

International Organisation

United Nations Organisation (UNO)



The UN (United Nations Organisation) was founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

With its 193 Member States, the United Nations is the only organisation that can take action on a wide range of issues and provide a forum for all interested countries and participants to jointly discuss their views.

The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe. This applies both to the topics it deals with as well as to all of its members, their participation in decision-making processes, their role for the development of international norms and standards as well as their global outreach. Despite certain shortcomings, it maintains its unique, worldwide legitimacy.

With its specialised agencies, programmes and organisations, the United Nations has created tools to accomplish a variety of tasks, including the World Food Programme (WFP) as well as the International Foundation for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which have their headquarters in Rome.

The aims and objectives of the U.N. are:

- (i) To maintain international peace and security.
- (ii) To develop friendly relations among nations based on the principle of equal rights and self-determination of all people.
- (iii) To help solve international problems—economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian.
- (iv) To promote respect for human rights, dignity, and freedom.

The U.N. believes in the principle of sovereign equality for all member States. It believes that all member States shall settle their disputes by negotiations and peaceful manners. The

member States shall refrain from any threat or use of force against the political independence, or territorial integrity of any other State.

The member States will not render any assistance to a State against which the U.N. has taken action. The U.N. will not intervene in any matter which is essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.

There are six main organs of the U.N. :-

- (1) General Assembly,
- (2) Secretariat,
- (3) Economic and Social Council,
- (4) Trusteeship Council,
- (5) The International Court of Justice.
- (6) Security Council,

All the 6 were established in 1945 when the UN was founded.

1. General Assembly

- The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN.
- All 193 Member States of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with universal representation.
- Each year, in September, the full UN membership meets in the General Assembly Hall in New York for the annual General Assembly session, and general debate, which many heads of state attend and address.
- Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly.
- Decisions on other questions are by simple majority.
- The President of the General Assembly is elected each year by assembly to serve a one-year term of office.
- 6 Main Committees: Draft resolutions can be prepared for the General Assembly by its six main committees: (1) First Committee (Disarmament and International Security), (2) Second Committee (Economic and Financial), (3) Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural), (4) Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization), (5) Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), (6) Sixth Committee (Legal).

2. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- It is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals.
- It has 54 Members, elected by the General Assembly for overlapping three-year terms.
- It is the United Nations' central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on sustainable development.

- Each year, ECOSOC structures its work around an annual theme of global importance to sustainable development. This ensures focused attention, among ECOSOC's array of partners, and throughout the UN development system.
- It coordinates the work of the 14 UN specialized agencies, ten functional commissions and five regional commissions, receives reports from nine UN funds and programmes and issues policy recommendations to the UN system and to Member States.

3. Trusteeship Council

- It was established in 1945 by the UN Charter, under Chapter XIII.
- Trust territory is a non-self-governing territory placed under an administrative authority by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.
- A League of Nations mandate was a legal status for certain territories transferred from the control of one country to another following World War I, or the legal instruments that contained the internationally agreed-upon terms for administering the territory on behalf of the League of Nations.
- United Nations trust territories were the successors of the remaining League of Nations mandates, and came into being when the League of Nations ceased to exist in 1946.
- It had to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories that had been placed under the administration of seven Member States, and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government and independence.
- By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence. The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994.

4. International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946.
- The ICJ is the successor of the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ), which was established by the League of Nations in 1920.

5. Secretariat

- The Secretariat comprises the Secretary-General and tens of thousands of international UN staff members who carry out the day-to-day work of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal organs.
- The Secretary-General is chief administrative officer of the Organization, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year, renewable term.
- UN staff members are recruited internationally and locally, and work in duty stations and on peacekeeping missions all around the world.

6. United Nation Security Council

- The UNs Charter established six main organs of the UN, including the UNSC. Article 23 of the UN Charter concerns the composition of the UNSC.
- The UNSC has been given primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and may meet whenever peace is threatened.
- While other organs of the UN make recommendations to member states, only the Security Council has the power to make decisions that member states are then obligated to implement under the Charter.
- Headquarter:
 - The council is headquartered at NewYork.
- Members:

The UNSC is composed of 15 members, 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent.
- Five permanent members: China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- Ten non-permanent members: Elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.
 - Each year, the General Assembly elects five non-permanent members (out of ten in total) for a two-year term. The ten non-permanent seats are distributed on a regional basis.
 - The council's presidency is a capacity that rotates every month among its 15 members.
- Voting and Discussions at UNSC:
 - Each member of the Security Council has one vote. Decisions of the Security Council on matters are made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members.
- A "No" vote from one of the five permanent members blocks the passage of the resolution.
 - Any member of the UN which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected.
- India as a Permanent Member:
 - India has been advocating a permanent seat in UNSC.

- India has the following objective criteria, such as population, territorial size, Gross Domestic Product, economic potential, civilisational legacy, cultural diversity, political system and past and ongoing contributions to UN activities especially to UN peacekeeping operations.

India in UNSE Temporary Member

Recently, India assumed the presidency of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for the month of August 2021.

- This will be the country's first presidency during its 2021-22 tenure as a non-permanent member of the Security Council.
- This is India's eighth term on the UNSC.
- India's UNSC Presidency:
 - India will decide the UN body's agenda for the month and coordinate important meetings on a range of issues.
 - It is going to organise key events in three major areas of maritime security, peacekeeping and counter-terrorism.
- The Security Council will also have on its agenda several important meetings including Syria, Iraq, Somalia, Yemen, and the Middle East.
- The Security Council will also be adopting important resolutions on Somalia, Mali, & United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
- Prime Minister (PM) Narendra Modi will be the first Indian PM to preside over a meeting of the UNSC.
- The last time an Indian PM was engaged in this effort was the then PM PV Narasimha Rao in 1992 when he attended a UNSC meeting.
- Support from France & Russia:
 - France has stated that it is dedicated to collaborating with India over strategic problems such as maritime security, peacekeeping, and counter-terrorism.
 - Russia welcomed the country gaining the UNSC presidency saying it is very impressed by India's agenda, which embraces critical global concerns.
- Challenges for India at UNSC:

China Challenge:

- India is entering the UNSC at a time when Beijing is asserting itself at the global stage much more vigorously than ever. It heads at least six UN organisations and has challenged the global rules.
- China's aggressive behaviour in the Indo-Pacific as well as the India-China border has been visible in all of 2020.
- China has tried to raise the issue of Kashmir at the UNSC.

World Bank and ASEAN

ASEAN

- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a regional organization which was established to promote political and social stability amid rising tensions among the Asia-Pacific's post-colonial states.
- The motto of ASEAN is **"One Vision, One Identity, One Community"**.
- 8th August is observed as ASEAN Day.
- ASEAN Secretariat – Indonesia, Jakarta.

Member Nations

1. Indonesia
2. Malaysia
3. Philippines
4. Singapore
5. Thailand
6. Brunei
7. Vietnam
8. Laos
9. Myanmar
10. Cambodia

Origin of ASEAN

- 1967 – ASEAN was established with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by its founding fathers.
 - Founding Fathers of ASEAN are: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.
- 1990s – Membership doubled after the changing conditions in the region following the end of the Vietnam War in 1975 and the Cold War in 1991.
 - Addition of Brunei (1984), Vietnam (1995), Laos and Myanmar (1997), and Cambodia (1999).
- 1995 – Members signed a deal to create a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia.

- 1997 – Adoption of ASEAN Vision 2020.
- 2003 – Bali Concord II for the establishment of an ASEAN Community.
- 2007 – Cebu Declaration, to accelerate the establishment of ASEAN Community by 2015.
- 2008 – ASEAN Charter comes into force and becomes a legally binding agreement.
- 2015 – Launch of ASEAN Community.
 - ASEAN Community is comprised of three pillars:
 - ASEAN Political-Security Community
 - ASEAN Economic Community
 - ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

36th Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit

It was held via video conference to focus on the Covid-19 pandemic response, post-pandemic recovery and further cooperation with partner countries.

- The theme for the Summit was "Cohesive and Responsive ASEAN".
- The Summit was chaired by Vietnam which is also holding the chairmanship of ASEAN currently.

Key Points

- ASEAN Covid-19 Response Fund:
 - The summit has decided to establish the ASEAN Covid-19 response fund with a reserve for medical supplies to meet urgent needs during epidemics.
- A special ASEAN meeting convened in April to tackle the pandemic had failed to agree on an emergency fund.
 - It has also decided to build the ASEAN standard procedures of epidemic response in case of health emergencies.
- Crippling Economies:
 - The Summit has stated that the ASEAN region's economy is expected to contract for the first time in 22 years.
 - It has also focussed on the crippling cost of the coronavirus, which has ravaged the economies of tourism and export-reliant countries such as Thailand and Vietnam.

- South China Sea Issue:
 - The Summit noted concerns over land reclamations and recent developments in the South China Sea.
 - China claims most of the resource-rich South China Sea but is also contested by Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Taiwan.
 - Vietnam had also accused China of sinking its trawler. This incident had prompted the USA to warn that China is trying to exploit the pandemic situations of other states to expand its unlawful claims.
 - The USA is not a claimant to any territories in the South China Sea but has sent its navy to patrol the area in support of freedom of navigation, while China had slammed this move as an interference in regional affairs by an outside power.
 - Both Vietnam and Philippines lodged protests with China after it unilaterally declared the creation of new administrative districts on islands.
 - Also, in April China has officially named 80 islands and other geographical features in the disputed waters to which Vietnam and the Philippines also have competing claims.
 - The Summit has also called on parties to refrain from escalating tensions and abide by responsibilities under international laws.

World Bank

- The World Bank is an international organization that provides financing, advice, and research to developing nations to help advance their economies.
- The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF)—founded simultaneously under the Bretton Woods Agreement—both seek to serve international governments.
- The World Bank has expanded to become known as the World Bank Group with five cooperative organizations, sometimes known as the World Banks.
- The World Bank Group offers a multitude of proprietary financial assistance, products, and solutions for international governments, as well as a range of research-based thought leadership for the global economy at large.
- The World Bank's Human Capital Project seeks to help nations invest in and develop their human capital to produce a better society and economy.

International Monetary Fund (IMF),

- The IMF's mission is to promote global economic growth and financial stability, encourage international trade, and reduce poverty around the world.
- The IMF was originally created in 1945 as part of the Bretton Woods agreement, which attempted to encourage international financial cooperation by introducing a system of convertible currencies at fixed exchange rates.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

- The World Trade Organization is a global organization made up of 164 member countries that deals with the rules of trade between nations.
- The goal of the WTO is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly and predictably as possible.
- The WTO was born out of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which was established in 1947.
- If a trade dispute occurs, the WTO works to resolve it.

World Economic Forum (WEF)

- The World Economic Forum (WEF) is a Geneva-based international organization that works towards global cooperation on the major economic and social issues of the day.
- It is best known for its annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland, which brings together business and political leaders and thinkers for discussion of global issues and solutions.
- The environment and related issues such as biodiversity destruction and human-made disasters dominate the WEF's current list of most pressing global concerns.
- The WEF has no independent decision-making power but seeks to influence powerful people to make decisions that benefit the global community.

The organization is funded through its own membership, which includes many prominent business and political figures.

WTO, WHO and SAARC

Asian Development Bank

Founded in 1966 and based in Manila, Philippines, the ADB assists members and partners by providing loans, technical assistance, grants, and equity investments to promote social and economic development.

- The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) primary mission is to promote economic growth and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region.
- The majority of the ADB's members are in the Asia-Pacific region.
- The ADB provides assistance to its developing member countries, the private sector, and public-private partnerships through grants, loans, technical assistance, and equity investments to promote development.

The Asian Development Bank provides assistance to its developing member countries, the private sector, and public-private partnerships through grants, loans, technical assistance, and equity investments to promote development. The ADB regularly facilitates policy dialogues and provides advisory services. They also use co-financing operations that tap official, commercial, and export credit sources while providing assistance.

From 31 members at its establishment in 1966, ADB has since grown to 68 members—of which 49 are from within Asia and the Pacific and 19 outside.

New Development Bank

- It is a **multilateral development bank** jointly **founded by the BRICS countries** at the 6th BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil **in 2014**.
- It was formed to **support infrastructure and sustainable development efforts in BRICS and other underserved, emerging economies** for faster development through innovation and cutting-edge technology.
- It is **headquartered at Shanghai, China**.
- In 2018, the NDB received observer status in the **United Nations** General Assembly, establishing a firm basis for active and fruitful cooperation with the UN.
- **Objectives:**
 - Fostering development of member countries.
 - Supporting economic growth.
 - Promoting competitiveness and facilitating job creation.
 - Building a knowledge sharing platform among developing countries.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

- The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank with a mission to improve social and economic outcomes in Asia.
- It is established by the **AIIB Articles of Agreement** (entered into force **Dec. 25, 2015**) which is a multilateral treaty. The Parties (**57 founding members**) to agreement comprise the Membership of the Bank.
- **It is headquartered in Beijing and began its operations in January 2016.**
- The members to Bank have now grown to **97 approved members worldwide**. There are **27 prospective members** including Armenia, Lebanon, Brazil, South Africa, Greece, etc.
- **Fourteen of the G-20 nations** are AIIB members including France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom.
- **By investing in sustainable infrastructure** and other productive sectors in Asia and beyond, it will better connect people, services and markets that over time will **impact the lives of billions** and build a better future.

European Union (EU)

- The European Union (EU) consists of a group of countries that acts as one economic unit in the world economy.
- Its official currency is the euro; 19 of its 27 members have adopted the currency.¹
- In a 2016 referendum, the U.K. voted to leave the EU. Though the terms of Brexit had been challenged many times, Jan. 31, 2020, marked the official enactment of Britain leaving the EU.



South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the provincial intergovernmental association and international association of states in South Asia. Its member nations include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

-The SAARC includes 3% of the world's zone, 21% of the total populace, and 4.21% of the worldwide economy, up until 2019.

-The SAARC was established in Dhaka on 8 December 1985 with headquarters situated in Kathmandu, Nepal. The association advances the betterment of financial and provincial integration.

-It dispatched the South Asian Free Trade Area in 2006. The SAARC keeps up political relations at the United Nations as an observer and has created relations with multilateral substances, including the European Union.

The aim of the SAARC is to: -

- Advance the government assistance of the individuals of South Asia and to boost their satisfaction.
- Quicken monetary development, social advancement, and social improvement within the area and to give all people the occasion to live in nobility and to understand their true abilities.
- Advance and fortify confidence among the nations of South Asia.
- Add to common trust, comprehension, and valuation for each other's issues.
- Advance dynamic joint effort and common help with the monetary, social, and logical fields.
- Fortify participation with other developing nations.
- Fortify cooperation among themselves in worldwide discussions on issues of basic interests;
- Help out global and provincial associations with similar points and purposes.

BIMSTEC

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional multilateral organisation.

- Its members lie in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity.
- Out of the 7 members,
 - Five are from South Asia –
 - Bangladesh
 - Bhutan
 - India
 - Nepal
 - Sri Lanka
 - Two are from Southeast Asia –
 - Myanmar
 - Thailand
- BIMSTEC not only connects South and Southeast Asia, but also the ecologies of the Great Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal.
- It mainly aims to create an enabling environment for rapid economic development; accelerate social progress; and promote collaboration on matters of common interest in the region.
- This sub-regional organization came into being in 1997 through the Bangkok Declaration.
- Initially, it was formed with four Member States with the acronym 'BIST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Sri-Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation).
- It became renamed 'BIMST-EC' in 1997, following the inclusion of Myanmar.
- With the admission of Nepal and Bhutan in 2004, the name of the grouping was changed to 'Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation' (BIMSTEC).

Principles of BIMSTEC

- Sovereign Equality
- Territorial Integrity
- Political Independence
- No-interference in Internal Affairs
- Peaceful Co- existence
- Mutual Benefit
- Constitute an addition to and not be a substitute for bilateral, regional or multilateral cooperation involving the Member States.

SANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANISATION SCO

- SCO is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation.
- It's a Eurasian political, economic and military organisation aiming to maintain peace, security and stability in the region.
- It was created in 2001.

- The SCO Charter was signed in 2002, and entered into force in 2003.
- It is a statutory document which outlines the organisation's goals and principles, as well as its structure and core activities.
- The SCO's official languages are Russian and Chinese.
- Prior to the creation of SCO in 2001, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan were members of the Shanghai Five.
- Shanghai Five (1996) emerged from a series of border demarcation and demilitarization talks which the four former Soviet republics held with China to ensure stability along the borders.
- Following the accession of Uzbekistan to the organisation in 2001, the Shanghai Five was renamed the SCO.
- India and Pakistan became members in 2017.

Membership

1. Kazakhstan
2. China
3. Kyrgyzstan
4. Russia
5. Tajikistan
6. Uzbekistan
7. India
8. Pakistan

Observer states

1. Afghanistan
2. Belarus
3. Iran
4. Mongolia

Dialogue Partner

1. Azerbaijan
2. Armenia
3. Cambodia
4. Nepal
5. Turkey
6. Sri Lanka

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

- The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) was created following the explosion in 1974 of a nuclear device by a non-nuclear-weapon State (India), which demonstrated that nuclear technology transferred for peaceful purposes could be misused.
- It is a group of nuclear supplier countries that seeks to contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation of two sets of Guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear-related exports.

- The grouping has 48 participating governments and the NSG Guidelines are implemented by each member in accordance with its national laws and practices.
- China has been firm on its stand that only those countries which have signed the NPT should be allowed to enter the organisation.
- Majority of the NSG member states including the US, Russia, Iceland, Denmark, Finland , Sweden and Norway back for India's membership in the grouping considering its non-proliferation record.
- India is keen to become a member of NSG as it seeks to significantly expand its nuclear power generation and also enter the export market in coming years.

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- ICJ was established in 1945 by the United Nations charter and started working in April 1946.
- It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, situated at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands).
- Unlike the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York (USA).
- It settles legal disputes between States and gives advisory opinions in accordance with international law, on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.
- It has 193 state parties and current President is Ronny Abraham.
- The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. These organs vote simultaneously but separately.
- In order to be elected, a candidate must receive an absolute majority of the votes in both bodies.
- In order to ensure a measure of continuity, one third of the Court is elected every three years and Judges are eligible for re-election.
- ICJ is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ. Its official languages are English and French.
- The 15 judges of the Court are distributed in following regions:
 1. Three from Africa.
 2. Two from Latin America and Caribbean.
 3. Three from Asia.
 4. Five from Western Europe and other states.
 5. Two from Eastern Europe.

Amnesty International

Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world. It promotes respect for all the human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It believes that human rights are interdependent and indivisible. It prepares and publishes reports on human rights. Government are not always happy with these reports since

major focus of Amnesty is the misconduct of the government authorities. Nevertheless, these reports play an important role in research and advocacy on human rights.

Missile Technology Control Regime (MECR)

MECR are voluntary and non-binding agreements created by the major supplier countries that have agreed to co-operate in their effort to prevent and regulate the transfer of certain military and dual use technology. It aims at preventing the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

- They are independent of the United Nations.
- Their regulations apply only to members and it is not obligatory for a country to join.
- India is now a member of three of the four MECRs, except the Nuclear supplier Group.

- It is an informal and voluntary partnership among 35 countries to prevent the proliferation of missile and unmanned aerial vehicle technology capable of carrying greater than 500 kg payload for more than 300 km.
 - The members are thus prohibited from supplying such missiles and UAV systems that are controlled by the MTCR to non-members.
 - **The decisions are taken by consensus of all the members.**
- This is a non-treaty association of member countries with certain guidelines about the information sharing, national control laws and export policies for missile systems and a rule-based regulation mechanism to limit the transfer of such critical technologies of these missile systems.
- It was established in April 1987 by G-7 countries – USA, UK, France, Germany, Canada, Italy, and Japan.
- In 1992, the focus of the regime extended to on the proliferation of missiles for the delivery of all types of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), i.e., nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.
- **It is not a legally-binding treaty.** Hence, no punitive measures could be taken against non-compliance to the guidelines of the regime.
- These efforts of non-proliferation of ballistic missile systems had further been strengthened by **“The International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation”**, also known as the **Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC)**, which was established on 25 November 2002 as an arrangement to prevent the proliferation of ballistic missiles with 136 UN member countries including India.
- **India was inducted into the Missile Technology Control Regime in 2016 as the 35th member.**
 - India has joined MTCR as a full member and also agreed to join the Hague Code of conduct which **bolstered its position as a responsible nuclear state** and strengthen its case for the **membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group.**

- India can procure high-end missile technology and run joint programmes for development of unmanned aerial vehicles with other countries. eg. Procurement of theater missile interceptor “Arrow II ” from Israel, military drones like “Avenger” from the USA etc.
- India being a member of the regime will have some obligations like sharing critical information about its military and technological assets, consulting other member countries regarding the export of any MTCR items, especially those notified or denied by another partner.
- **China is not a member of this regime** but it had verbally pledged to adhere to its original guidelines but not to the subsequent additions.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons. The IAEA was established as an autonomous organisation on 29 July 1957.
- The main functions of the IAEA are to: encourage and assist research, development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that such activity assisted by the Agency is not used to further any military purpose
- The address was known as ‘**Atoms for Peace**’ and this was the organisation’s first name when it was formally established in 1957.
- Headquartered in Vienna, Austria, the IAEA is a UN agency.
- The primary mandate of the organisation was and continues to be promoting safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.
- Currently, it has 171 members. The latest member is Saint Lucia which joined the IAEA in 2019.
- India became a member in 1957 itself.

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), based in The Hague, the Netherlands, came into being at the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). States parties to CWC are members of the OPCW. The OPCW Technical Secretariat has a staff of approximately 500, nearly 200 of which are inspectors.

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is a UN-related organisation located in The Hague in the Netherlands. It is the organisation responsible for the administration of the Chemical Weapons Convention, including verification, inspection, and liaising with member states. It has over five hundred staff from over eighty states and a wide range of employment backgrounds.

The mission of the OPCW is to implement the provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in order to achieve the OPCW's vision of a world that is free of chemical weapons and of the threat of their use, and in which cooperation in chemistry for peaceful purposes for all is fostered.