

UNIT 2



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS

(www.un.org)



- It was created on October 24, 1945.
- There were 51 original members; membership has since grown to 193 nations.
- It is headquartered in New York, although it is a sovereign entity, not under U.S. jurisdiction.
- There are 5 permanent members of the UN Security Council, 1 of them being the United States.

UN

- The six principal organs of the United Nations, are the: [General Assembly](#), [Security Council](#), [Economic and Social Council](#), [Trusteeship Council](#), [International Court of Justice](#) and [Secretariat](#). The United Nations family, however, is much larger, encompassing 15 agencies and several programs and bodies.



UN

- The purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these ends.

UN Security Council

The Council is composed of five permanent members — [China](#), [France](#), [Russian Federation](#), [the United Kingdom](#) and [the United States](#) — and ten non-permanent members (with year of term's end):

[Azerbaijan](#) (2013)

[Colombia](#) (2012)

[Germany](#) (2012)

[Guatemala](#) (2013)

[India](#) (2012)

[Morocco](#) (2013)

[Pakistan](#) (2013)

[Portugal](#) (2012)

[South Africa](#) (2012)

[Togo](#) (2013)



UN SECURITY COUNCIL

- The [Presidency of the Security Council](#) is held in turn by the members of the Security Council in the English alphabetical order of their names. Each President holds office for one calendar month.
- Ten non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms and not eligible for immediate re-election. The number of non-permanent members was increased from six to ten by an amendment of the Charter which came into force in 1965.
- Each Council member has one vote. Decisions on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of at least nine of the 15 members. Decisions on substantive matters require nine votes, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. This is the rule of "great Power unanimity", often referred to as the "veto" power.
- Under the Charter, all Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to Governments, the Council alone has the power to take decisions which Member States are obligated under the Charter to carry out.

THE WORLD BANK

MISSION STATEMENT

- “To fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results. To help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors.”



Headquarters, D.C.



THE WORLD BANK

(www.worldbank.org)



- It was created in 1944.
- It's original mission evolved from the Int'l Bank for Reconstruction and Development for post-war construction – now it focuses on worldwide poverty issues.
- There are 5 main institutions:
 - The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - The International Development Association.
 - The International Finance Corporation.
 - The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.
 - The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.



WORLD BANK



- **Established** [July 1, 1944](#) during a conference of 44 countries in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire
- The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. It is not a bank in the common sense.
 - It is made up of two unique development institutions owned by 187 member countries—the [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development \(IBRD\)](#) and the [International Development Association \(IDA\)](#).

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(www.imf.org)



- The IMF is an international organization of 187 member countries. It was established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND



HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON D.C.

- Since the IMF was established its purposes have remained unchanged but its operations—which involve [surveillance](#), [financial assistance](#), and [technical assistance](#)—have developed to meet the changing needs of its member countries in an evolving world economy.

WHAT THE IMF DOES...



- The work of the IMF is of three main types.
 - Surveillance involves the monitoring of economic and financial developments, and the provision of policy advice, aimed especially at crisis-prevention.
 - The IMF also lends to countries with balance of payments difficulties, to provide temporary financing and to support policies aimed at correcting the underlying problems; loans to low-income countries are also aimed especially at poverty reduction.
 - Third, the IMF provides countries with technical assistance and training in its areas of expertise. Supporting all three of these activities is IMF work in economic research and statistics.

NATO

(www.nato.int)

- What is it?
 - NATO stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 - It is an alliance of 28 independent North America and Europe.
 - The treaty was signed on April 4, 1949.



NATO-MEMBER COUNTRIES

**Albania
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
Croatia
Czech Rep
Denmark
Estonia
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Italy
Latvia**



**Lithuania
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States**

What does NATO do?

- **Consultation** – Consult on security issues of common concern & take joint action in addressing them.
- **Defense** – defends the members against aggression or threats of aggression.
- **Crisis management** – NATO led forces have helped defend or stop bloodshed in many areas.
- **Partnerships** – helping cooperate with non-NATO countries and to extend security and stability.