMON WEALTH

The Commonwealth, originally called the British Commonwealth of Nations, is an association of 52 nations and dependencies loosely joined by a common interest based on having been parts of the old British Empire. The British monarch is the symbolic head of the Commonwealth. By tacit agreement, the name British Commonwealth of Nations has been shortened to the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is an evolving organization. Almost all Britain's former colonies and dependencies have come to independence in a generally smooth and orderly manner, and these countries make up the family of Commonwealth.

Members: (52) Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, UK, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe (suspended). **Head Quarters,** (London, UK.)

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)

The organization was founded on 8 December 1991 by the Republic of Belarus, the Russian federation, and Ukraine, when the leaders of the three countries met in the belovezhskaya pushcha natural reserve, about 50 km (30 miles) north of Brest in Belarus and signed a creation agreement (Russian: Soglasheniye) on the dissolution of the soviet union and the creation of CIS as a successor entity to the USSR at the same time they announced that the new alliance would be open to all republics of the former soviet union, as well as other nations sharing the same goals. The CIS charter stated that all the members were sovereign and independent nations and thereby effectively abolished the Soviet Union.

Members: (09) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

Administrative center: Minsk

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

Members: (28) Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, New Members in 2004: (10) Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia New Members in 2007: Bulgaria, Romania

Head Quarters (Belgium – Brussels)

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

NATO was created on April 4, 1949, in a treaty signed in Washington, by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Greece, Turkey and West Germany have also joined. Spain joined the organization on May 30, 1982 as the 16th member. The members agreed to settle disputes by peaceful means; to develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack; to regard an attack on one as an attack on all and to take necessary action to repel it under Article 51 of the UN Charter.

NATO Council meetings may consist of Heads of Government, Cabinet Ministers of permanent NATO representatives, who hold the rank of ambassador. The military committee is composed of the chiefs of staff of the member countries and permanent representatives.

Armed forces of NATO members include forces assigned to NATO commands, forces earmarked for NATO commands and forces under national command. There is a Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), a Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACANT), a Channel Committee and Allied Command Channel (covering the English Channel and Southern North Sea) and a Canada-U.S. Regional Planning Group. (**Headquarters:** Brussels, Belgium)

Members: (28) Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, U.S. Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Albania, Croatia.

ARAB LEAGUE (AL)

Members: (22) Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine.

Head Quarters (Egypt – Cairo)

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN): The ASEAN was formed on August 8, 1967 by Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in matters of common interest in the economic, social cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields. Brunei joined in 1984. (**Headquarters:** Jakarta, Indonesia)

Members: (10) Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Associate Member: (2) Papua New Guinea, Timor - Leste

Note: Pakistan is the member of ASEAN Regional Forum(ARF).

GROUP OF 8 (G-8)

Members: (9) Canada, EU (as one member), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK, U.S.

ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNION

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the African Union's predecessor, was formally disbanded on July 8, 2002. The AU was inaugurated July 9, 2002. The 53 member nations remain the same.

Members: (55) Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Western Sahara, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Head Quarters (Ethiopia – Addis Ababa)

ORGANISATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC)

The organization was formed on November 14, 1960 to control production and pricing of crude oil. It has been successful in determining world oil prices and in advancing member's interests in trade and development dealing with industrialized oil-consuming nations. Membership is open to any country having substantial net exports of crude petroleum, which has fundamentally similar interests to those of member countries.

Members: (13) Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela.

Head Quarters (Vienna)

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANISATION (CENTO)

The organization was created in 1955 to provide a defence shield on the northern tier of the Middle East against Soviet penetration. Its original members were Turkey, Iran, U.K., Pakistan and Iraq (which withdrew in 1959). In 1958, the U.S. signed a declaration of collective security to cooperate with the member states. CENTO was known as the Baghdad Pact until 1958, when its headquarters were moved to Ankara, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan withdrew in 1979.

Headquarters (Ankara, Turkey)

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANISATION (SEATO)

SEATO was established on September 8, 1954 by Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the U.S. to provide for collective defence and economic cooperation in South-East Asia. Pakistan withdrew from the organization in 1973.

Headquarters (Bangkok, Thailand)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)

Established in 1863, the ICRC organizes care for the victims of war and enforces the various conventions on wartime practices. The ICRC constitutes, with the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Red Cross. The League of Red Cross Societies, founded in 1929, has member societies in 126 countries.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANISATION (INTERPOL)

Formed in 1956, the Interpol ensures maximum cooperation between police authorities, with the strict exclusion of political, military religious and racial matters. Interpol is a successor to the International Criminal Police Commission which was established in 1913. It acts as a clearing house for information on international criminal matters. The organization has official police bodies in 122 countries. Interpol was founded with headquarters in Vienna. It was reconstituted after World War II with headquarters in Paris. **Headquarters** (Paris, France)

G-15

G-15, an economic grouping of developing countries which was formed in Malaysia in 1990. The member countries are Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia; Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

AMNESTY, INTERNATIONAL

This organization began on May 28, 1961 with an appeal by the British lawyer Peter Berenson and is now a world-wide human rights organization. This organization was awarded Nobel Prize for peace in 1977 and has more than 500,000 members.

Headquarters (London).

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

It started functioning in 1966. Initially it was sponsored by the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE). In June 1974, ADB launched the Asian Development Fund (ADF) with a view to providing concessional credits to needy members;

Headquarters (Manila)

SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC)

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an organization of South Asian nations, founded in 1985 and dedicated to economic, technological, social, and cultural development emphasizing collective self-reliance. Its seven founding members are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan joined the organization in 2007. Meetings of heads of state are usually scheduled annually; meetings of foreign secretaries, twice annually.

MEMBERS:(8)

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Pakistan | 2. Bangladesh |
| 3. Sri Lanka | 4. India |
| 5. Bhutan | 6. Nepal |
| 7. Maldives | 8. Afghanistan |

Observer Status: China, EU, Japan, South Korea, USA, Australia, Myanmar, Mauritius, Iran.
Head Quarters: Kathmandu (Nepal).

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (ECO)

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) is an intergovernmental organization involving seven Asian and three Eurasian nations. It provides a platform to discuss ways to improve development and promote trade, and investment opportunities. The ECO is an ad hoc organization under the United Nations Charter (Chap. VIII). The common objective is to establish a single market for goods and services, much like the European Union. ECO's secretariat and cultural department are located in Tehran, its economic bureau is in Turkey and its scientific bureau is situated in Pakistan. The organization's population is 416,046,863 and the area is 8,620,697 km². The organization was founded by Turkey, Iran and Pakistan.

MEMBERS: (10)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Pakistan | 2. Iran | 3. Turkey | 4. Afghanistan |
| 5. Azerbaijan | 6. Kazakhstan | 7. Kirghizstan | 8. Tajikistan |
| 9. Turkmenistan | 10. Uzbekistan | | |

Observer Status: Northern Cyprus

Headquarters: (Tehran)-(Iran)

ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC)

The Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is an international organisation with a permanent delegation to the United Nations, with 57 member states. The Organisation is the collective voice of the Muslim world (Ummah) and ensuring to safeguard the interest and ensure the progress and well-being of their peoples and those of other Muslims in the world over. OIC was set up in Rabat, Morocco on September 25, 1969 in reaction to an arson attack against the Al-Aqsa Mosque on August 21, 1969. The official languages of the organisation are Arabic, English and French.


MEMBERS: (57)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 2. Algeria | 3. Chad | 4. Egypt |
| 5. Guinea | 6. Indonesia | 7. Iran | 8. Jordan |
| 9. Kuwait | 10. Lebanon | 11. Libya | 12. Malaysia |
| 13. Mali | 14. Mauritania | 15. Morocco | 16. Niger |
| 17. Pakistan | 18. Palestine | 19. Saudi Arabia | 20. Senegal |
| 21. Somalia | 22. Sudan | 23. Yemen | 24. Bahrain |
| 25. Oman | 26. Qatar | 27. Syria | 28. UAE |
| 29. Tunisia | 30. Turkey | 31. Sierra Leone | 32. Bangladesh |
| 33. Gabon | 34. Gambia | 35. Guinea-Bissau | 36. Uganda |
| 37. Burkina Faso | 38. Cameroon | 39. Comoros | 40. Iraq |
| 41. Maldives | 42. Djibouti | 43. Benin | 44. Brunei |
| 45. Nigeria | 46. Azerbaijan | 47. Albania | 48. Kyrgyzstan |
| 49. Tajikistan | 50. Turkmenistan | 51. Mozambique | 52. |
| 53. Uzbekistan | 54. Suriname | 55. Togo | 56. Guyana |
| 57. Cote d'Ivoire | | | |

Observer States: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Northern Cyprus, Thailand, Russia. **Head Quarters:** Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)

Note: OIC changes its name on 28-06-2011.

In August 2012 the membership of Syria has been suspended in a special meeting in Saudi Arabia.



According to New Syllabus & Pattern of
PPSC/FPSC and Other Competitive Exams

For Punjab, KPK, Sindh, Balochistan,
AJK & Gilgit-Baltistan

Global Success


1 One Paper

MCQs


Guide

Best book for
CSS, PMS, PCS, Judiciary,
Lecturer, Assistant Professor,
Subject Specialist, Police, NTS, ETEA
NAT and Other Objective (MCQs) Tests

Rana Muhammad Sarfraz Khan



A.H. PUBLISHERS
Ahatta Shahdarian (Husnain Akram Building)
Urdu Bazar, Lahore. Ph: 042-37113900
Al-Fazal Market, 22-Urdu Bazar, Lahore
Tel: 042-37325108



For Order: Call/SMS
03336042057