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MICHAEL G. SCHECHTER

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Editor's Foreword

One of the most pervasive phenomena that distinguish the early 21st century is the prevalence of international organizations (IOs). There are IOs in virtually every sector: political, economic, trade, social, educational, scientific, defense, and so forth. Some IOs have an almost universal membership, whereas others encompass states in specific regions or subregions, or with specific interests or producing certain commodities. Some IOs are restricted to clearly defined activities and closely controlled by their members; others just grow and grow, moving into new sections and becoming more powerful in some ways than their members. Alongside the legions of IOs whose members are sovereign states, there are masses of IOs whose members are private persons or associations, the ubiquitous nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). And yet, at the beginning of the 20th century, hardly any existed. Even by midcentury, there were few enough that specialists could be familiar with most and grasp their workings and interrelations. Today, that is out of the question.

Still, if there are so many IOs, and if they are so prominent in so many fields yet so different from one another, attempts must be made at sorting things out. This *Historical Dictionary of International Organizations* is one such attempt, and here its special format is a distinct advantage. The chronology traces the progression from few and relatively "primitive" bodies to countless, often sophisticated, occasionally almost universal, and sometimes even supranational organizations of the present. The list of acronyms is indispensable in reading about them, here or elsewhere. The introduction delineates the broader context, while the dictionary section goes into specifics. Some entries present the most important IOs, what they do, how they function, who belongs, and where they fit in. Others explain the rationale and workings of IOs in general. Organizations are nothing without leaders, and some of

the most significant are introduced, including philosophers, pioneers, founders, and officials. The comprehensive and carefully structured bibliography is particularly useful for those who want to know more.

This second edition of the Historical Dictionary of International Organizations has not only more recent information about organizations and activities but also more entries on more topics than the first edition. It is fortunate that it comes from the same author, Michael G. Schechter, who is one of the most experienced specialists, with more than 30 years experience in teaching international law and organizations. He is a professor of international relations at James Madison College of Michigan State University and has been an officer of the International Studies Association and Academic Council on the United Nations System, among others. He has contributed to the leading journals and handbooks in the field. And he continues writing or editing books, including most recently *United Nations Global Conferences* and *International Governance of Fisheries Ecosystems*. This makes Dr. Schechter a particularly knowledgeable and experienced guide to a field that can occasionally be complicated, if not confusing, and yet affects all our lives to an increasing extent.

Jon Woronoff
Series Editor

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AACC	All Africa Conference of Churches
AAD	Arab Accounting Dinar
AASM	Associated African States and Madagascar
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ACCT	Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique
ACHPR	African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
ACHR	Asian Coalition for Housing Rights
ACO	Allied Command Operations
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ACP	African, Caribbean, and Pacific
ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AFAED	Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AFNOR	Association française de Normalisation
AFTA	Asian Free Trade Area
AI	Amnesty International
AIJD	Association Internationale des Juristes Démocrates
AIOEC	Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries
ALADI	Associación Latinoamericana de Integración
ALBA	Alternativa Bolivariana para las Américas
ALIDE	Associación Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras para el Desarrollo
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
Ancom	Andean Common Market
ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries

ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, United States
APCC	Asian and Pacific Coconut Community
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APT	Association for the Prevention of Torture
ARC	American Refugee Committee
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASF	Avocats Sans Frontières
ASTRO	International Association of Trading Organizations for a Developing World
ATPC	Association of Tin Producing Countries
AU	African Union
BADEA	Banque Arabe pour le Développement Economique en Afrique
BCEAC	Banque Centrale des Etats d'Afrique Centrale
BDEAC	Banque de Développement des Etats d'Afrique Centrale
BEAC	Banque des Etats d'Afrique Centrale
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
BINGOs	Business International Nongovernmental Organizations
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BOAD	Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India, China
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CAA	Community Aid Abroad
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CACM	Central American Common Market
CAEU	Council of Arab Economic Unity
CAN	Community of Andean Nations
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CARE	Cooperation for American Remittances to Europe
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CAT	Committee against Torture
CBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
CBSS	Council of the Baltic Sea States

CCC	Customs Cooperation Council
CCJA	Common Court of Justice and Arbitration
CD	Conference on Disarmament
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEAC	Commission Européenne de l'Aviation Civile
CEAO	Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
CEB	United Nations System Chief Executive Board
CEBM	Organisation Européenne de Biologies Moléculaires
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CEDEAO	Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
CEEAC	Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale
CEI	Central European Initiative
CEMAC	Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrqiue Centrale
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CEPGC	Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs
CEPT	Common Preferential Tariff
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CERN	Organisation Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CICC	Commission de l'Océan Indien
CIEC	Conference on International Economic Cooperation
CILSS	Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
CIPEC	Conseil Intergovernmental des Pays Exportateurs de Cuivre
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CISEM	Commission Scientifique de la Méditerranée
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLRAE	Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe

CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CMEAC	Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale
CMI	Comité Maritime International
CMW	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COMINFORM	Communist Information Bureau
CNN	Cable News Network
COPA	Comités des Organizations Professionelles Agricoles
COPAL	Cocoa Producers' Alliance
COREPER	Comité des Représentants Permanents
COW	Committee of the Whole
CPA	Cocoa Producers' Alliance
CPLP	Comunidade do Países de Lingua Portuguesa
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development (UN)
CSTD	Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UN)
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
CSUCA	Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano
D-8	Developing Eight
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAWN	Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era
DHA	Office of Humanitarian Affairs
DOMREP	Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic
DOW	Doctors of the World
EAC	East African Economic Community
EAEC	Eurasian Economic Community
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EAS	East Asia Summit

EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAC	European Civil Aviation Conference
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECB	European Central Bank
ECCB	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
ECOMOG	Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
ECU	European Currency Unit
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EDC	European Defense Community
EDF	European Development Fund
EEA	European Economic Area
EEC	European Economic Community
EES	European Economic Space
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIF	European Investment Fund
EMBC	European Molecular Biology Conference
EMBO	European Molecular Biology Organization
EMI	European Monetary Institute
EMS	European Monetary System
EMU	European Monetary Union
EP	European Parliament
EPC	European Political Cooperation
EPO	European Patent Organization
EPTA	Expanded Program of Technical Assistance

Erasmus	European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students
ERM	Exchange Rate Mechanism
ESA	European Space Agency
ESC	Economic and Social Committee
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
Euratom	European Atomic Energy Community
EurAsEC	Eurasian Economic Community
Eurocontrol	European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation
EWV	EnterpriseWorks/VITA
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FID	International Federation for Information and Documentation
FIDA	Federacion International d'abogadas
FLS	Front Line States
FoEI	Friends of the Earth International
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
FTCI	Feed the Children International
G-5	Group of Five
G-6	Group of Six
G-8	Group of Eight
G-10	Group of Ten
G-11	Group of Eleven
G-15	Group of Fifteen
G-20	Group of Twenty
G-24	Group of Twenty-four
G-77	Group of Seventy-seven
GAB	General Agreements to Borrow
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCI	Green Cross International
GEF	Global Environmental Facility

GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring Service
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
GUAM	Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HIAS	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
HIC	Habitat International Coalition
HRI	Human Rights Internet
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IA	International Alert
IACF	International Association for Cultural Freedom
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
IACO	Inter-African Coffee Organization
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBA	International Bauxite Association
IBEC	International Bank for Economic Cooperation
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICA	International Cooperative Alliance; international commodity agreement
ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICB	International Commodity Body
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce; International Criminal Court
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
ICCS	International Commission on Civil Status
ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICJ	International Court of Justice; International Commission of Jurists
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICO	International Coffee Organization
ICPI	International Center for Peace Initiatives

ICPO	Organisation Internationale de Police Criminelle
ICPRP	International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine against Pollution
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICS	International Chamber of Shipping
ICSEM	International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea
ICSG	International Copper Study Group
ICSID	International Centre for the Settlement of International Disputes
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
ICW	International Council of Women
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank; Islamic Development Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAP	International Federation of Agricultural Producers
IFAT	International Fair Trade Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFLAI	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
IFN	International Feminist Network
IFOR	Implementation Force
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IFUW	International Federation of University Women
IFWL	International Federation of Women Lawyers
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGOs	Intergovernmental organizations
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IIO	International Islamic Organization
IIRO	International Islamic Relief Organization
IJO	International Jute Organization

ILC	International Law Commission
ILGA	International Lesbian and Gay Association
ILHR	International League for Human Rights
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILZSG	International Lead and Zinc Study Group
IMCO	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization; International Meteorological Organization
IMSO	International Mobile Satellite Organization
INGOs	International nongovernmental organizations
Inmarsat	International Maritime Satellite Organization
INRO	International Natural Rubber Organization
INSG	International Nickel Study Group
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
INTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IOOC	International Olive Oil Council
IOR-ARC	Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation
IOs	International organizations
IOS	International Organization for Standardization
IPB	International Peace Bureau
IPC	Integrated Program for Commodities; International Pepper Community
IPI	International Press Institute
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IPPNW	International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRO	International Refugee Organization
IRSG	International Rubber Study Group
ISA	International Seabed Authority

ISCA	(International) Save the Children Alliance
ISF	International Seed Federation
ISIS	Women's International Information and Communication Service
ISO	International Sugar Organization
ITC	International Trade Center
ITGA	International Tobacco Growers' Association
ITO	International Trade Organization
ITPA	International Tea Promotion Association
ITTC	International Tropical Timber Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
IWC	International Whaling Commission; International Wheat Council
KFAED	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
LLDCs	Least developed countries
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
LWOB	Lawyers without Borders
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDM	Médecins du Monde
MERCOSUR	Mercado Común del Cono Sur
MFA	Multifibre Agreement
MFN	Most favored nation
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MINOPUH	United Nations Civilian Policy Mission in Haiti
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
MINUGUA	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala
MINURCA	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

MONUA	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola
MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MNCs	Multinational corporations
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MSA	Most seriously affected
MSF	Médecins sans Frontières
NAC	North Atlantic Council
NACC	North Atlantic Cooperation Council
NAFTA	North Atlantic Free Trade Association
NAM	Nonaligned Movement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGLS	United Nations Nongovernmental Liaison Service
NGOs	Nongovernmental organizations
NICs	Newly industrialized countries
NIEs	Newly industrializing economies
NIEO	New International Economic Order
NSG	Nuclear Suppliers Group
NTBs	Nontariff barriers
NWICO	New World Information and Communication Order
NWIO	New World Information Order
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCIMF	Oil Companies International Marine Forum
ODA	Official development assistance
ODECA	Organización de Estados Centro-americanos
ODIHR	Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health

OIF	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
OIV	Organization of Vine and Wine
ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo
ONUCA	United Nations Observer Group in Central America
ONUM	United Nations Operation in Burundi
ONUMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
OPANAL	Organismo para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Caribe
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
P-5	Permanent Five (members of UN Security Council)
PABSEC	Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
PAFTA	Pacific Free Trade Area
PAFTAD	Pacific Trade and Development Conference
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PAU	Pan American Union
PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PBEC	Pacific Basin Economic Council
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PBI	Peace Brigades International
PCIJ	Permanent Court of International Justice
PECC	Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference; Pacific Economic Cooperation Council
Perm-5	Permanent Five (members of UN Security Council)
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PJCC	Policy and Judicial Cooperation in Judicial Matters
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
PPD	Partners in Population and Development
PSF	Pharmaciens sans Frontières
R2P	Responsibility to Protect
RAN	Rainforest Action Network
RCD	Regional Cooperation for Development

RI	Refugees International; Rehabilitation International
RSF	Reporters sans Frontières
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SACEUR	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADCC	Southern African Development Coordination Council
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SCI	Service Civil International
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SDRs	Special drawing rights
SEA	Single European Act
SEANWFZ	South-East Asian Nuclear Weapons Free Zone
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
SELA	Sistema Económico Latinoamericana
SFD	Saudi Fund for Development
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
SI	Survival International
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIECA	Secretaría Permanente del Tratado General de Integración Económica
SITA	Société Internationale de Télécommunications Aéronautiques
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPF	South Pacific Forum
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environmental Program
STABEX	Système de Stabilisation des Recettes d'Exportation
TI	Transparency International
TNCs	Transnational corporations
TRIPS	Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UDEAC	Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale
UEMOA	Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine
UN	United Nations

UNAMIC	United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia
UNAMID	Africa Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNASOG	United Nations Aouzou Strip Observation Group
UNASUL	União de Nações Sul-Americanas
UNASUR	Unión de Naciones Suramericanas
UNAVEM	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHE	United Nations Conference on Human Environment
UNCHS	United Nations Center for Human Settlements
UNCIO	United Nations Conference on International Organization
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCLOS	United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea
UNCOD	United Nations Conference on Desertification
UNCRO	Conference Nations Confidence Restoration Organization in Croatia
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDC	United Nations Disarmament Commission
UNDEAC	Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities; United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNGOMAP	United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund (formerly United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)
UNIDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Program
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan
UNMIT	United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Force
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
UNIPOM	United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMISET	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNMOP	United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNOGIL	United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNMIK	United Nations International Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNOMIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia
UNOMSIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone
UNOMUR	United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda

UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNPO	Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization
UNPREDEP	United Nations Prevention Deployment Force
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSF	United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea
UNSMIH	United Nations Support Mission in Haiti
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTAES	United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slovonia, Baranja, and Western Sirmium
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group
UNTMIH	United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNU	United Nations University
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNYOM	United Nations Yemen Observation Mission
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
UPU	Universal Postal Union
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
WABCG	World Association of Beet and Cane Growers
WAEMO	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WARC	World Administrative Radio Conference
WARDA	African Rice Center
WCC	World Council of Churches; World Crafts Council
WCL	World Confederation of Labor
WCO	World Customs Organization
WEU	Western European Union
WFC	World Food Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WP-3	Working Party 3
WRI	War Resisters International
WSIS	World Summit for Sustainable Development
WSPA	World Society for the Protection of Animals
WTO	Warsaw Treaty Organization; World Tourism Organization; World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

Selected Chronology of International Organizations

1815 9 June: Congress of Vienna authorizes Central Commission on the Navigation of the Rhine; first meeting convenes on 15 August 1816.

1837 Aborigines Protection Society established.

1839 17 April: British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society established.

1855 World Alliance of YMCAs founded.

1856 30 March: Danube Commission established.

1863 25–29 October: International Committee of the Red Cross established.

1865 17 May: International Telegraph Union established.

1868 11 December: Declaration Renouncing the Use in Time of War of Explosive Projectiles under 400 Grams Weight.

1873 September: World Meteorological Organization (WMO) begins operation (as a nongovernmental organization).

1874 9 October: General Postal Union established under the Berne Convention.

1875 20 May: International Bureau of Weights and Measures established. **1 July**: General Postal Union begins operations.

1878 1 June: Universal Postal Union (UPU) established (formerly General Postal Union).

1883 20 March: International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property established.

1885 International Statistical Institute established.

1886 **9 September**: International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works established in accordance with the Berne Convention.

1889 **30 June**: Inter-Parliamentary Union established.

1890 **14 April**: Pan American Union starts.

1894 **23 June**: International Olympic Committee established.

1895 **September**: International Institute of Bibliography established (later becomes the International Federation for Information and Documentation and parent organization of the Union of International Associations).

1898 International Touring Alliance established. **24 August**: Nicholas II of Russia proposes a general international conference to consider disarmament and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

1899 **18 May**: Hague Conference adopts a convention on the laws and customs of war and agrees to creation of panel of arbitrators available for the purposes of conflict resolution. **June**: International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons established. **29 July**: Permanent Court of Arbitration established.

1990 **July**: First Pan-African Congress (London).

1901 International Federation of Trade Unions established.

1902 **5 March**: Permanent Sugar Commission established.

1905 World Development Congress convened in Mons, Belgium. **7 June**: International Institute of Agriculture established.

1906 International Electrotechnical Commission established.

1907 International Health Office established. **15 June–18 October**: Hague Conference discusses establishment of a standing court of arbitration, immunity of private property at sea in wartime, and banning force in the collection of international debts.

1909 Anti-Slavery Society International formed out of merger of Aborigines Protection Society and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

1910 World Congress of International Associations (Brussels) convenes, leading to establishment of the Union of International Associations.

1913 Second World Congress of International Associations (169 international nongovernmental organizations and 22 governments attend).

1915 **May**: British League of Nations Society founded.

1918 **8 January**: U.S. President Woodrow Wilson delivers his Fourteen Points address before the U.S. Congress, calling for "a general association of nations . . . under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

1919 International Chamber of Commerce established. International Research Council established. International Federation of Travel Agencies established. **February**: Second Pan-African Congress (Paris). **11 April**: International Labor Organization (ILO) established as autonomous part of the League of Nations. **28 April**: League of Nations Covenant unanimously approved by the Paris Peace Conference. **5 May**: League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies established.

1920 Save the Children International Union established. International Federation of Christian Trade Unions established. **10 January**: League of Nations established; James Eric Drummond takes office as its first secretary-general. **16 January**: First session of the League of Nations Council. **19 March**: U.S. Senate votes that U.S. not participate in the League of Nations. **13–17 April**: League of Nations hosts international health conference in London. **15 November–18 December**: First session of League of Nations Assembly.

1921 International PEN established. **10 March–20 April**: League of Nations sponsors first general conference of communication and transit. **30 June–5 July**: League of Nations sponsors international conference on treatment of women and children. **20–24 August**: League of Nations hosts conference on assistance to Russian refugees. **August–September**: Third Pan-African Congress (London and Brussels). **September**: League of Nations High Commissioner for Russian Refugees is established. **2 September**: Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ)

established as one of the League of Nations' principal organs. **4–8 October**: Permanent Mandates Commission holds first session. **21 November–6 February 1922**: Washington Naval Conference.

1922 International Union of Railways established. **6 February**: At the Washington Naval Conference, Britain, the U.S., Japan, France, and Italy agree to a ten-year capital ship building holiday and establish a capital ship tonnage ratio of 5–5–3–1.67–1.67 for each respective power.

1923 **November–December**: Fourth Pan-African Congress (London and Lisbon).

1924 **24 July**: International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation established. **24 September–8 October**: League of Nations hosts international financial conference in Brussels.

1925 **4 May–17 June**: International Conference on Traffic in Arms.

1926 **April**: International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations established. **12 June**: International Congress of the International Press Federation.

1927 **2–23 May**: World Economic Conference convened by League of Nations (Geneva). **August**: Fifth Pan-African Congress (New York). **30 September**: International Federation of Library Associations established (now the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions). **October**: Conference on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions or Restrictions convenes and adopts convention, which never enters into force.

1928 **8 February**: Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (Geneva Protocol) enters into effect. **27 August**: Pact for the Renunciation of War (Kellogg-Briand Pact) signed in Paris.

1929 Federation of International Institutions founded to assist international nongovernmental organizations with practical matters (taxes, access to the League of Nations, etc.).

1930 **20 January**: Bank for International Settlements (BIS) established. **30 September**: League of Nations establishes Nansen International Office.

1931 International Council of Scientific Unions replaces International Research Council. **22 September**: League of Nations Council meets to consider Chinese appeal to reestablish status quo in Manchuria. **24 October**: League Council passes recommendation calling for withdrawal of Japanese troops from Manchuria. **9 December**: League of Nations passes resolution dispatching a League Commission on Inquiry to the Far East. **31 December**: The Commonwealth is formalized.

1932 **2 February**: World Conference on Disarmament opens (Geneva) and continues, with interruptions, until 1 May 1937. **9 December**: International Telecommunication Union (ITU) established.

1933 **14 February**: League of Nations Assembly adopts resolution calling on its members not to recognize Manchukuo as independent country. **27 March**: Japan announces plans to withdraw from League of Nations. **12 June–17 July**: League-sponsored World Monetary and Economic Conference (London). **30 June**: Drummond resigns; replaced by Joseph Avenol as secretary-general of League of Nations. **21 October**: Germany leaves League of Nations.

1934 **18 September**: Soviet Union joins League of Nations. **23 October–10 December**: London Disarmament Conference.

1935 **July**: African Postal and Telecommunications Union established. **18 November**: League of Nations sanctions against Italy begin.

1936 **4 July**: League of Nations sanctions against Italy terminated.

1938 League of Nations establishes High Commissioner for Refugees to replace Nansen International Office.

1940 **31 August**: Avenol resigns as secretary-general of League of Nations; Sean Lester replaces him for duration of League's existence.

1941 **14 August**: Declaration of the Atlantic Charter.

1942 **1 January**: 26 countries sign Declaration of the United Nations stating war and peace aims (Washington, D.C.).

1943 **18 May–3 June**: United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture (Hot Springs, Virginia) lays foundation for Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). **30 October**: Moscow Declaration, in which Soviet Union, United States, United Kingdom, and China pledge

cooperation for establishment of a "general international organization." **9 November**: UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) established. **28 November–2 December**: Teheran Conference drafts Charter of the United Nations (UN).

1944 **1–22 July**: Bretton Woods (New Hampshire) Conference develops plans for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and International Trade Organization (ITO). **21 August–9 October**: Dumbarton Oaks Conference (Soviet Union, United States, United Kingdom, and China) produces plans for peace and security provisions of UN Charter. **7 December**: Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention) adopted and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) established.

1945 International Air Transport Association (IATA) established. **4–11 February**: Yalta Conference at which Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agree on voting formula for UN Security Council and date for San Francisco Conference. **22 March**: League of Arab States established. **9 April–26 June**: San Francisco Conference (50 countries negotiate and sign UN Charter). **8 August**: Agreement on the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis powers and Charter of the International Military Tribunal (Nuremberg Charter) enters into force. **October:** Sixth Pan-African Congress (Manchester, England). **3 October**: World Federation of Trade Unions established. **24 October**: UN Charter and Statute of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) enter into force. **16 November**: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) established.

1946 International Hotel Association established. European Federalist Movement established. **10 January**: First meeting of the UN General Assembly (in London). **17 January**: First meeting of the UN Security Council (in London). **19 January**: Iran brings the first dispute to the Security Council (presence of Soviet troops in Iran). **23 January**: First meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). **24 January**: UN Atomic Energy Commission established by UN General Assembly. **31 January**: Judges of the PCIJ resign. **1 February**: Trygve Lie appointed first UN secretary-general. **16 February**: UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs established. UN Commission on Human Rights

established. UN Economic and Employment Commission established. UN Statistical Commission established. **3 April**: ICJ convenes for first time. **8–18 April**: League of Nations dissolved. **18 April**: League transfers its assets to the UN. **21 June**: UN Commission on the Status of Women established. UN Commission on Social Development established. UN Statistical Commission established. **24 June**: IBRD begins operations. **22 July**: World Health Organization (WHO) established. **9 September**: Winston Churchill calls for a "kind of United States of Europe." **21 September**: UN Administrative Commission on Co-ordination (ACC) established. **3 October**: UN Population Commission established. **2 December**: International Whaling Commission (IWC) set up under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling that was signed in Washington, D.C. **11 December**: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) established. **14 December**: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, and ICAO become UN specialized agencies. **17 December**: European Federalists Union is established.

1947 Modern Commonwealth established. **6 February**. South Pacific Commission (SPC) established. **23 February**: International Organization for Standardization (IOS) begins operations. **1 March**: IMF begins operations. **26 March–28 April**: UN Trusteeship Council holds its first session. **28 March**: UN Economic Commission for Europe established. UN Economic Commission for Asia and Far East established. **16 April–14 May**: First UN General Assembly Special Session on Palestine. **5 June**: European Recovery (Marshall) Plan begins. **6 June**: International Patent Institute established. **July**: International Union for the Protection of Nature established. Committee for European Economic Cooperation formed. **5 October**: Communist Information Bureau (COMINFORM) established. **15 November**: ITU, UPU, WHO, IBRD, and IMF become UN specialized agencies. **27 November**: UN General Assembly establishes International Law Commission. **December**: International Committee of the Movements for European Unity established.

1948 World Council of Churches (WCC) established. International Road Transport Union established. **1 January**: BENELUX Customs Union established. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) enters into force. **February**: Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council founded, effective November 1948 (becomes Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission in 1993). **25 February**: Economic Commission for Latin America and

the Caribbean established. **17 March**: Brussels Treaty signed by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and Great Britain. **16 April**: Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) established to coordinate distribution of Marshall Plan funds. **30 April**: Organization of American States (OAS) established. **2 May**: American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man adopted. **August**: International Refugee Organization (IRO) begins operations, replacing UNRRA. International Danube River Conference. **3 December**: Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty) enters into force. **9 December**: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide approved by UN General Assembly. **10 December**: UN General Assembly adopts Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1949 UN Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources established. World Association of Travel Agencies established. Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission founded. **25 January**: Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA/COMECON) established. **March**: UNRRA abolished. **April**: International Ruhr Authority established. **4 April**: North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington, D.C. **5 May**: Statute of the Council of Europe signed in London. **August**: UN Security Council establishes United Nations Truce Supervision Organization as observers in Middle East. **3 August**: Statute of Council of Europe enters into force. **12 August**: Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and Geneva Convention Relative to the Treaty of Prisoners of War adopted. **December**: International Commission on Civil Status established. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions established. **3 December**: Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) established by UN General Assembly. **8 December**: UN General Assembly creates United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

1950 **13 January**: Soviet Union boycotts meetings of UN Security Council, protesting Chinese representation. **9 May**: Schuman Plan published. **June**: Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA) begins operations. **27 June**: UN Security Council authorizes a Chapter VII military operation in response to North Korean military invasion of South Korea. **19 September**: European Payments Union established. **October**: Plevan Plan published. **3 November**: UN General Assembly

adopts Uniting for Peace resolution. **4 November**: European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed and adopted by the Council of Europe. **15 December**: Customs Cooperation Council established.

1951 International Press Institute established. **12 January**: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide comes into force. **4 April**: World Meteorological Organization (WMO) becomes a UN specialized agency. **18 April**: Treaty of Paris signed establishing European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). **1 July**: Colombo Plan established. **2–25 July**: UN Conference on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons. **28 July**: Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees is opened for signature. **1 September**: ANZUS Council established. **5 December**: Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration established.

1952 **31 January**: IRO ceases operations. **16 March**: Nordic Council established. **27 May**: European Defense Community (EDC) treaty signed. **10 November**: GATT grants members of the ECSC derogation from the most-favored-nation treatment requirement.

1953 International Planned Parenthood Federation established. **10 April**: Dag Hammarskjöld assumes office as UN secretary-general. **3 September**: European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms enters into force.

1954 **22 April**: Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees enters into force. **7 July**: Convention on the Political Rights of Women enters into force. **30 August**: EDC voted down by French National Assembly. **31 August–10 September**: World Population Conference (Rome). **8 September**: Treaty establishing Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) signed. **29 September**: European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) begins operation. **23 October**: Brussels Treaty is amended, establishing Western European Union (WEU) with Italy and West Germany as members. **31 December**: European Court of Justice (ECJ) renders its first ruling.

1955 Central Bank of West African States established. Afro-Asian Conference on Solidarity held. **18 February**: Baghdad Pact signed by Iraq and Turkey. **18–24 April 1955**: Bandung (Indonesia) Conference of Afro-Asian Solidarity held. **6 May**: WEU begins operations. **9 May**: West

Germany becomes member of NATO. **15 July**: Bank of Central African States established. **8–20 August**: First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. **10 October**: Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance (Warsaw Pact) enters into force. **14 December**: 16 new members admitted to UN as a consequence of East-West "package deal."

1956 Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation established. **17 April**: Communist Information Bureau (COMINFORM) disbanded. **13 June**: International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) established. **July**: Paris Club formed. **24 July**: International Finance Corporation (IFC) begins operations. **26 October**: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) established. **1–10 November**: UN General Assembly convenes Emergency Special Session on Suez crisis. **4–10 November**: UN General Assembly convenes Emergency Special Session on Hungarian crisis. **5 November**: UN General Assembly authorizes establishment of the UN Emergency Force (UNEF).

1957 Society for International Development established. **25 March**: Treaty of Rome establishing European Economic Community (EEC) and European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) signed. **26 December**: Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization established.

1958 All-African People's Solidarity Organization established. **January**: All Africa Conference of Churches established. **26 January**: The six EEC members agree to create Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREPER). **3 February**: BENELUX Economic Union established. **24 February–27 April**: First UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. **17 March**: Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) established. **19 March**: European Parliamentary Assembly convenes in Strasbourg, France. **April**: Conference on Independent African States convenes in Accra, Ghana. **29 April**: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa established. **11 June**: UN Security Council establishes UN Observer Group in Lebanon. **26 July**: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil enters into force. **August**: UN General Assembly Emergency Special Session on Lebanon and Jordan. **7 October**: ECJ is set up in Luxembourg. **December**: European Monetary Agreement enters into force.

1959 **1 January**: Special Fund for technical assistance begins operations. First steps in progressive abolition of customs duties and quotas within EEC. **20 March**: European Investment Bank (EIB) grants first loans. **4 April**: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) established. **25 May**: Council of the Entente established. **9 June**: West African Customs Union established. **23 June**: Equatorial African Customs Union established. **19 July**: Community of Independent African States established. **August**: Monrovia Conference of Foreign Ministers of Independent African States convenes. **18 September**: European Court of Human Rights established. **20 November**: European Free Trade Association (EFTA) established.

1960 Second All-African People's Congress convenes in Tunis, Tunisia. **4 January**: European Free Trade Association (EFTA) convention signed by Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and Great Britain. **17 March–26 April**: Second UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. **3 May**: Second Conference of Independent African States convenes in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **July**: African and Malagasy Coffee Organization established. **14 July**: UN Security Council authorizes secretary-general to deploy peacekeeping forces to Congo. **14 September**: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) established. **17–20 September**: UN General Assembly Emergency Special Session convenes on Congo crisis. **19 September**: Indus River dispute between India and Pakistan settled with assistance of IBRD. **20 September**: European Social Fund regulation enters into force. **22 September**: Soviet Union proposes abolition of post of UN secretary-general and replacement by three-person security body. **24 September**: International Development Association (IDA) begins operations. **December**: European Launcher Development Organization established. **7 December**: Inter-African Coffee Organization established. **13 December**: Central American Common Market (CACM) established. Central American Bank for Economic Integration established. European Organization for Safety of Air Navigation (Eurocontrol) established. **14 December**: UN General Assembly adopts Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) replaces OEEC.

1961 World Wildlife Fund established. **January**: Casablanca Group Conference. **March**: All African People's Congress (Cairo, Egypt). Air

Afrique established. **May**: South Africa leaves the Commonwealth. Monrovia Group Conference held. **July**: First meeting of Amnesty International convenes in London. Association of Southeast Asia established. **21–25 August**: UN General Assembly convenes Special Session on Tunisia. **21–31 August**: UN Conference on New Sources of Energy. **1–6 September**: Conference of Nonaligned Movement (in Belgrade, Yugoslavia). **8 September**: African and Malagasy Union established. **17 September**: Hammarskjöld killed in plane crash in Northern Rhodesia on way to meet leader of secessionist province of Katanga, Congo. **3 November**: U Thant unanimously appointed UN acting secretary-general. **24 November**: World Food Programme (WFP) established. **December**: African Telecommunications Union established. **2 December**: African Postal Union established. **9 December**: East African Common Services Organization established.

1962 Monetary Union of Equatorial Africa and Cameroon established. **4 April**: First regulations and basic decisions on the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) enacted. **May**: Cocoa Producers' Alliance established. **12 May**: West African Monetary Union established. **30 July**: Common Agriculture Policy adopted by European Council, establishing single market for agricultural products. **1 August**: Pan-African Women's Organization established. **13 September**: African Intellectual Property Organization established. African and Mauritian Union Development Bank established. **1 November**: U Thant elected UN secretary-general.

1963 East African Postal and Telecommunications Corporation established. **14 January**: French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes British application for EEC membership. **4–20 February**: Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Countries. **April**: Berne Convention on Combating and Controlling Pollution in the Rhine signed. **4 May**: Kennedy Round of GATT begins. **14 May–17 June**: UN General Assembly Special Session on UN's financial and budgetary problems. **25 May**: Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) signed. **17 June**: ILO cancels credentials of South Africa. **20 July**: First Yaoundé Convention signed. **4 August**: African Development Bank established. **10 October**: Treaty banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space,

and under Water enters into force. **26 October**: River Niger Commission established. **18 December**: South Africa withdraws from FAO.

1964 **March**: African and Malagasy Union of Economic Cooperation established. European Space Research Organization established. **14 March**: UN peacekeepers deployed to Cyprus. **23 March–15 June**: World Conference on Trade and Development. **22 May**: Lake Chad Basin Commission established. **28 May**: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) established. **6 June**: South Africa excluded from UPU. **15 June**: Group of 77 established. **18 June**: African Groundnut Council established. **30 June**: UN peacekeepers leave Congo. **15 July**: ECJ ruling in Flaminio Costa vs. Enel (Ente Nazionale per l'energia Elettrica) holds that European Community (EC) law overrules national law. **5–11 October**: Conference of Nonaligned Nations (Cairo, Egypt). **1 December**: 19th session of UN General Assembly, the "no vote session," begins. **8 December**: Central African Customs and Economic Union established. **30 December**: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) formally established.

1965 Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) established. **26 February**: European Social Charter enters into force. **18 March**: International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established. **30 August–10 September**: World Population Conference convenes in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. **31 August**: UN Charter amendments in force, resulting in enlargement of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and change in voting majority in Security Council. **22 November**: United Nations Development Program (UNDP) created by combining Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and United Nations Special Fund. **21 December**: UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination opens for ratification.

1966 Customs Union of West African States established. **28–29 January**: Luxembourg Compromise worked out by EC, with Council to retain unanimity vote when major interests of member states are at stake. **27 June**: African and Mauritanian Common Organization established. **July**: France withdraws from NATO but remains party to North Atlantic Treaty. **17 November**: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) established. **13 December**: United Nations Capital Development Fund established. **15 December**: UN

Security Council invokes Chapter VII by voting to impose compulsory economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, first such action by UN. **16 December**: UN General Assembly unanimously approves International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. **19 December**: Asian Development Bank established.

1967 **14 February**: Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean established. **21 April–13 June**: UN General Assembly Special Session on Southwest Africa (Namibia). **19 May**: UN secretary-general agrees to withdraw United Nations Emergency Force troops from Egypt. **June**: Kennedy Round of GATT concludes. **6 June**: East African Community (EAC) established. **17 June–8 September**: UN General Assembly Emergency Special Session on Middle East crisis. **July**: UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) begins operations. European Community (EC) established. **14 July**: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) established. **8 August**: Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) established. **10 October**: Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, enters into force.

1968 **1 January**: Common external tariff established for EC as its customs union begins operation. **9 January**: Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) established. **2 March**: Organization of Senegal River States established. **4 April**: Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development established. **22 April–13 May**: International Conference on Human Rights (Teheran, Iran). **4 June**: Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons opens for signature and ratification. **12 June**: General Assembly proclaims Southwest Africa now to be known as Namibia. **20–21 August**: Warsaw Treaty Organization troops invade Czechoslovakia. **20 December**: UN General Assembly establishes Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction.

1969 Friends of the Earth established. **4 January**: International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination enters into force. **16 February**: Arab Cooperation Council established. **26**

February: African and Malagasy Coffee Organization established. **26 May**: Andean Group established. **June**: Bonn Agreement on combating pollution in the North Sea signed. **29 July**: Second Yaoundé Convention signed. **22–25 September**: Organization of the Islamic Conference established. **18 October**: Caribbean Development Bank established. **22 November**: American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José, Costa Rica) adopted. **4 December**: Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on board Aircraft (Tokyo Convention) enters into force. **11 December**: Southern African Customs Union established.

1970 **5 March**: Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons enters into force. **21 March**: Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation established. **May**: West African Customs Union dissolved. **7 July**: International Investment Bank established. **8–10 September**: Conference of Nonaligned Nations convenes in Lusaka, Zambia. **November**: European Political Cooperation begins.

1971 West African Rice Development Association established. **1 January**: United Nations Volunteers established. Second Yaoundé Convention and Arusha Agreements enter into force. **1 April**: UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control established. **May**: EC members issue first joint foreign policy declaration. **21 July**: ICJ holds that South Africa is illegally holding Namibia. **5 August**: South Pacific Forum established. **15 August**: United States abandons gold exchange standard, in effect ending Bretton Woods monetary system. **14 October**: Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Hague Convention) enters into force. **25 October**: UN General Assembly votes to have People's Republic of China replace Republic of China (Taiwan) on all organs of UN. **14 December**: UN General Assembly establishes Office of UN Disaster Relief Coordinator.

1972 **1 January**: Kurt Waldheim becomes UN secretary-general. **24 April**: EC establishes "the snake," limiting currency fluctuations. **11 March**: Organization for the Development of the Senegal River established. **May**: West African Health Community established. **5–16 June**: UN Conference on the Human Environment convenes in Stockholm, Sweden. **22 November**: Central African Monetary Union established. **23 November**: Bank of Central African States established. **15**

December: UN General Assembly approves creation of United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

1973 **1 January**: Denmark, Ireland, and United Kingdom become members of the EC. **26 January**: Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal Convention) enters into force. **8 February**: European Confederation of Trade Unions set up. **12 February**: International Telecommunications Satellite Organization begins operations. **May**: OAU adopts the African Declaration of Cooperation, Development, and Economic Independence (Addis Ababa Declaration). **3 June**: West African Economic Community established. **3–7 July**: Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) holds first session (Helsinki, Finland). **4 July**: Caribbean Community and Common Market established. **9 August**: Economic Commission for Western Asia established. **5–9 September**: Conference of Nonaligned Nations convenes in Algiers, Algeria. **12 September**: Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel established. **3 October**: Mano River Union established. **17 October–18 March 1974**: OAPEC oil embargo. **14 November**: West African Development Bank established. **3 December**: Third Law of the Sea Convention begins.

1974 Environmental Liaison Center established as liaison between international nongovernmental organizations and UNEP. Nuclear Suppliers Group established. Seventh Suppliers Group established. Pan-African Congress convenes in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. West African Economic Community established. **18 February**: Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa established. **1 May**: UN General Assembly adopts Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order at UN General Assembly Special Session on raw materials and development. **31 May**: UN Security Council authorizes peacekeeping forces for Golan Heights. **15 June**: African Civil Aviation Commission established. **19–30 August**: World Population Conference convenes in Bucharest, Romania. **November**: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) established. **5–16 November**: World Food Conference convenes in Rome, Italy. **15 November**: International Energy Agency established. **12 December**: UN General Assembly adopts Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

17 December: World Food Council established. WIPO becomes UN specialized agency.

1975 **2 January**: World Tourist Organization (WTO) established. **28 February**: Lomé I signed. **March**: European Council meets for first time in Dublin, Ireland. **17–28 March**: UN Commission on Transnational Corporations holds first session. **18 March**: European Council establishes European Regional Development Fund. **26 March**: Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxic Weapons enters into force. **19–30 May**: International Civil Service Commission holds first session. **28 May**: Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) established. **6 June**: African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) group of states established. **19 June–2 July**: World Conference of the International Women's Year convenes in Mexico City. **1 August**: Helsinki Final Act signed by 35 governments. **30 August**: Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter enters into force. **1 September**: United Nations University begins operations. **1–16 September**: UN General Assembly Special Session on development and international economic cooperation. **17 October**: Latin American Economic System established. **24 October**: African Postal and Telecommunications Union established. **10 November**: UN General Assembly approves resolution that contends Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination. **December**: Independent European Program Group within NATO formed. **December**: Conference on International Economic Cooperation convenes in Paris. **3 December**: Development Bank of Central African States established. **17 December**: Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage enters into force. **23 December**: Club of the Sahel founded.

1976 African Solidarity Fund established. **3 January**: International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights enters into force. **February**: Union of African Parliamentarians established. **23 March**: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights enters into force (except for Article 41, permitting states to bring complaints about other states to the Human Rights Committee, which enters into force 28 March 1979). **1 April**: EEC-ACP Convention, signed in Lomé, Togo, enters into force. **8 April**: In the Defrenne case, the ECJ holds that equal

pay for equal work is a fundamental principle from which no derogation is permissible. **27 April**: Arab Monetary Fund established. **May**: International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women established by ECOSOC. **31 May–11 June**: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements convenes in Vancouver, Canada. **1 June**: Nordic Investment Bank begins operations. **2 June**: African Timber Organization established. **14–17 June**: World Employment Conference convenes in Geneva, Switzerland. **1 July**: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Flora enters into force. **16–19 August**: Conference of Nonaligned Nations convenes in Colombo, Sri Lanka. **3 September**: International Maritime Satellite Organization established. **13 September**: EC signs Barcelona Convention for protection of Mediterranean Sea against pollution. **26 September**: Economic Community of the Great Lakes States established. **3 November**: European Council decides members will extend fishing limits to 200 miles for their North Sea and North Atlantic coasts from 1 January 1977, beginning implementation of common fisheries policy. **16 December**: United Nations Development Fund for Women established. East African Community collapses.

1977 **7–9 March**: First Afro-Arab Summit Conference convenes in Cairo, Egypt. **14–25 March**: United Nations Water Conference convenes in Mar del Plata, Argentina. **18 May**: Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environment Modification Techniques opens for signature and ratification. **30 June**: Southeast Asia Treaty Organization dissolved. **24 August**: Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagara River Basin established. **29 August–9 September**: United Nations Conference on Desertification convenes in Nairobi, Kenya. **9 September**: Development Bank of the Great Lakes States established. **November**: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) begins operations. **4 November**: Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, UN Security Council votes unanimously to impose mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, the first Chapter VII action against a UN member. **20 December**: UN General Assembly establishes post of director-general for economic development.

1978 African Oilseed Producers' Organization established. Human Rights Watch (HRW) begins as Helsinki Watch. **March**: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon established. International Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea adopted. **20–21 April**: UN General Assembly Special Session on financing of UN Interim Force in Lebanon. **24 April–3 May**: UN General Assembly Special Session on Namibia. **May**: Gambia River Basin Development Organization established. **23 May–30 June**: UN General Assembly Special Session on disarmament. **18 July**: American Convention on Human Rights enters into force. **4 August**: European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism enters into force. **14–25 August**: World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination convenes in Geneva, Switzerland. **30 August–12 September**: UN Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries convenes in Buenos Aires, Argentina. **October**: UN Disarmament Commission established. **12 October**: UN Commission on Human Settlements established.

1979 Statute of Inter-American Commission on Human Rights adopted. **23 February**: International Tea Promotion Association established. **13 March**: European Monetary System enters into force. **7–10 June**: First direct election of European Parliament. **12–20 June**: Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development convenes in Rome, Italy. **20 July**: International Maritime Satellite Organization begins operations. **20–31 August**: United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development convenes in Vienna, Austria. **3–8 September**: Conference of Nonaligned Nations convenes in Havana, Cuba. **26 September**: Central Treaty Organization dissolved. **31 October**: Lomé II signed.

1980 **January**: UN General Assembly Emergency Special Session on Afghanistan. **1 April**: Southeast African Development Coordinating Committee established. **May**: ECOWAS adopts defense pact. **24 May**: ICJ rules Iran violated international law in seizing U.S. embassy and personnel. **July**: UN General Assembly Emergency Special Session on Palestine. **14–30 July**: World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women convenes in Copenhagen, Denmark. **25 August–15 September**: UN General Assembly Special Session on the new

international economic order. **November**: Intergovernmental Committee for Migration replaces Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. **21 November**: Niger Basin Authority established.

1981 **1 January**: Greece becomes EC member. **18 March**: Latin American Integration Association begins operations. **9–10 April**: First International Conference on Assistance to African Refugees convenes in Geneva, Switzerland. **25 May**: Gulf Cooperation Council established. **18 June**: Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) established. **27 June**: OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopts African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights (Banjul Charter). **10–21 August**: United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy convenes in Nairobi, Kenya. **September**: UN General Assembly Emergency Special Session on Namibia. **1–14 September**: Conference on Least Developed Countries convenes in Paris. **3 September**: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) enters into force. **15 November**: OAU peacekeeping troops arrive in Chad.

1982 **1 January**: Javier Peréz de Cuéllar becomes UN secretary-general. **29 January–5 February**: UN General Assembly Emergency Special Session on Israeli-occupied Arab territories. **22 May**: International Maritime Organization replaces Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization. **7 June–10 July**: UN General Assembly convenes Special Session on disarmament. **12 June**: OAU orders withdrawal of its peacekeeping troops from Chad. **December**: Third Law of the Sea conference concludes and treaty is opened for signature.

1983 **25 January**: EC adopts Common Fisheries Policy. **7–17 March**: Conference of Nonaligned Nations convenes in New Delhi, India. **3 June**: International Convention against the Taking of Hostages enters into force. **1–12 August**: Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination convenes in Geneva, Switzerland. **18 October**: Economic Community of Central African States established. **December**: Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank established.

1984 African and Malagasy Common Organization ceases operations. **January**: EC and EFTA establish free trade area. **June**: Western European Union (WEU) agreed to as a European defense forum. **11 July**:

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies enters into force. **6–14 August**: World Population Conference convenes in Mexico City. **8 December**: Lomé III signed. **1984–85**: United States, United Kingdom, and Singapore withdraw from UNESCO.

1985 African Palm Oil Development Association established. Economic Cooperation Organization established. **28–29 June**: European Council agrees to single internal market by December 1992. **15–27 July**: Conference to Review and Appraise Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women convenes in Nairobi, Kenya. **13–18 November**: World Conference on the International Youth Year. **8 December**: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation established.

1986 **1 January**: Portugal and Spain become EC members. **February**: First Francophone Summit convenes in Paris. **17 and 28 February**: Single European Act signed. **1 May**: Lomé III enters into force. **27 May–1 June**: UN General Assembly Special Session on critical economic situation in Africa. **1–7 September**: Nonaligned Movement summit convenes in Harare, Zimbabwe. **15 September**: Uruguay Round of GATT opens. **17–20 September**: UN General Assembly convenes Special Session on Namibia. **21 October**: African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights enters into force. **27 October**: Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident enters into force. **11 December**: South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty enters into force.

1987 **1 January**: United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development established. **27 January**: African Petroleum Producers' Organization established. **26 February**: Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency enters into force. **23 March–10 April**: UN Conference for the Promotion of International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy convenes in Geneva, Switzerland. **14 April**: Turkey formally applies for EC membership. **17–26 June**: International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking convenes in Vienna, Austria. **26 June**: Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment enters into force. **July**: Single European Act takes effect. **August**: World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) report issued. **24**

August–11 September: International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (New York).

1988 12 April: Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) established. **31 May–25 June**: UN General Assembly Special Session on disarmament. **22 September**: International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer enters into force.

1989 17 February: Arab Maghreb Union established. **22 March**: Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal enters into force. **31 March**: United Nations Transition Assistance Group begins assistance in Namibian transition to self-rule. **29–31 May**: International Conference on Central American Refugees convenes in Guatemala City. **13–14 June**: International Conference on Indochinese Refugees convenes in Geneva, Switzerland. **1 September**: Court of First Instance of the European Communities established. **4–7 September**: Nonaligned Movement summit convenes in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. **7 November**: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum established. **14 November**: International Organization for Migration replaces Intergovernmental Committee for Migration. **8–9 December**: Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers adopted by all EC members except United Kingdom. **12–14 December**: UN General Assembly Special Session on apartheid. **15 December**: Lomé IV signed.

1990 20–23 February: UN General Assembly Special Session on drug abuse. **4–9 March**: World Conference on Education for All convenes in Jomtien, Thailand. **29 March**: Members of EC agree to establish European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). **23–27 April**: UN General Assembly Special Session on international economic cooperation. **7 June**: Warsaw Treaty Organization informally abandoned. **19 June**: Schengen Agreement on elimination of border checks is signed by BENELUX countries, France, and Germany. **August–November**: UN Security Council adopts resolutions relating to Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. **2 September**: Convention on the Rights of the Child enters into force. **29–30 September**: World Summit on Children convenes in New York City. **3 October**: East and West Germany

combine and former East Germany becomes part of EC. **29 October–7 November**: World Climate Change Convention (Geneva, Switzerland). **21 November**: Charter of Paris for a New Europe signed by CSCE members.

1991 **January**: Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ceases operations. **7 March**: Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer enters into force. **26 March**: Southern Cone Common Market established. **April**: UN Security Council establishes UN Iraq Kuwait Observation Mission to monitor Iraq-Kuwait border. UN Observer Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara established. **May**: UN Observer Mission in El Salvador established to monitor cease-fire and human rights situation. **2 May**: International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families opens for signature. **1 September**: Lomé IV enters into force. **5 September**: Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries enters into force. **21 October**: EC and EFTA agree on establishment of European Economic Area. **8 November**: North Atlantic Cooperation Council established. **26 November**: EC becomes first organization for economic integration to become a full member of a UN specialized agency, the FAO. **17 December**: European Energy Charter signed. **21 December**: Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) established. **27 December**: Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty adopted by UN General Assembly.

1992 **1 January**: Boutros Boutros-Ghali becomes UN secretary-general. London Adjustments and Amendments to the Montreal Protocol enter into force. **31 January**: UN Security Council's first meeting at level of heads of state and government. **6 February**: UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice established. **7 February**: Maastricht Treaty formally signed; European Union (EU) established. **22 February**: UN Protection Force established to ensure security in the former Yugoslavia. **March**: UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia dispatched to oversee elections and administer country until new government can take over. **April**: UN Operation in Somalia established to oversee cease-fire and provide humanitarian assistance. **30 April**: UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development established. **5 May**: Council of the Baltic Sea States established. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary movements of Hazardous Wastes and

Their Disposal enters into force. **30 May**: UN Security Council imposes sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro in response to aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina. **3–14 June**: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). **13 June**: Non-Legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation, and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests adopted. **17 June**: Agenda for Peace presented to UN General Assembly. **19 June**: Western European Union's Council of Ministers adopts Petersberg Declaration. **25 June**: Black Sea Economic Cooperation established. **17 August**: Southern African Development Community established, replacing Southern African Development Coordination Conference. **1–6 September**: Nonaligned Movement summit convenes in Jakarta, Indonesia. **December**: UN Operation in Mozambique established to monitor cease-fire and electoral process and coordinate humanitarian aid.

1993 **1 January**: Single European market established. **12 February**: UN Commission on Sustainable Development established. **25 May**: UN Security Council authorizes establishment of an international tribunal for crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia. **June**: UN Security Council establishes UN Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda to prevent military assistance from crossing the border. **14–23 June**: World Conference on Human Rights convenes in Vienna, Austria. **24 August**: UN Security Council establishes UN Observer Mission in Georgia. **September**: UN Security Council imposes sanctions against Haiti. **5 October**: UN Security Council establishes UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda to monitor security situation and coordinate humanitarian aid. **5–6 October**: International Conference on African Development convenes in Tokyo, Japan. **8 October**: UN General Assembly lifts sanctions against South Africa. **1 November**: Maastricht Treaty formally enters into effect following completion of ratification process; EU begins operations. **December**: UN General Assembly creates position of UN high commissioner for human rights. **15 December**: Uruguay Round of GATT concludes. **29 December**: Convention on Biological Diversity enters into force.

1994 **1 January**: European Economic Area joins EU and EFTA in a free market trading zone. European Monetary Institute is established. North American Free Trade Area becomes effective. **10 January**: NATO announces beginning of Partnership for Peace. **28 February**:

First offensive action by NATO as its planes shoot down four Serbian warplanes for defying the no-fly zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina. **21 March**: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change enters into force. **25 April–6 May**: Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States convenes in Bridgetown, Barbados. **23–27 May**: World Conference on Natural Disaster Detection convenes in Yokohama, Japan. **25 May**: European Investment Fund is established. **5–13 September**: World Population and Development Conference convenes in Cairo, Egypt. **18 October**: International Conference on Families as part of the Year of Families convenes in New York City. **16 November**: Third Law of the Sea Treaty enters into force. International Sea-Bed Authority established. **21–23 November**: World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime convenes in Naples, Italy. **28 November**: Norwegian voters reject membership in EU.

1995 **1 January**: World Trade Organization (WTO) replaces General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade organization, but GATT itself continues as an agreement under the WTO. Austria, Finland, and Sweden become EU members. **6–12 March**: World Summit for Social Development convenes in Copenhagen, Denmark. **26 March**: Schengen Agreement comes into force between BENELUX, France, Germany, Portugal, and Spain. **11 May**: Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty extended for an unlimited period. **4–15 September**: Fourth World Conference on Women convenes in Beijing, China.

1996 First war crimes trial of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) begins in The Hague, Netherlands. **3–14 June**: Second UN Conference on Human Settlements convenes in Istanbul, Turkey.

1997 **1 January**: Kofi Annan becomes UN secretary-general. **May**: Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council established. **23–27 June**: UN General Assembly Special Session to assess accomplishments since UN Conference on the Environment and Development (Earth Summit+5). **11 December**: Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted. **12–13 December**: EU agrees to open membership negotiations with 11 Eastern and Central European countries and engage in strategy of rapprochement with Turkey.

1998 **25 March**: European Commission announces 11 countries meet conditions to adopt single currency, the euro, on 1 January 1999: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. **11 May**: First euro coins minted in Pessac, France. **1 June**: European Central bank established. **8–10 June**: UN General Assembly Special Session on drugs. **17 July**: 150 countries gathered in Rome, Italy, vote for creation of International Criminal Court. **31 October**: Iraq announces end of cooperation with UN weapons inspectors. **11 December**: Iraq makes announcements limiting UN inspections.

1999 **1 January**: 11 EU members launch European Monetary Union (EMU). **12 March**: Hungary, Poland, and Czech Republic join NATO. **15 March**: Santer Commission of EU resigns after publication of negative report by European Parliament's Committee of Independent Experts. **24 March**: NATO attacks Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. **5 April**: Two Libyans suspected of bombing Pan Am flight 103 are surrendered to Scotland, resulting in suspension of UN sanctions against Libya. **30 April**: Cambodia joins ASEAN. **1 May**: Treaty of Amsterdam enters into force. **7 May**: NATO planes mistakenly bomb Chinese embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, killing three. **27 May**: ICTY indicts Yugoslavian and former Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic for crimes against humanity. **9 June**: Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and NATO sign peace treaty. **12 June**: NATO-led UN peacekeepers enter Kosovo. **30 August**: East Timor votes for independence from Indonesia, leading to massive violence and UN intervention **27–28 September**: UN General Assembly convenes Special Session about small island developing states.

2000 **4 February**: 14 EU members impose diplomatic sanctions on Austria after coalition government includes far-right Freedom Party led by Jörg Haider. **24 February**: United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo established to deal with war there. **5–9 June**: UN General Assembly convenes Special Session, Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development, and Peace for the Twenty-First Century. **23 June**: EU and ACP countries sign, in Cotonou, Benin, a convention to replace Lomé conventions. **26–30 June**: UN General Assembly convenes Special Session on social development. **6–8 September**: World leaders attend Millennium Summit at UN headquarters in New York City.

2001 **26 February**: EU members sign Treaty of Nice. **7 March**: UN Security Council votes to implement diamond embargo against Liberia. **1 April**: Slobodan Milosevic surrenders to be tried for war crimes. **6–8 June**: UN General Assembly convenes Special Session on implementation of outcome of UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). **25–27 June**: UN General Assembly convenes Special Session on problems of HIV/AIDS. **7 October**: U.S.-led coalition begins attacks on Afghanistan as follow-up to attacks on the U.S. of 11 September 2001. **29 October–10 November**: 164 countries negotiate final text of Kyoto Protocol to the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Control. **9–13 November**: Doha Development Round of the WTO begins. **10 November**: WTO approves China's accession.

2002 **1 January**: Euro notes and coins issued in 12 EU member states. **16 January**: UN Security Council announces arms embargo and freezes assets of Osama bin Laden, al-Qaeda, and the Taliban. **8–10 May**: World Summit for Children. **11 April**: Rome Statute gets requisite number of ratifications, allowing International Criminal Court (ICC) to begin operations. **9 July**: OAU replaced by African Union (AU). **23 July**: Treaty establishing European Coal and Steel Community expires after being in force 50 years. **24 August–4 September**: UN World Summit on Sustainable Development convenes in Johannesburg, South Africa. **10 September**: Switzerland joins UN. **8 November**: UN Security Council passes resolution 1441, stating Iraq must disarm or face consequences. **21 November**: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia are invited to join NATO. **27 November**: UN weapons inspectors return to Iraq after almost four years to search for weapons of mass destruction.

2003 **15 January**: First EU Police Mission is deployed, sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina. **27 January**: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reports no evidence found of Iraqi nuclear weapons production. **1 February**: Treaty of Nice enters into force. **14 March**: EU and NATO sign Security Pact. **17 March**: United States, United Kingdom, and Spain withdraw proposed UN Security Council resolution authorizing use of any means necessary to resolve Iraq crisis. **22 May**: UN Security Council votes to end economic sanctions on Iraq and recognizes United States and United Kingdom as occupying powers. **18 July**: Convention on the Future of Europe proposes EU

Constitution. **11 August**: NATO takes control of peacekeeping in Afghanistan.

2004 **19 March**: UN launches investigation into its Oil for Food program. **29 March**: Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia join NATO. **1 May**: EU expands by 10 member states: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. **6 August**: UN releases report blaming Sudan for crimes against humanity in Darfur region of Sudan. **29 October**: Treaty establishing constitution for Europe is signed in Rome.

2005 **24 January**: UN General Assembly convenes Special Session commemorating the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps. **16 February**: Kyoto Protocol enters into force. **25 May**: French voters reject European Constitution in referendum. **1 June**: Dutch voters reject European Constitution in referendum. **16 June**: EU leaders call halt to adoption of European Constitution. **14–16 September**: Largest UN World Summit ever is held in New York City. **7 October**: IAEA director-general Mohamed ElBaradei awarded Nobel Peace Prize. **29 November–9 December**: UN Climate Change Convention held in Montreal, Canada.

2006 **11 March**: Slobodan Milosevic found dead in cell in The Hague. **15 March**: UN Human Rights Council formed. **22 June**: Palestine Red Crescent Society recognized by International Committee of the Red Cross. **5 July**: Doha talks break down over controversies regarding agriculture. **13 September**: African Union agrees to send 8,000 peacekeepers to Somalia. **13 October**: Ban Ki-Moon elected as UN secretary-general. **14 October**: UN Security Council imposes weapon and financial sanctions on North Korea. **9 November**: ICC opens first case: whether Thomas Lubanga, of the Democratic Republic of Congo, should stand trial for allegedly recruiting child soldiers. **8 December**: Commonwealth suspends Fiji's membership after coup there. **15 December**: Leaders from Great Lakes region sign security and development pact. **21 December**: EU ministers agree to fishing quota to replenish depleted stocks. **26 December**: AU agrees to back Ethiopian intervention in Somalia.

2007 **1 January**: Bulgaria and Romania join EU. Angola joins OPEC. **2 February**: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change declares

global climate change "very likely." **6 February**: 50 governments sign Paris Principles, agreement to end use of child soldiers. **26 February**: ICJ declares Serbia guilty of failing to prevent genocide, but not guilty of genocide. **31 May**: Security Council approves international court to try suspects in murder of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. **24 June**: EU members ratify new rules for governing enlarged 27 member organization, including delaying until 2014 a new voting system that reduces Poland's voting power. **1 August**: UN Security Council votes to send up to 26,000 peacekeepers to Darfur region of Sudan. **20 September**: Universal Forum on Cultures held in Monterrey, Mexico. **8 December**: Africa–European Union Summit takes place in Lisbon, Portugal. **13 December**: Lisbon Treaty signed. **21 December**: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia join Schengen border-free zone.

2008 **28 January**: EU approves launch of militia operation in eastern Chad and northeastern Central Africa Republic. **3 April**: NATO declares support for U.S. missile defense system in Europe, against Russia's wishes. NATO invites Albania and Croatia to become members. **12 June**: Voters in Ireland reject Treaty of Lisbon in referendum. **18–19 June**: European Council decides to continue ratification process for Treaty of Lisbon. **9 July**: NATO signs accession protocols with Albania and Croatia, opening way for eventual membership. **12 July**: Mediterranean Union launched at summit in Paris. **23 July**: Former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic is arrested and sent for trial at the ICTY. **8 August**: UN Security Council meets to discuss military situation in South Ossetia. **3 December**: Treaty limiting development and use of cluster bombs is opened for ratification. **10 December**: UN General Assembly adopts Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, aimed at strengthening protection of economic, social, and cultural rights.

2009 **4 March**: International Criminal Court at The Hague issues warrant for arrest of Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity. **1 April**: Albania and Croatia become NATO members. France returns to NATO's integrated military command after absence of 43 years. **2 April**: G-20 Summit in London agrees to channel €832 billion into IMF and other institutions and to tighten rules on financial markets. **20–24**

April: Durban Review Conference convenes in Geneva, Switzerland, to review progress toward goals set at 2001 World Conference against Racism. **22 May**: AU calls on UN Security Council to impose sanctions against Eritrea for supporting Islamist insurgents in Somalia; first time AU has called for sanctions against one of its own members. **18 August**: Georgia withdraws from CIS.

Introduction

SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS

The term *international organizations* is rarely used precisely. At times, it is even confused with the process of governments working together to achieve greater cooperation or world order. That is best thought of as international *organization* (in the singular). International *organizations* (IOs), on the other hand, are the bureaucracies that often result from governments working together to solve their problems. They have letterheads, offices—often buildings—and some sort of permanent staff (the secretariat), usually paid and full-time. The members of *intergovernmental* organizations (IGOs) are governments or predominantly government representatives. (See table I.1 summarizing this and other differentiating characteristics of different varieties of IOs.) The International Labor Organization (ILO) is the most prominent example of an IGO where the representatives are not simply governments; representatives of labor unions and management are also voting participants.

Some IGOs are called *universal* in the sense that membership is open to all countries in the world. They need not all be members for the organization to be called universal or global, however. Other IGOs are called regional because their membership is restricted: only some governments are eligible for membership. These are often geographically restricted, like the Organization of American States (OAS), which is restricted to countries in the Western Hemisphere. But even IGOs such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), although its members stretch from Turkey to Japan, or the Commonwealth, whose members span the globe, are referred to as regional organizations. Membership in the OECD and the Commonwealth are *restricted*, to relatively rich capitalist countries for the former and former British colonies for the latter, and that is the defining characteristic.

Table I.1 Varieties of International Organizations

Type	*Acronym*	*Geographical Coverage*	*Members*	*Source of Funding*	*Other Defining Characteristics*	*Example*	*Included in This Dictionary*
Intergovernmen-˜tal Organizations	IGOs	Universal (open to all countries) or Regional (open to only some countries)	Almost always countries; by tradition more than two countries (otherwise called bilateral organizations)	Usually government appropriates (regular dues or voluntary contributions)	Not for profit	United Nations	All major (current and some prominent from the past) are included
International Nongovernmen-tal Organiza tions	NGOs INGOs	Often based in one country but membership includes representatives from more than one country and/or influence transcends a single country	Represent national associations	Private membership contributions and/or from governments or IGOs	Nor for profit; may or may not have consultative status granted by IGOs	Human Rights Watch	Most prominent are included
Multinational Corporations	MNCs BINGOs TNCs	Often based in one country but operations are in more than one country	Corporations	Sales	Intended to make profit	Microsoft	Not included

Thus, they are not universal IGOs. By tradition, IGOs have to have at least three member states. This tradition results in the omission of some quite influential and old organizations from the definition of IGOs, such as the International Joint Commission, which deals with a wide variety of water (including environmental) issues between the United States and Canada. Organizations like this are called *bilateral* organizations.

The most numerous group of international organizations is *international nongovernmental organizations*, often simply referred to as NGOs (or less often, INGOs). The variety of NGOs in this loosely defined category is even greater than that of IGOs. Some—as in this dictionary—exclude NGOs whose intent is to make profits. They are better referred to as multinational corporations (MNCs), transnational corporations (TNCs), or business international nongovernmental organizations (BINGOs).

Some people include in their definition of NGOs nongovernmental organizations that operate in a single country but whose impact affects those outside that country. In an era of intense globalization, that definition would seem to include almost all organizations not a part of government. Most pressure groups, for example, influence policies in other countries and in IGOs, whether they intend it or not. Thus, it seems better to limit our attention to NGOs and international NGOs whose memberships are from three or more countries or whose influence is directed at people outside the country where its headquarters are located.

Moreover, some of the earliest scholars to use the term *global governance* used it interchangeably with *international organizations*. More recently, however, *global governance* has been understood to be much more comprehensive, including collective efforts to address problems that go beyond the capacity of individual states to solve. That is, it is much more akin to the old notion of *international organization* and clearly includes institutions like international laws and norms along with international organizations of all types.

Even what might seem most straightforward in this definitional maze is not: the degree to which nongovernmental organizations are independent of governments. As noted earlier, NGOs differ from IGOs because the latter are composed of government representatives. The representatives of NGOs come from a variety of countries, but they do not represent governments. However, funds for NGOs can come from governments, either directly or indirectly (e.g., from IGOs).

Some NGOs shun funds from IGOs and governments—Amnesty International is an example—fearing that if they accept such funding, they will lose the support of some of their constituents and thus lose global influence, legitimacy, and respect. However, others, especially those involved in economic development and disaster relief work, are heavily dependent on government and IGO funding for their survival. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—an IGO more commonly known as the World Bank—discovered that just as it was beginning to see the advantages of working with NGOs, including funding them to help implement some of its policies, some NGOs began pulling away from it. The NGOs apparently feared that working with an IGO would significantly diminish their influence, especially working with the World Bank, which has had a negative reputation in some parts of the world.

It should be added that while most IGOs' budgets come from governments, other IGOs shun such funds. They raise money through the sale of bonds on the world's money markets (e.g., the World Bank) or through voluntary contributions (like the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, UNICEF). Clearly it is the membership that distinguishes NGOs from IGOs, not their sources of funding.

Conflicting definitions of NGOs make it impossible to estimate their number. But the figure of 40,000 would not be unreasonable. NGOs can have only a few members or memberships in the millions. These organizations may operate behind the scenes as they seek to influence national governments and intergovernmental organizations, or they may seek and get coverage in the global media. NGOs' home bases are anywhere and everywhere, one of the consequences of the revolution in electronic communication. Traditionally their home bases were almost exclusively in the Northern Hemisphere, especially the United States. But that is changing. Northern-based NGOs have sponsored groups in the Southern Hemisphere and in Eastern and Central Europe. In the development field in particular, there are now large numbers of Southern-based organizations. It should also be added that while the traditional focus of NGOs has been on issues of "low politics" (the environment, development assistance, human rights, human security, disaster relief, etc.), they now exist on all issues, including military security.

NGOs that have been granted formal consultative status by IGOs, especially by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United

Nations (UN), are sometimes mistakenly taken to be a representative of all NGOs. But they are not representative. For example, the following sorts of NGOs are routinely excluded from being granted consultative status: commercial organizations; groups openly engaged in violence or advocating violence as a political tactic; and groups that want to replace existing governments. Moreover, IGOs often only want to grant such status to organizations from which they can gain some benefit. This, for example, is what led the International Maritime Organization (IMO), for many years, to grant consultative status to shipping organizations but be very reluctant to grant it to environmental organizations. In addition, the United Nations, in particular, prefers to grant such status to organizations that are international in scope. Obviously, an exclusionary criterion such as focusing on NGOs with consultative status granted by IGOs is unhelpful in understanding the whole range of NGOs. Thus, this definition and study are not so constrained.

On the other hand, any study of international organizations has some obvious constraints. There are simply too many international organizations to include in any single volume. Thus to be clear, this dictionary includes entries on all major IGOs that continue to operate as well as the most prominent of the last century that are no longer in operation. Thus, there are both universal and regional IGOs. Also included are a number of the most prominent NGOs. Obviously, these are only a small percentage of those that operate, but some effort has been made to include NGOs operating in a variety of issue areas and that have large memberships, have members in many countries, or have had a significant impact on key events in world history.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Present-day international organizations are chiefly the product of the late 19th and mid-20th centuries. Although examples of IGOs and NGOs existing in earlier eras can and will be cited, few of them had all of the characteristics of contemporary IGOs and NGOs.

Most notable of the early organizations are the Delian League in the time of ancient Greece and the Hanseatic League that operated from the 11th to 17th centuries. The former was created to facilitate military cooperation against common enemies. The latter encouraged commerce

among its members. What distinguishes both of these institutions from many others that could be noted is that they involved fairly well-developed organizations; that is, they were not simply examples of international organization (in the singular). On the other hand, neither of them was succeeded by other similar institutions. In that sense, then, they were not part of any broad historical evolutionary movement.

Large governmental conferences were a part of such a historical movement. In this sense, the conferences that resulted in the Peace of Westphalia of 1648 that ended the Thirty Years War and the Peace of Utrecht of 1713, for example, are more direct forerunners of modern-day IGOs. Although no international organizations were established by the Treaty of Westphalia, it marked the end of the Holy Roman Empire and thus contributed to the evolution of the modern state system, one of the essential ingredients for intergovernmental (meaning interstate) organizations. The Treaty of Utrecht, like that at Westphalia, was important because it destroyed imperial aspirations and furthered the creation of several sovereign states. Wars among these and other European states continued, however. Peace resulting from shifting alliances, as part of what came to be called the balance of power, was never more than temporary.

As a consequence, plans involving intergovernmental organizations aimed at stopping conflict among sovereign states proliferated in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Duke of Sully, minister of Henry IV of France, for example, suggested a confederation of 15 states. William Penn in 1693 proposed a diet of states, with voting allocated according to the foreign trade of the states. At Utrecht itself, a project developed by Abbé de Saint-Pierre for "perpetual peace" was discussed. It centered on states submitting their differences for judicial decision. Refusal would result in other states uniting against them.

But it was really only with the Congress of Vienna (September 1814–June 1815) that proposals like these, albeit much more modest, were put into practice. The conferees' primary goal in Vienna was the liquidation of unsettled political problems that had accumulated from years of warfare. This included restoring or disposing of those territories in Poland, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland that Napoleon had overrun. To ensure that such political settlements were handled fairly, the negotiators had set up a statistical commission, which had made a complete census of the territories in dispute. The success of this fact-

finding activity established a precedent that present-day states follow: that is, turning over authority to intergovernmental organizations to gather, collate, and disseminate policy-relevant data.

The conferees at Vienna also wrestled with a number of socioeconomic problems. For example, they declared that in the future the slave trade should be abolished. But no specific timetable was established. They dealt more definitively, however, with issues related to river navigation. For example, for the Rhine, they drafted a treaty providing for an elaborate international central control commission, the first such statute in the history of modern international organization. In fact, international rivers commissions modeled after the Rhine Commission were established throughout the 19th century. Some of these still exist today and are included in this dictionary. The river commissions also served as important precedents for other transportation accords as industrialization spread in the 19th century.

Coming out of Vienna was also what came to be called the Concert of Europe, a commitment to convene conferences when tensions arose or hostilities broke out. The significance of this proliferation of conferences lies in the experience that governments gained from consulting in war and peacetime. Of course, the commitment to talk was not always present, nor was the commitment to talk identical to a commitment to compromise. Many of the conferences failed to achieve their ends.

Consequently, alternative mechanisms were considered. Among the most interesting were those discussed at the Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907. There the conferees issued declarations related to the rules of war and called for disarmament and the establishment of permanent means for arbitration of disputes. While the last point eventuated in the still operative Permanent Court of Arbitration, wars continued, culminating in World War I.

Intergovernmental organization progress in the 19th century, however, was not limited to or even primarily about issues of peace and security. In 1847, for example, the Association of German Railroads was established to formulate rules on transport contracts, the division of freight receipts, determination of losses or damages, track gauges, safety devices, and so forth. Although initially it was an international nongovernmental organization, it soon became obvious that to be efficient, policies had to be uniform, not simply among companies but for all of the countries through which the trains passed. Building on

the experience of the river commissions and looking toward a comprehensive legal convention, in 1878 Switzerland convened a meeting of representatives of other European governments. Twelve years later Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Russia, and Switzerland signed a treaty establishing a uniform law for the transport of goods by rail between their countries. They also agreed to establish a centralized office that would serve as a clearinghouse and arbitrator in case of disputes.

The 19th century also saw a revolution in communications technology. The telegraph was only a few years old when Austria and Prussia signed the first bilateral treaty regulating wire service. France took the initiative in widening the accord, in part motivated by a desire to eliminate the countless taxes that governments had initiated in conjunction with the expansion of telegraph usage. Out of this came, in 1865, a comprehensive international convention. It provided for what has become, after several name changes owing to developments in the communications field, the International Telecommunication Union. Within less than a decade, in 1874 conferees agreed on the establishment of a universal postal union, which eliminated the prior practice of paying for postage to one's own state, for sea transport, the country or countries traversed, and the delivering administration.

Even these few examples of socioeconomic organizations suggest the ways in which technological developments led to the development of intergovernmental organizations, which in turn contributed to greater industrial progress. Thus, the cycle continued and continues.

The almost virtual elimination of time and space by modern communication and transportation benefited commerce, but it also facilitated the spread of contagious diseases. Not surprisingly then, the first international sanitary council was also established in the 19th century. But it was not until the beginning of the 20th century that an International Office of Health was agreed to. Health has always been a very delicate subject, as the controversies over the causes and pervasiveness of HIV/AIDS vividly attests to. Few governments want their health problems widely discussed, even if such discussion is a necessary prerequisite for external assistance.

The industrial revolution also spawned the beginning of intergovernmental concern with science. For example, in 1875 an International Office of Weights and Measures was established to promulgate new stan-

dards of the meter and kilogram. Whereas the idea of granting patents and copyrights has a long history—as early as 1531 the king of France had bestowed royal privileges to persons introducing new manufactures—it was not until the late 19th century that a group of industrialists called for the creation of an international organization for safeguarding the ownership of industrial inventions. Specifically, it was not until 1883 that 11 states met and established the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, the ancestor organization of today's World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Under the 1883 convention, citizens of contracting states began to enjoy the same advantages of the law regarding patents, industrial designs, and trademarks that had been or would be extended by any member of the Union to its own nationals.

While the focus of most of the attention on international organizational growth in the 19th and early 20th centuries has been related to manufacturing, two different sorts of organizational initiatives are worthy of note. In 1878, a union of 11 states worked together to prevent the spread of phylloxera, insects that especially attack grape crops. In a similar vein, an international convention was signed in 1902 that protected wild birds. And finally, an organization devoting itself to the general interests of agriculture throughout the world was established in 1905. The vision for what came to be the International Institute of Agriculture is credited to David Lubin, who, although a merchant himself, believed that landowning farmers also needed an organization to share in the modem industrial economy. Also worthy of note is the Permanent International Sugar Commission established in 1902. This forerunner of today's international commodity agreements was granted unprecedented powers for export control.

Although a few NGOs were established before the Congress of Vienna, the real growth in their numbers occurred after that. Many of the earliest NGOs had religious ties and were often concerned with the less fortunate in society. For example, Henri Dunant, as a consequence of his experience in helping care for the wounded from the battle of Solferino, Italy, inspired the formation of a small committee in Geneva in 1859. It eventually developed into the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

World War I ushered in a new era for international organization. For example, in the 20th century, there was an unprecedented commitment to a *permanent* agency through which countries could

collaborate continuously on the problems that affected world peace. This eventuated in the establishment of the League of Nations. The founders of the League, and especially President Woodrow Wilson of the United States, hoped that a collective security system, the central war prevention mechanism of the League Covenant, would succeed in preventing war in a way that the balance of power system of the Concert of Europe had not.

Along with the League of Nations, a world court was developed to supplement arbitral boards and a wide-ranging socioeconomic organization. The first took the form of the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ) and the latter the International Labor Organization (ILO). Both of these IGOs came to be viewed as among the success stories of the period between the two world wars, along with the League's work in the field of refugees. As elaborated later, their success also goes far in explaining the form that intergovernmental organizations, especially the United Nations system, took in the era following World War II. Functional agencies like the ILO proliferated and were closely tied to the UN. Regional security agencies were established to complement the UN security system.

The real explosion in the numbers of IGOs only came in the immediate aftermath of World War II. In part, the increase is a consequence of the broadened roles of states, and thus of IGOs in the economy. That is, states were performing more roles than they had in the past, as exemplified by government concern for population control and full employment. Thus, IGOs were set up to disseminate information, provide technical assistance, and so forth. In part, the number of IGOs increased because IGOs, especially the UN, began to create other IGOs (e.g., the UN General Assembly created the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD). Moreover, the success of some IGOs, such as the European Economic Community (EEC), led to emulators being set up (such as the Latin American Free Trade Association, LAFTA; and the East African Community, now the East African Economic Community) as well as competitors (such as the European Free Trade Association, EFTA; and some would say the North Atlantic Trade Agreement, NAFTA).

As in the case of IGOs, the numbers of NGOs increased after World War I but especially in the post–World War II era. For example, both the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the International Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU) were founded in the early years of

the 20th century. The Save the Children International Union was established in 1920, and Service Civil International (SCI) has its roots in a work camp for reconciliation held near Verdun, France, in 1920–1921. As diplomatic and socioeconomic conditions worsened in the interwar period, the pace of this increase quickened. One estimate is that the number of NGOs rose from 400 in 1920 to 700 in 1939, still only a fraction of the number now in existence.[1]

Quite a few reasons account for the unprecedented increase in the numbers of NGOs founded in the postwar era. In part, the increase is a consequence of NGOs, in the North, creating other NGOs, especially in the South. The increase is also a consequence of the proliferation of IGOs and states, more targets of opportunity for them to influence. A specific and important example of the last phenomenon is the huge number of global conferences convened, especially in the 1970s and 1990s. Each of these, beginning with the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE) in 1972, encouraged active NGO participation. By some counts, there are literally thousands of NGOs present at such meetings, some quite small and some simply organized for the duration of the conference.

SOME GENERAL TRENDS

Put in historical context, the adaptive nature of the precedent-setting organizations of the 19th century becomes clear. They developed at a time when central governments were expanding in their administrative competence, both relative to provincial governments and, most relevantly, in terms of issue areas within which they exercised jurisdiction (i.e., aspects of social and economic life previously within the private sphere were now part of the public domain).

These early organizations—the so-called public international unions—served as collection points and clearinghouses for information, centers for decisions of problems common to governments, instruments for the coordination of national policy and practices, and agencies for promoting the formulation and acceptance of uniform or minimum standards in their respective fields.[2] Some—like the river commissions—had regulatory, administrative, supervisory, and adjudicatory responsibilities.

Many of these unions provided procedural precedents for the IGOs of the 20th century. For example, the Bureau of Telegraphic Union (1868) is seen as providing the precedent for the permanent international secretariats of the 20th century, most self-consciously developed by James Eric Drummond, the first secretary-general of the League of Nations. More generally, the unions established the governance structure that typifies many contemporary IGOs. In a few, there are precedents for a variety of what came to be called weighted voting, where different members might be accorded more or less influence, based on some criterion like levels of contributions or importance in the issue area relevant to the IGO (e.g., size of fleets in the International Maritime Organization). Valuable experience was also gained in dealing with languages, documentation, and the convening of large international conferences. This built on the Congress of Vienna's pathbreaking method of coping with seating and ceremonial issues, by relying on a hierarchy based on seniority of service rather than the always contentious perceptual power of a country. Perhaps most important, the unions developed expertise in negotiating agreements—of varying degrees of legal competence and "compliance pull"[3]—for subsequent government implementation. In this sense, although the public international unions represented a new era of state cooperation, it should not be mistaken for being necessarily idealistic or altruistic.

Also notable was that the countries' representatives in the public international unions included functional experts. Years later, representation by nondiplomats was seen as at the core of functionalism, a theory that suggested that such individuals were more likely to agree than politically conscious diplomats and that countries were more likely to agree on functionally specific less politically contentious issues than military security ones. Over time, the theory went, states would see the advantage of cooperation on politically contentious issues.[4]

The great experiment of the beginning of the 20th century, the League of Nations, was open to all countries in the world, a universal organization. While most scholars quickly write off the League as a massive failure—having been unable to provide adequate collective security measures in its key tests of Manchuria and Abyssinia/Ethiopia, much less Nazi and Soviet expansion—more careful analysis results in a much more complex and mixed assessment. Although it is fair to conclude that its successes in the military security realm were mainly in

the smaller conflicts and its failures were in the bigger ones, its procedural innovations and its success in nonmilitary security issues are really quite impressive.

In terms of procedure, the League of Nations provided both positive examples that its successor organization, the UN, chose to emulate (such as a truly international secretariat, the potential utility of convening global conferences on pressing issues where the existing international institutional machinery was found wanting, and the value of having a world court that could reach decisions in contentious cases and give advisory opinions) and negative examples, that is, procedural innovations that did not work all that well and from which the UN founders could learn. Included in the latter are such things as the necessity to have all great powers as members, even if that meant deviating from the League of Nations' egalitarian principles of unanimity in decision-making and making it difficult for countries to leave the organization on their own volition; the need to give the secretary-general greater constitutional powers; the need to have a more readily accessible military force of its own; and the need to have provisions to encourage independence in former colonial possessions (the consequences of which were a UN trusteeship system that was much more proactive than had been the League's mandate system).

In terms of its nonmilitary security tasks, the League of Nations did some remarkably innovative and important work in such diverse areas as narcotics control, refugee assistance, and the codification of international law. While the UN founders tried to distance themselves from the image of the failed League (e.g., by changing the names of institutions, even when the new institutions were virtually identical to what they were replacing, as with the International Court of Justice [ICJ] and the Permanent Court of International Justice [PCIJ]), the UN Charter really reflected that they had learned a great deal from the League of Nations. Perhaps as important as any of these lessons was that they wanted to ensure that the UN continued to maintain global support, even if its military security functions were found wanting. It did this by adopting the recommendations of the League's own Bruce Committee, which called for structural equality between the organs responsible for military security and nonmilitary security tasks. Thus, unlike the League of Nations, which was never given credit for the successes of the International Labor Organization (ILO) with which it often worked

closely, the UN would get such credit by having agencies like the ILO report to its main nonmilitary security organization, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

On paper, the UN and the League of Nations look quite different. In practice, the differences are less obvious.[5] For example, while the UN has been able to claim credit for the actions of its specialized and related agencies, no one really believes that ECOSOC exercises oversight in anything but name only. Likewise, the UN Charter provides for a Military Staff Committee and calls on members to designate troops to be available to the UN when it needs them, but the committee has never functioned as envisaged. When the UN secretary-general finally called on members to designate troops as called for in the charter, the silence of the response, especially among those with the most troops available for such purposes, was almost deafening.

The fact that the UN has succeeded where the League of Nations did not is only partly attributable to the founders' prescient reading of the League's experience. It is also a consequence of global changes and innovative leadership. In the former regard, the most significant events were decolonization, which provided the UN with a huge new constituency (the third world became the majority in the UN General Assembly in 1960), and the ending of the Cold War in the late 20th century, which gave the Security Council a chance to operate as the founders had originally intended. Innovative leadership allowed the UN to woo that new constituency by changing the orientation of virtually all of the UN specialized agencies and shifting the balance in UN funding—for much of the latter part of the 20th century—from military security to issues of economic development. Creative leadership also resulted in a number of successful activities that were not included in the UN Charter, most notably the initiation of peacekeeping operations, but also in human rights and the environment, all of which raised tough questions about the sanctity of state sovereignty, one of the foundation stones of the UN itself.

The key debates in the UN General Assembly were also reflective of these global changes, going from U.S.-inspired Cold War rhetoric to a focus on anticolonial, antiracist, pro-developmental, state-interventionist, and redistributionist rhetoric. None of this—the era of what some called the "tyranny of the majority"—pleased the United States very much. It walked out of the ILO and the United Nations Educational,

Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and found itself repeatedly using its veto in the UN Security Council and on the losing end of General Assembly resolutions.

But with the implosion of the Soviet Union, lost faith in planned economies, the end of South African apartheid, movements toward peace in the Middle East, and a third wave of democratization, the rhetoric in the General Assembly softened, and along with it came a modification in U.S. opposition to multilateralism in general and the UN in particular. But that shift was not sufficiently sustained to result in financial stability for the UN system. Indeed, the high point in UN cooperation—the 1991 Persian Gulf War aimed at restoring Kuwaiti independence—was separated by little more than a decade from what is usually seen as the low point in UN cooperation, the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003, without UN Security Council sanction.

These self-same global changes were also reflected in the changed power relations in the various structures of the UN, going from a UN dominated by the General Assembly and the specialized agencies to one where, in the period immediately following the Cold War, the long-deadlocked UN Security Council had come to dominate the organization as the UN founders had initially intended. But subsequently there has been a swinging back of the pendulum.

The post–World War II period was also marked by the proliferation of regional organizations. The most famous and successful of these—the European Economic Community (EEC)—served as a model for all regions of the world. The purpose was economic prosperity, taking advantage of comparative advantages of size and economies of scale along with peaceful interactions in a region noted for interstate rivalry, thus testing the long-standing notions of functionalism and peace through increased economic interdependence. While none of the African, Central and Eastern European, Latin American, Caribbean, or even Asian emulators has achieved the degree of success that the members of what is now called the European Union (EU) have, many have increased and coordinated trade, tariff, investment, and financial activities in a way that has contributed to the quality of life of their citizens. Other organizations have collapsed with their members vying for membership in a European Union trying to simultaneously deepen its activities, including by coordinating foreign and defense policy, at the same time that it tries to effectuate a monetary union and wean its members from

the financially burdensome Common Agricultural Policy and broaden its membership, most notably by including as members almost all of the former Eastern Bloc countries of the Cold War era.

In a similar vein, the World Bank's movement from reconstruction to economic assistance contributed to the development of a panoply of regional and subregional development banks, none of which operates on a scale comparable to the World Bank. All, however, have contributed to improving the lives of the citizens of the regions they are serving.

Even though their orientations often shifted to serving the interests of the poor, most intergovernmental (and international nongovernmental) organizations have their home bases in the North, and their decision-making power often reflects the global distribution of power of the colonial era. There are some noteworthy exceptions, however. Within the UN system, the most prominent exception is the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), established by the General Assembly as a counter to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), perceived as an organization committed to free trade, which many in the South saw as anything but a neutral ideology. That is, free trade was portrayed as best serving the interests of the global economic hegemone and, a bit less so, other dominant global economic actors. While UNCTAD's greatest successes are probably in terms of consciousness raising and keeping the issues of economic redistribution on the global agenda, they should not be dismissed. Moreover, it needs to be pointed out that even an organization like the World Trade Organization (WTO), which is firmly committed to free trade, has proven at times to be a venue in which the interests of economically less developed countries can triumph over the interests of the rich and powerful when the latter are found to be violating international law. Nor should one ignore the symbolic importance of locating the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in Nairobi, Kenya, the first UN specialized agency to be located in the South, or the International Court of Justice's decision in the Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua case, which resulted in the U.S. withdrawing its agreement to the ICJ's optional clause.

Perhaps the most prominent intergovernmental organization challenging the North over the past several decades has been the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), an organization explicitly committed to interfering with the free market in petroleum. OPEC's

success in rapidly raising oil prices in the early and mid-1970s led to a massive proliferation of imitator commodity organizations, all of which—in due course—proved the uniqueness of oil as a highly prized commodity where substitutes were expensive and hard to acquire, at least in the short run. Over the longer term, it was clearly recognized that the countries most hurt by the increase in oil prices were other third world countries. Accordingly, OPEC has provided financial backing to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and several regional development banks, assisting such countries in dealing with this additional burden to their negative terms of trade.

In the field of human rights, the first dramatic actions took place at the UN itself. While the U.S. delegation at the San Francisco conference was unable to get the conferees to include a bill of rights in the UN Charter, a very general commitment to basic human rights was included. There had been none in the League of Nations Covenant. Moreover, there was a firm commitment that the UN General Assembly would make human rights a high-priority item on its agenda, not surprising given the global horror at discovering the atrocities committed during World War II. The General Assembly quickly endorsed the decisions of the Nuremberg Tribunal and then adopted the very comprehensive, but not legally binding, Universal Declaration of Human Rights. While the UN was deliberating over the best means for codifying the declaration, eventually taking the form of two covenants passed in 1966 and effective a decade later; the Council of Europe codified human rights in the form of the very forward-looking European Convention on Human Rights. Most important, it included options for individual petition for redress. The European Convention served as something of a model for other regions of the world, most notably Latin America and Africa. Neither Asia nor the Middle East, however, has moved very far in terms of intergovernmental organizations operating in the human rights field. But while progress on broad-based human rights conventions and courts has stagnated, there have been dramatic moves in the area of international criminal courts, beginning with international criminal tribunals for war crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia and in Rhodesia and culminating in the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC). While U.S. opposition to the ICC continues, its vehemence seems to be dissipating.

The model for regional military security was the Organization of American States (OAS). Indeed, it was on the insistence of Latin

American delegates that the UN Charter provides for regional collective security and defense arrangements. But it was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) that has come to exemplify the potential for such regional accords. As in the case of the OAS, it has continued to be plagued by criticism of being excessively dominated by the United States. Still, it was in defense of the United States that NATO invoked its collective defense provision for the first time, and it was in line with U.S. foreign policy interests that NATO has altered its traditional opposition to out-of-area conflicts, initially in the Balkans and now most dramatically in Afghanistan.

Even with this massive proliferation of universal and regional intergovernmental organizations, however, the UN system has periodically turned to global, ad hoc conferences as a means to highlight the need to better address particular issues. These global conferences were most evident in the 1970s and 1990s. They have successfully drawn attention to the (often interrelated) problems of food scarcity and maldistribution, overpopulation, inadequate housing, gender and racial discrimination and other human rights concerns, and desertification and other threats to the environment. The substantive contributions of these conferences are often most pronounced in anticipation of their being convened as countries race to have positive reports to make before the globe's media. But the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) coming out the Millennium Summit may prove to be the exception, even given the huge setbacks to achieving those goals that have come with the global financial meltdown beginning in 2008. Here it is the follow-up to the conference that is key.

The procedural contributions of these conferences are hard to overstate. Not only have many resulted in the establishment of new intergovernmental institutions such as the United Nations Environment Program, the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), the World Food Council (WFC), and Habitat—or reinvigorated older ones, as in the case of the ECOSOC Commission on the Status of Women—but the conferences also have contributed to what some call a global civil society, that is, a massive proliferation of international nongovernmental organizations aiming to influence and implement global public policies. In some arenas, such as human rights (with Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch) and the environment (with Greenpeace and the Sierra Club International), it is difficult to know

whether nongovernmental organizations are more or less influential than the intergovernmental ones that bolster and sometimes fund, compete, and overlap with them.

THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

While it is always dangerous to speculate about the future, several trends look clear. First, IGOs in general and the United Nations in particular need to undergo reform. But there are clear limits to how far the reforms will go. Powerful countries are reluctant to give up the advantages they have in an intergovernmental system that reflects a favorable distribution of global power long past. This is as true for the United States as it is for any other country. Vested bureaucratic interests also suggest that IGOs, including the specialized agencies of the UN, are unlikely to submit to drastic curtailment of their activities, even if they are clearly duplicative of those performed by other institutions.

Second, there is pressure to democratize IGOs, including the UN and the EU. They will respond, at least in part, by coordinating more closely with NGOs, which are often portrayed and portray themselves as being more representative of the interests and people of the countries in which they operate. But many of them suffer from a lack of accountability. Suggestions for a second UN General Assembly, with representatives of NGOs rather than states, reflect this trend. In a similar vein, there will be pressure for IGOs and NGOs to be more transparent, making public, for example, the sources of their revenue and the agreements they reach with governments.

Third, the numbers of NGOs based outside the United States will continue to increase, especially given the lack of support for some long-standing IGOs outside the North.

Fourth, particularly in the light of the global financial meltdown of 2008–2009, there will be pressure for some reregulation at the global level, including by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Some are calling for the IMF to perform the multilateral surveillance that was part of its original charge.

Fifth, work needs to be and will be done in terms of the capabilities of regional and universal military security organizations. They often react too slowly and with inadequate materiel. Moreover, the entire issue of

when borders can be transcended—that is, what justifies humanitarian intervention—needs to be clarified if not actually codified. Furthermore, relations between NATO and the UN and between NATO and the EU are among the most obvious candidates for rationalization. But as important, perhaps, is the need to work on the relationship between the forces deployable by the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), as well as the role, if any, of the League of Arab states in dealing with ongoing military crises in Africa and in the Middle East.

Fifth, there will be ongoing pressure to more comprehensively address both weapons of mass destruction and small arms trafficking. The costs and dangers of both are all too obvious.

Sixth, there will be calls to replace the heretofore ad hoc and patchwork nature of global responses to ecological threats, including climate change, ozone depletion, overfishing, resource depletion, and desertification.

Seventh, but surely not finally, there will continue to be a proliferation of grassroots organizations, many of which will operate independently, in which the only transnational links will be the sharing of information and experience by electronic means. That is, we can expect an increase in "bottom-up" multilateralism, in which states, IGOs, and NGOs are not central decision makers but are affected by the actions of others, sometimes directed at them.[6] While some activities like this are possible in the military security field, in the foreseeable future at least, that will not be the arena in which this is most likely to evolve. IGOs and especially states still will continue to predominate there.

NOTES

1. Bill Seary, "The Early History: From the Congress of Vienna to the San Francisco Conference," in "*The Conscience of the World": The Influence of Non-Governmental Organisations in the U.N. System*, ed. Peter Willetts (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1996), 17.

2. Seary, "The Early History," 35–36.

3. This valuable concept is used by Thomas Franck to discuss the degree to which international norms are adhered to. It seems useful to apply the same concept more generally to the study of the outputs of international organizations,

which include norms. See Thomas M. Franck, *The Power of Legitimacy among Nations* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990).

4. For a wonderful summary and critique of functionalism, see Ernst B. Haas, *Beyond the Nation-State: Functionalism and International Organization* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1964), 3–50.

5. This is the persuasive thesis of Leland M. Goodrich's classic article "From League of Nations to United Nations," *International Organization* 1 (1947): 3–21.

6. On alternative ways to view multilateralism, see Robert W. Cox, "Introduction," in *The New Realism: Perspectives on Multilateralism and World Order*, ed. Robert W. Cox (New York: United Nations University Press, 1997).

The Dictionary

– A –

ABU DHABI FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (AFAED). The fund was established in July 1972 to provide economic assistance to Arab countries. Although the AFAED's initial grants were portrayed as politically motivated, technical considerations have gained importance. The fund's Strategic Plan for 2008–2012 aims to reinforce AFAED's commitment to poverty reduction, social equality, and a sustainable future for **developing countries**.

ACTIONAID. Created in 1972, this Johannesburg-based international **nongovernmental organization** helps identify, fund, and manage long-term integrated rural development programs designed to overcome poverty and improve the quality of life. ActionAid seeks to work directly with **children**, families, and communities in the world's poorest countries, reaching more than 13 million of the poorest and most vulnerable in a single year. Its HungerFREE program is a global campaign aimed at forcing governments to deliver on their commitment to halve world hunger by 2015.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL. A **United Nations** (UN) court of justice, the tribunal was created to hear and pass judgment on complaints alleging nonobservance of contracts of employment or terms of appointment brought by staff members of international organizations. It was established in 1949 by the **UN General Assembly**. The tribunal is open to all UN personnel and to the employees of selected **UN specialized agencies**. It normally reviews cases only after they have been heard by the Joint Appeals Board. The **International Court of Justice** (ICJ) acts as a court of appeals

for decisions issued by the Administrative Tribunal. It was first used in 1952, when the **UN secretary-general** dismissed or suspended a number of **UN secretariat** employees who were U.S. citizens. The grounds for dismissal were the refusal of the staff members to testify before a U.S. federal jury or before congressional committees on questions of subversion. Twenty-one of the former employees appealed their cases to the Administrative Tribunal. The tribunal awarded compensation to 11 of those dismissed. More recent cases have taken up issues of alleged sexual harassment, gender equality, and domestic partner benefits

ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. A term used for those **less developed countries** (LDCs) with particularly rapid industrial development. They are also referred to as **newly industrialized countries** or newly industrializing countries (NICs) or newly industrialized economies or newly industrializing economies (NIEs). *See also* DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

ADVANCED ECONOMIES. A term used by the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) for the top group of its hierarchy of advanced economies, **countries in transition**, and **developing countries**.

ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA). With its headquarters in Silver Spring, Maryland, this international **nongovernmental organization**, established by the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, maintains offices in more than 120 countries. It provides emergency relief for victims of natural disasters in **less developed countries**. It also provides general support to community development activities leading to self-sufficiency. It focuses on **food** security, **economic development**, primary **health**, emergency management, and basic education. *See also* DISASTER RELIEF.

ADVISORY OPINIONS. The **International Court of Justice** (ICJ) may be requested to give advisory opinions by the **UN General Assembly**, the **UN Security Council**, and such other **United Nations** organs or **UN specialized agencies** as authorized by the General Assembly. Thus far, no affirmative action has been taken on requests for such authorization by the **UN secretary-general**. Although not bind-

ing, such opinions are authoritative interpretations of international **law**. Recent important advisory opinions dealt with the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons and the legal consequences of the Israeli construction of a wall in the occupied Palestinian territory.

AFRICA RICE CENTER. Created in 1970 by 11 West African countries as the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA), the group changed its name in 2003 due to its increasing role in rice research and development in Sub-Saharan Africa. Its mission is to contribute to poverty alleviation and **food** security in Africa through increasing the productivity and profitability of the rice sector. Its headquarters are in Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire.

AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, AND PACIFIC (ACP) COUNTRIES. The ACP countries originally were 46 **developing countries** of Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific that signed the 1975 **Lomé Convention** with the **European Economic Community** (EEC). Most of the ACP countries were former colonies of the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium. The number of ACP countries increased as the Lomé Convention was renegotiated and with the accession of Portugal and Spain to the EEC. There are now 79 ACP countries. The basic objective of ACP countries was to establish favorable **trade** relations with the EEC. The ACP agreements, which replaced the **Yaoundé** and Arusha conventions (previously referred to as Associated African States and Madagascar [AASM] countries), offered privileged access to the European market, **economic development** aid, a price stabilization fund for **commodities**, and a new basis for industrial cooperation. The ACP states are allowed duty free access to the EU market for most of their products, on a nonreciprocal basis. They are also able to apply for grants from the European Development Fund (EDF) and low-interest loans from the **European Investment Bank** (EIB). Since 1997, the heads of state and government of ACP member-countries have been meeting regularly.

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS. The commission, which held its first meeting in November 1987 in Banjul, Gambia, is charged with promoting individual and group rights, conducting studies and convening conferences,

disseminating information, and making recommendations to governments. *See also* AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS; HUMAN RIGHTS.

AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS (ACHPR). Even though envisioned by the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights that was agreed to in 1981, the structure of the court was not planned until a protocol for its creation was agreed to in 1998. The court came into existence on 25 January 2004, after the 15th member of the **African Union** (AU) had ratified the protocol. The 11 judges were sworn in on 2 July 2006 and held their first sessions in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, but now are permanently seated in Arusha, Tanzania. Both individuals and **nongovernmental organizations** (NGOs) that have consultative status can bring suit before the court. Some suggest that the formation of the court may turn out to be very significant in terms of **human rights** enforcement in Africa; prior to the adoption of the protocol, the protection of rights under the African Charter rested with the **African Commission on Human and People's Rights**, a quasi-judicial body without any binding powers. The African Union's original constitutive act calls for the establishment of an African Court of Justice (ACJ). It has not been established, but steps are underway to merge it with the ACHPR.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AfDB). Set up on 10 September 1964 to promote **economic development** in Africa, with its headquarters in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (but temporarily relocated to Tunis, Tunisia), this organization is composed of all 53 African countries. Unlike other regional development organizations, membership in the AfDB was originally limited to African countries, but a decision was taken in 1979 to admit nonregional members—owing to the need for additional capital—while still emphasizing its avowed set of principles aimed at preserving the bank's African character. There are now 24 non-African shareholders in the bank. The bank's primary functions are to provide loans for financing national and multinational projects, encourage public and private investment, assist member countries in improving use of their resources, enhance members' economic systems and promote the balanced growth of foreign **trade**, extend technical **assistance**, and cooperate with those

economic institutions in and outside Africa that support African economic development. Accordingly, the bank has developed close links with the **Food and Agriculture Organization** (FAO), **World Bank** (IBRD), **International Labour Organization** (ILO), **African Union** (AU), **United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO), and **World Health Organization** (WHO). The bank secures capital through its supporting unit, the African Development Fund. Topics of concern include climate change, escalating oil prices, **food** security, anticorruption, and attracting infrastructure investment.

AFRICAN UNION (AU). Building on existing units of the **Organization of African Unity** (OAU), which it replaced, including the African Economic Community and the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, the AU aims at achieving faster sustainable **economic development**, promotion of **peace** and democracy and other human and peoples' rights on the African continent, and integration and coordination of African positions in other international forums and organizations. The AU's constitutive document, the Act of the African Union, was adopted on 11 July 2000 by the OAU heads of state and government in Lomé, Togo, and entered into force on 26 May 2001, although the OAU remained in existence during a one-year transitional period ending 8 July 2002. In 2005, the AU Assembly adopted the African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defense Pact, which still lacks the necessary (15) ratifications to enter into force. The AU also found it difficult to raise adequate troops to deploy in Somalia and the Darfur region of Sudan. More successful were the troops deployed in 2006 to the Comoros.

The organs of the AU include the Assembly (heads of state and government or their representatives), which is the AU's supreme organ; Executive Council; Commission; Permanent Representatives' Committee; Peace and Security Council; Pan-African Parliament; Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), African Central Bank, African Monetary Fund; African Investment Bank; and a number of specialized technical committees. A Court of Justice is planned. The 53 members of the AU include all African states except for Morocco, which chose not to join because of its ongoing conflict with the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic. After a coup in August 2008,

Mauritania's membership was suspended, as it had been from August 2005 to April 2007 owing to a prior coup.

AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLE'S SECURITY CONFERENCE (BANDUNG CONFERENCE). Organized at the initiative of President Sukarno of Indonesia and supported by Burma, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, the Bandung Conference of 1955 is often seen as the first major meeting of **third world** states and as the origin of the **Nonaligned Movement** (NAM). The conference was also notable because of Chinese participation and the absence of a Soviet delegation. Its final communiqué put forward resolutions on economic needs, cultural cooperation, **human rights**, the search for **self-determination** by dependent peoples, and world peace. The participants declared, "Colonialism in all its manifestations is an evil which should speedily be brought to an end." The conferees also adopted the Indian Panchasheel, or five principles of peaceful coexistence: (1) mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, (2) nonaggression, (3) noninterference in the internal affairs of others, (4) equality and mutual support, and (5) peaceful coexistence. In 1958, a second Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference was held in Cairo, Egypt, setting up a permanent council to meet annually and be composed of one representative from each national committee. "Peoples" rather than states were represented. In 1965, another solidarity conference was scheduled to be held in Algiers, Algeria, but it was postponed indefinitely.

AGA KHAN, PRINCE SADRUDDIN (1933–2003). The son of Aga Khan III, the prince was born in Paris, France, and educated at Harvard University, where he studied Middle Eastern history and founded the Harvard Islamic Society. From 1958, he spent much of his time acting as a consultant to the **United Nations** (UN), including the **United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO). He became increasingly concerned with issues related to refugees and humanitarian assistance. He served as the United Nations high commissioner for refugees from 1965 to 1977. Among his many subsequent UN-related positions was serving as a personal representative of the UN secretary-general for humanitarian assistance relating to the crisis between Iraq and Kuwait, and as an executive delegate of the secretary-general for a UN interagency

humanitarian program which dealt with problems of Iraq's border areas. *See also* OFFICE OF THE UNTED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES.

AGENCY FOR COOPERATION AND RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENT (ACORD). Formed in 1974 as Euro Action, ACORD is a broad-based international consortium of European and Canadian **nongovernmental organizations** working together for long-term community-based **economic development** in Africa. ACORD's projects focus on strengthening civil society, creating conditions for conflict resolution, overcoming gender and other forms of discrimination, improving livelihoods, and addressing the causes and consequences of HIV/AIDS.

AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT. Responding to criticism from **developing countries** that he had emphasized issues of military security during his term in office, UN Secretary-General **Boutros Boutros-Ghali** prepared the Agenda for Development, which argued that peace and development were integrally connected. Unlike the **Agenda for Peace**, this document was not viewed as particularly innovative or influential.

AGENDA FOR PEACE. Responding to a specific request of the **UN Security Council**, UN Secretary-General **Boutros Boutros-Ghali** prepared this document calling for the strengthening of the capacity of the UN in the areas of **preventive diplomacy**, **peacekeeping**, and peacemaking. Most provocatively, perhaps, he called for the establishment of an early warning system and the preventive deployment of UN forces, contending that new times required a different understanding of state sovereignty. *See also* PEACE, DISARMAMENT, AND ARMS CONTROL.

AGENDA 21. An 800-page program for managing the various sectors of the **environment** in the 21st century, Agenda 21 was adopted at the **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development** (UNCED), the Rio Conference, in June 1992. Many of the action items contained in the agenda are quite specific, often calling for degrees of protection of the environment beyond the current capacity

of many countries. The protection of the atmosphere is probably the most controversial of such items. The key to the success of the agenda is its implementation, which depends on funding. Few funding commitments were made at the time of the Rio Conference itself.

AGRICULTURE. *See* FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

ALL AFRICA CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES (AACC). Established in 1958, with headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, the AACC coordinates the activities of African churches. It has been a strong advocate of **human rights** throughout the continent and is now focusing attention on the plight of the African **child**.

AMAZON COOPERATION TREATY ORGANIZATION (ACTO). In 1995, the governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela agreed to create ACTO in order to strengthen and implement the 1978 Amazon Cooperation Treaty, which aimed at coordinating development of the Amazon River basin and protecting the region's **environment** through the rational utilization of its resources. The treaty's key provisions include the (1) free navigation on all rivers of the Amazon region, (2) rational use of the region's water resources, (3) right of each state to develop its Amazon territory so long as it does not cause any harmful impact on the territories of other members, (4) development of cooperative research on the river basin, (5) improvement of **health** and the building of a **transportation** and communication infrastructure, and (6) promotion of **tourism**. The governments also agreed to establish, in December 2002, a Permanent Secretariat for ACTO in Brasilia, Brazil.

AMERICAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE (ARC). Established in 1978, ARC is a **nongovernmental organization** that provides primary **health** care, training, and other services to **refugees** who have left their homes because of persecution, war, natural disasters, or other threats to their health and well-being. Its recent refugee activities have included assistance in Darfur, Liberia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Thailand, and Uganda. It also provides services for mobile communities, including gender-based violence prevention and response,

micro-enterprise development, and reproductive health care. *See also* DISASTER RELIEF; WOMEN'S ISSUES.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL (AI). Amnesty International, an international **nongovernmental organization** founded in London in 1961, seeks to mobilize international public opinion to apply pressure on governments to alter their countries' inhumane policies. AI has more than 2.2 million individual members and subscribers from 150 countries and regions. It often sends representatives to observe trials and interview individuals deemed by AI to be "prisoners of conscience" and organizes letter-writing campaigns. AI also focuses on the abolition of torture and the death penalty. It received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977. *See also* HUMAN RIGHTS.

AMSTERDAM, TREATY OF. Signed on 2 October 1997 and entered into force on 1 May 1999, the Treaty of Amsterdam amended and renumbered the **European Union** (EU) and **European Community** treaties, consolidated versions of which are attached to it.

ANNAN, KOFI (1938–). Elected the seventh **UN secretary-general**, Annan served two terms from 1997 to 2006. He was the first secretary-general from Sub-Saharan Africa (he is from Ghana) and the first career **United Nations** official to rise through the ranks. Prior to his election, Annan had served as a UN undersecretary-general in charge of **peacekeeping forces**. Annan's election had the strong backing of the United States, and his election was seen as an opportunity for the UN to get the United States to repay its arrears, but his outspoken criticism of the 2003 U.S.-led invasion of Iraq led to frosty relations during his second term in office. Throughout his terms as secretary-general, Annan was an outspoken advocate of **human rights**, the rule of **law**, and the **Millennium Development Goals**. He also sought to reform the organization and to forge closer links with the business sector. In 2001, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace jointly with the UN.

ANTI-SLAVERY INTERNATIONAL. Formerly the Anti-Slavery Society—formed in 1909 out of a merger of the Aborigines Protection Society (founded in 1837) and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery

Society (founded in 1839)—Anti-Slavery International, which has its headquarters in London, is concerned with the persistence of various forms of slavery, including forced labor and **child** labor. In addition, it seeks to promote the well-being of indigenous peoples. It monitors adherence to international **human rights** treaties and sends information of violations to the relevant governments. When that approach does not suffice, it presents evidence to the **United Nations Human Rights Council** and its subordinate bodies.

ANWAR, KHURSHID (1953–). Since August 2006, Anwar has served as secretary-general of the **Economic Cooperation Organization** (ECO). Prior to that, he was a member of the Pakistani foreign service and acted as deputy foreign minister in charge of the ECO region.

ANZUS COUNCIL. The council was established in 1951 under the ANZUS Treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. The aim of the treaty, which is to remain in force indefinitely, is the collective defense and preservation of **peace** and security in the Pacific area. ANZUS never had a formal headquarters; meetings rotated among the member states. Following a dispute in January 1985 over U.S. access to New Zealand ports and airfields, meetings of the full ANZUS Council have not taken place, but annual meetings between the United States and Australia continue.

ARAB AUTHORITY FOR AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT. This 19-member organization, operating since 1977 with headquarters in Khartoum, Sudan, aims to develop the agricultural resources of its members, produce the maximum possible food products, and increase the exchange of agricultural products between Arab countries.

ARAB FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (AFESD). An autonomous regional pan-Arab development finance organization, the AFESD includes all 21 Arab states that are members of the **League of Arab States**. The fund, which commenced operations in 1974, assists in the social and economic development of Arab states through financing development projects, encouraging

investment of private and public funds, and providing technical **assistance**.

ARAB MAGHREB UNION (AMU). While the goal of establishing an organization to strengthen the bonds among North African states can be traced back to the 1920s, it was only in February 1989, with the establishment of the AMU, that this took concrete form. The union, which has its headquarters in Casablanca, Morocco, and for which the Presidential Council is the key decision-making body, has had its ambitious **economic cooperation and integration** plans thwarted by disagreements among members. These roadblocks have included disagreements about UN sanctions against Libya, the spread of Islamic fundamentalism, and the political status of Western Sahara.

ARAB MONETARY FUND. In operation since 1977, the fund, which has its headquarters in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, aims to assist all Arab countries in coping with balance of payments and other financial difficulties. The goal is to develop an overall policy of monetary and **economic cooperation and integration**, thereby promoting **economic development**. Its specific aims include correcting balance of payments disequilibria among member states; assisting in the elimination of restrictions on current payments between member states; promoting development of Arab financial markets; and studying ways to initiate the use of the Arab dinar as a unit of account, eventually paving the way for the creation of a unified Arab currency. The fund operates as both a bank and a loan fund similar to the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF). It has its own unit of account, the Arab accounting dinar (AAD). In 2003, it changed its general lending policy, replacing its traditional fixed-interest loans with two types of market-related variable rates on new loans.

ARBITRATION. In this process of dispute settlement, the parties choose an ad hoc panel of arbitrators or a single arbitrator whose decision they may accept as binding. This process is used most often in commercial disputes. Both the **United Nations** Charter and the **League of Nations** Covenant listed arbitration among the methods for settling disputes between countries. *See also* CONCILIATION; GOOD OFFICES; HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCES; INTERNATIONAL

CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES; INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE; MEDIATION; PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION; UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW.

ARBOUR, LOUISE (1947–). Arbour has served as a justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, chief prosecutor of the **International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia** (ICTY) and **International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda** (ICTR), and until June 2008 as the **UN high commissioner for human rights**. As chief prosecutor for the ICTY, she gained worldwide attention when Yugoslav President Slobodan Milošević was indicted for war crimes, the first time a serving head of state was called to account before an international court. In the ICTR, she secured the first conviction for genocide since the Genocide Convention was created and the first admission of guilt by a sitting head of state, Jean Kambanda, for his part in orchestrating the murder of many of Rwanda's Tutsi population between May and June 1994. During her time as high commissioner, she was known for her blunt criticism of U.S. antiterrorist tactics, Israeli and Palestinian actions, and various member states for failing to live up to their **human rights** obligations. In her final report as high commissioner, she wrote that most countries pay little more than lip service to gender equality and she called for an end to racism.

ARCTIC COUNCIL. Established by the Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council, signed on 19 September 1995, the council provides a venue for regular intergovernmental consultation on Arctic issues aiming to ensure the well-being of the inhabitants of the Arctic, to achieve sustainable development, and to protect the **environment**.

ARMS CONTROL. *See* PEACE, DISARMAMENT, AND ARMS CONTROL.

ÁSGRIMSSON, HALLDÓR (1947–). Secretary-general of the Nordic Council of Ministers beginning 1 January 2007, Halldór had previously served as prime minister of Iceland, Icelandic minister of foreign affairs, and the chair of the **Nordic Council**.

ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC). APEC was formed in November 1989. Before then, the promotion of Pacific regionalism had been largely undertaken by international **nongovernmental organizations**. APEC, which operates as a forum for discussion of all sorts of economic issues such as market access and **trade** and investment liberalization, has its current headquarters in Singapore. U.S. President Bill Clinton substantially upgraded APEC's role by convening in 1993 in Seattle, Washington, the first summit meeting of the APEC countries. Since then, summit meetings of the Pacific Rim countries have been convened annually. APEC's "three pillars," or foci, are business facilitation, economic and technical cooperation, and trade and investment liberalization. Its 21 member states comprise 56 percent of the world's economy and 49 percent of world trade.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC COCONUT COMMUNITY (APCC). Comprising the 15 major coconut producing countries, accounting for over 90 percent of the world coconut production and exports of coconut products, APCC aims to promote, coordinate, and harmonize all activities of the coconut industry, sustaining small farmers as well as those engaged in the production, processing, and marketing of coconut products. *See also* FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

ASIAN COALITION FOR HOUSING RIGHTS (ACHR). Founded in 1988, the ACHR is an international **nongovernmental organization** whose purpose is to articulate and promote the concept of people's laws and rights to housing and to put an end to evictions and the displacement of people. The ACHR's secretariat is located in Bangkok, Thailand. *See also* SHELTER.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB). Established in 1966 under the auspices of the UN **Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific** (ESCAP), the ADB is headquartered in Manila, the Philippines. In addition to 48 member countries and territories within the ESCAP region, 19 developed countries from outside the region, including Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States, are members. Taiwan is a member under the name Taipei-China. ADB's Strategy 2020, a long-term strategic

framework adopted in 2008, identifies three complementary agendas: inclusive growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. *See also* BANKING AND FINANCE; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

ASOCIACIÓN LATINOAMERICANA DE INSTITUCIONES FINANCIERAS PARA EL DESARROLLO (ALIDE) (LATIN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF DEVELOPMENT FINANCING INSTITUTIONS). ALIDE was created in 1968, with its headquarters in Lima, Peru, to foster unity and strengthen the joint action of development banks and financial institutions in furtherance of the region's socioeconomic progress. ALIDE currently has more than 70 members in 22 countries in the region, Canada, Germany, and Spain. *See also* BANKING AND FINANCE; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

ASSISTANCE, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL. Technical and financial assistance, a major activity of intergovernmental organizations for the past 55 years, is an integral aspect of the international organizations' support of **economic development** activities. Intergovernmental organizations, most notably the **Development Assistance Committee** (DAC) of the **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**, have played important roles in the coordination of member governments' technical assistance programs as well as providing such assistance themselves. The **United Nations Development Programme** has been a major source of funds for other UN agencies, encouraging them to become active agents in providing technical expertise to member countries. This has contributed to the reorientation of various **UN specialized agencies**. For example, the **International Civil Aviation Organization** has assisted member countries in siting and constructing airports, and the **World Health Organization** has worked with the **International Labour Organization** in improving the **health** and **environment** of workers. While the **World Bank Group** initially focused on infrastructure assistance, it broadened its scope, especially in the 1970s and 1980s, moving into such controversial areas as education and population planning. *See also* EXPANDED PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; HOFFMAN, PAUL; KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED; OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE; ROTARY INTERNATIONAL; VOLUNTEERS IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; YAOUNDÉ CONVENTIONS.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE (APT). Founded in 1977 by Jean-Jacques Gautier, this **nongovernmental organization** seeks to prevent incidents of torture largely through making them transparent and to assist torture victims. It currently operates in 35 countries. APT's secretariat is located in Geneva, Switzerland. *See also* HUMAN RIGHTS.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES JURISTES DEMOCRATES (AIJD) (INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS). Founded in 1946 with its headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, the AIJD is an international **nongovernmental organization** whose activities include the defense and development of rights and liberties and assisting in the development of legislation. Members of the association often serve as trial observers in countries whose **human rights** practices have been criticized, and members have organized campaigns that have led to changes in international humanitarian **law**.

ASSOCIATION OF IRON ORE EXPORTING COUNTRIES (AIOEC). The association was founded in 1975 at the height of the global influence of the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries** (OPEC) and when the **New International Economic Order** (NIEO) was near the top of the global agenda. It aims to ensure the orderly growth of iron ore exports, to secure fair and remunerative returns so as to improve member states' terms of trade, and to contribute to the social and economic development of member countries. Its powers are purely consultative, namely to provide a forum for the exchange of information and experience relating to use issues and market conditions.

ASSOCIATION OF NATURAL RUBBER PRODUCING COUNTRIES (ANRPC). Established in 1968 and reconstituted in 1982, the ANRPC coordinates the production and marketing of natural rubber,

promotes technical cooperation among its members, and seeks to bring about remunerative and stable prices for natural rubber. Its members include China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN). This organization, based in Jakarta, Indonesia, aims to accelerate growth, social progress, and cultural development in Southeast Asia. ASEAN was established in Bangkok, Thailand, in 1967 at a foreign ministers' meeting of the five founding states: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Laos and Papua New Guinea have observer status. Brunei joined in 1984. Perhaps most significantly, Vietnam was granted membership in July 1995, the first communist country granted membership in an organization seen by some as being founded, at least in part, as a bulwark against communism. In a similar vein, the first meetings between ASEAN and Chinese governmental officials were held in May 1995. Laos and Myanmar (Burma) became members in 1997, the latter over strong objections by the United States, which is an outspoken critic of Myanmar's **human rights** record. Cambodia was admitted in 1999 after prolonged and intensive disagreements.

Although ASEAN's focus is on accelerating regional economic growth, its aims have always included the promotion of political stability in the region. Indeed, the association has been criticized by some for having failed to create a zone of **peace** and neutrality in the region. Significantly, the long-awaited South-East Asian Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ) treaty was signed in December 1996. ASEAN has been successful in developing relations with other international economic organizations, but less successful in achieving **economic development** of its member states and reducing intra-ASEAN tariffs on unprocessed agricultural goods. This is, in part, a consequence of the vast differences in levels of economic development of the member states as well as traditional differences in political and economic regime types. Nonetheless, it established an Asian Free Trade Area (AFTA) and a Common Preferential Tariff (CEPT), effective 1 January 1993, and all import duties are to be eliminated by 2010 for all members except Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam, which have until 2015. Moreover, the members have shifted

to a more environmental perspective of late, with the initiation of a number of environmental treaties.

In November 2007, all of the heads of government of ASEAN members signed the ASEAN Charter that took effect on 15 December 2008. It gave the organization legal personality and committed members to a number of new goals, including strengthening democracy, enhancing good governance and the rule of **law**, and promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Several members had hesitated to ratify the charter, owing to Myanmar's human rights record, whose government itself ratified the charter in July 2008. *See also* TRADE.

AUSTRALIA GROUP. Established in June 1985 as an informal forum, this group of 41 countries seeks to harmonize export controls to ensure that exports do not contribute to the development of chemical or biological weapons.

AVENOL, JOSEPH (1879–1952). Having begun his career in the French Finance Ministry and worked for 10 years as deputy director-general of the **League of Nations**, Avenol took over as the second secretary-general of the League at a particularly difficult time. The first months of his tenure in the summer of 1933 were marked by the failure of the League-sponsored London Economic Conference, the breakdown of the League-sponsored Disarmament Conference, and the withdrawal of Germany from the League. Moreover, he was unable to win the trust or liking of the key country delegations and secretariat staff. While Avenol was successful in terms of administrative finances, he was unable to get the council members to take the steps necessary to stand up to Japanese and Italian expansion, much less that of Adolf Hitler's Germany. Indeed, by the time he resigned in August 1940, many accused him of being pro-Axis.

AVOCATS SANS FRONTIÈRES (ASF). Established in 1992 and based in Brussels, Belgium, ASF is a **nongovernmental organization** mostly composed of lawyers, solicitors, and magistrates. It promotes and seeks to protect the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of the most vulnerable groups and individuals in the world. It seeks to intervene as soon as possible where **human rights**

are being violated, including where there is ongoing armed conflict. One of its major projects was after the genocide in Rwanda, where it worked to rebuild the legal system and to defend the accused and represent victims in the Rwandan courts. It has also worked in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, East Timor, and Kosovo.

AYALA-LASSO, JOSÉ (1932–). A career Ecuadorian diplomat, Ayala-Lasso served, beginning in 1994, as the first **United Nations high commissioner for human rights**. He sought to gain credibility for that office, hoping to make it parallel in visibility to the much older **Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees** (UNHCR). The meager size of his budget limited his success and he resigned from the position in 1997.

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BAKER PLAN. The Baker Plan was the first systematic initiative that linked multilateral lending institutions, commercial banks, and the question of **third world** debtor country adjustment. It was announced by then U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker during the 1985 joint **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) and **World Bank** meetings, and he elaborated on it subsequently. The banks would be called to provide new money, amounting to $7 billion annually over the following three years, to 15 **developing countries** in debt difficulties. (The bulk of them were in Latin America.) There were to be new net loan disbursements by multilateral development agencies of $3 billion per year over the same period. Furthermore, developing countries were to make serious efforts to adjust. Baker's plan was largely a set of suggested guidelines; it lacked any implementation mechanism. Because of the origins of the proposal, however, something like it was put in place but on a smaller scale than Baker had envisaged. In 1996, moreover, the World Bank and IMF agreed to a new program to raise the level of forgiveness that creditors can offer and, for the first time, to eliminate debts owed to international aid agencies. It was looked at as particularly important in helping out debt-ridden African countries. *See also* BANKING AND FINANCE.

BALTIC ASSEMBLY. The assembly was established on 8 November 1991, in Tallinn, Estonia, with the aim of promoting cooperation in addressing common problems facing Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The assembly consists of 12–20 parliamentarians from each member state who are appointed in accordance with the principle of proportional political representation in each national parliament. Each year, one of the Baltic states takes over the presidency.

BAN, KI-MOON (1944–). The eighth **secretary-general** of the **United Nations** (UN), Ban Ki-Moon began his term on 1 January 2007. At the time of his election, he was the minister of foreign affairs and trade of the Republic of Korea, having served in the public sphere for 37 years, including ties to the UN dating back to 1975, when he worked for the Korean Foreign Ministry's UN division. From the outset, he made clear that climate change was a high priority. He also traveled to trouble spots throughout the world, such as Darfur and Myanmar, seeking to resolve conflicts.

BANDUNG CONFERENCE. *See* AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLE'S SECURITY CONFERENCE; NONALIGNED MOVEMENT.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS (BIS). The Swiss government agreed, in 1930, to set up in Basel, Switzerland, what became the BIS. Early discussions focused on reparations and other problems arising out of World War I. The goal was to carry out **banking** functions in connection with Germany's annual reparation payments in such a way as to stimulate German exports and thereby its ability to pay. However, the BIS soon ceased to be concerned mainly with reparations and assumed the more general function of providing facilities hitherto lacking in carrying out international settlements and doing high-level (and well-respected) monetary research. More generally, the BIS aims to promote cooperation between central banks, provide facilities for international financial operations, and act as an agent in international financial settlements. It buys and sells gold on its own account and accepts custody of gold for the accounts of member central banks. It also receives short-term deposits and uses these for lending purposes. Fifty-five central banks are currently members. In the 1980s and 1990s, the bank granted

large-scale loans to the central banks of Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico) in an effort to avoid their defaulting on international loans and to the **International Monetary Fund** to lend support to its **third world** loan operations. The financial crises of the late 20th and early 21st centuries led the BIS to focus attention on regulatory supervision of internationally active banks.

BANKING AND FINANCE. Even before World War II was concluded, it was generally agreed that there needed to be a multilateral financial system to prevent the sort of "beggar thy neighbor" policies that exacerbated interstate competition and conflict in the interwar years. That consensus led to the establishment of the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) to cope with balance of payment disequilibria and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), or **World Bank**, to assist countries needing long-term loans to address more fundamental, structural problems. Both organizations were seen as important supplements to the **Bank for International Settlements** (BIS). Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, the major recipients of their loans were economically advanced countries. That changed with **decolonization**. Among the major aid recipients are India, Pakistan, and China. With the end of the Cold War, Russia and other formerly centrally planned economies became major recipients of aid.

The operations of these global institutions have been supplemented by regional and subregional banks, beginning with the **Inter-American Development Bank** (IDB). The premise behind such institutions is that regional expertise and sensitivities might ensure more desirable loan conditions. In fact, the most lenient loan conditions, concessionary for the poorest of the poor, have come from the **International Development Association** (IDA), one of the World Bank's affiliates. Recently there has been an upsurge in requests for loans for the private sector, always the special province of the **International Finance Corporation**, the smallest **banking** affiliate of the **World Bank Group**. *See also* ABU DHABI FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK; ARAB FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT; ARAB MONETARY UNION; ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK; BAKER PLAN; BANQUE ARABE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

ECONOMIQUE EN AFRIQUE; BANQUE CENTRALE DES ETATS D'AFRIQUE CENTRALE; BLACK, EUGENE; BRETTON WOODS SYSTEM; CAMDESSUS, MICHEL; CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK; DE LAROSIERE, JACQUES; EASTERN CARIBBEAN CENTRAL BANK; EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT; EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT; EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK; EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM; EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION; INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION; ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK; JACOBSSON, PER; MCNAMARA, ROBERT S.; PARIS CLUB; PRESTON, LEWIS T.; SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT; SCHWEITZER, PIERRE-PAUL; SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS; UNION ECONOMIQUE ET MONETAIRE OUEST AFRICAINE; UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND; WITTEVEEN, HENRIKUS JOHANNES; WOLFENSOHN, JAMES; WOODS, GEORGE.

BANQUE ARABE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE EN AFRIQUE (BADEA) (ARAB BANK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA). Headquartered in Khartoum, Sudan, the BADEA was formed in 1973 by the **League of Arab States** to contribute to **economic development** in Africa. It finances infrastructural, industrial, and agricultural projects and provides technical **assistance** to African countries faced with the devastating consequences of high oil prices. The decision to establish the bank was reached in 1973 in Algiers at the sixth summit meeting of the Arab states. Its founding agreement was signed in Cairo, Egypt, in 1974. Eighteen Arab states have subscribed, including Palestine. The bank plays an active role in promoting Arab investment in Africa and in coordinating Arab assistance for economic development. Recently, the bank has shown increased attention to projects with a direct impact on the lives of African citizens, such as water supply and **food** security projects.

BANQUE CENTRALE DES ETATS D'AFRIQUE CENTRALE (BCEAC) (CENTRAL BANK OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES). This organization, based in Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of Congo, was established in 1972. It serves as the exclusive

issuing house for currency circulated within the members of the **Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine** (UEMOA). It also helps in the planning of member states' monetary policies and monitors bank adherence to credit regulations.

BANQUE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES ETATS D'AFRIQUE CENTRALE (BDEAC) (CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES DEVELOPMENT BANK). Beginning as an affiliate of the Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC), which was succeeded by the **Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale** (CMEAC), the bank seeks to promote social and **economic development** through financing multinational and economic integration projects in the borrowing countries. It appears to have overcome earlier challenges resulting from member countries in arrears and internal financial mismanagement.

BANQUE OUEST AFRICAINE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (BOAD) (WEST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK). Headquartered in Lomé, Togo, BOAD was established in 1973, with operations beginning in 1976. It aims to increase the chances of balanced development through, in part, **economic cooperation and integration**. It does this through loans, some at unusually low interest rates. Priority is on projects in the **least developed countries** that are members and rural development programs, including village water supplies.

BARROSO, JOSÉ MANUEL (1956–). Previously prime minister of Portugal, Barroso began his term as president of the **European Commission** on 23 November 2004. His goal as president is to restore confidence in the commission, something he appeared to be on the road to achieving with the successful negotiation of the **Treaty of Lisbon**.

BASKET THREE. The third of three "baskets," or sections, into which the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) was subdivided, Basket Three deals with cooperation in humanitarian and other fields, specifically advocating the freer movement of ideas, information, and people through family reunifications, binational marriages, easier travel, increased access

to broadcast and printed information, and increased educational and cultural exchanges. *See also* ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE.

BAY OF BENGAL INITIATIVE FOR MULTISECTORAL TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION (BIMSTEC). BIMSTEC links the 1.3 billion people of South Asia and Southeast Asia, to foster socioeconomic cooperation among its members, namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. BIMSTEC has identified 13 priority sectors, led by member countries on a voluntary basis: **trade** and investment; technology; energy; transportation and communication; **tourism**; fisheries; agriculture; cultural cooperation; **environment** and **disaster relief**; public **health**; people-to-people contact; poverty alleviation, and counterterrorism and transnational crimes.

BENELUX ECONOMIC UNION (UNION ECONOMIQUE BENELUX). The BENELUX Economic Union, headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, is a customs union ensuring the free movement of persons, goods, capital, and services among Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Agreement on its establishment was reached in The Hague, Netherlands, in 1958; it came into being in 1960. Its origins can be traced to the Customs Union Treaty of 1944 and the BENELUX Customs Union, which was formally established in January 1948. The economic union has abolished internal tariffs and greatly reduced **trade** quotas and other trade restrictions, in many ways leading the way in Western Europe. The union's constitutive treaty stipulated that the three countries should eventually merge their fiscal and monetary systems.

BERLIN PLUS. The Berlin Plus agreements provide the **European Union** (EU) with access to the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) planning and command capabilities and military assets when NATO itself is not officially involved managing a particular crisis. Under the accord, the EU is to ask NATO first if it wishes to be directly involved. Controversy has arisen as to whether this has occurred in all instances.

BILDERBERG CONFERENCES. The conferences involve prominent business and political leaders of Western Europe and North America. They are held annually by invitation and in great secrecy. The conferences, whose topics include any issues of mutual concern and interest, are named for the Bilderberg Hotel in Oosterbeck, Netherlands, at which the first such conference was held in May 1954. Those who have attended the conferences are referred to as "Bilderbergers" or the "Bilderberg group."

BLACK, EUGENE (1898–1992). Black served as second president of the **World Bank** after a successful career with Chase Manhattan Bank and two years as the assistant and hand-chosen successor of the first World Bank president, John J. McCloy. During Black's extended period as World Bank president (1949–1962), the bank developed its reputation on Wall Street as a financially stable institution, one that loaned only for projects with the potential for being sufficiently profitable that the borrowing country could repay the loans and, accordingly, as a place whose bonds were worthy of investment. The bank under Black also developed its reputation for favoring "bricks and mortar" projects (i.e., large infrastructure loans) and not playing ideological favorites in terms of who was to receive loans.

BLANCHARD, FRANCIS (1916–). Blanchard served as director-general of the **International Labour Organization** (ILO) for three terms (1974–1989). He started working at the ILO in 1951, having previously worked for the **International Refugee Organization** (IRO). He oversaw expansion of the ILO's technical cooperation programs and also had to cope with financial difficulties, compounded by the withdrawal of the United States from the ILO (1977–1980).

BLIX, HANS (1921–). A professor of law and a Swedish diplomat who had served his country as foreign minister beginning in 1978, Blix was appointed director-general of the **International Atomic Energy Agency** (IAEA) in 1981, a position he held until 1997. In that position, he was unusually visible, most notably at times of crises, such as the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union, the aftermath of the 1991 Persian Gulf War, and the North Korean threat to drop out of the nuclear nonproliferation regime. In more bureaucratic terms, Blix suc-

ceeded in resisting calls for his ouster from **third world** member states and dealing with severe budgetary constraints.

During the Iraq disarmament crisis before the 2003 U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Blix was called back from retirement by UN Secretary-General **Kofi Annan** to lead the UN Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission in charge of monitoring Iraq. Blix warned Iraq of "serious consequences" if it attempted to hinder or delay his mission. Blix's statements about Iraq's weapons of mass destruction program came to contradict the claims of U.S. President George W. Bush's administration and attracted a great deal of criticism from supporters of the invasion of Iraq.

BLOC POLITICS. Bloc politics refers to the tactic of a group of states adopting a similar position on certain types of issues, usually as a result of a caucus decision, in their voting as members of the **United Nations General Assembly**. These coalitions were evident in the UN before blocs were formalized into caucusing groups, such as the Afro-Asian group. Some have portrayed blocs as necessary for effective negotiation. There is considerable overlap in membership of various blocs.

BOLIVIAN ALTERNATIVE FOR THE AMERICAS (ALBA) (ALTERNATIVA BOLIVARIANA PARA LAS AMÉRICAS). Also known as the Bolivian Alternative for the People of Our America (Alternativa Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América), ALBA originated in Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez's call for an alternative to the U.S.-sponsored Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), differing from the latter in that ALBA advocates a socialist-oriented trade bloc rather than one based on deregulation of the markets aimed at maximizing profits. In December 2008, the members—Bolivia, Cuba, Dominica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Venezuela—approved the details for the introduction of a new regional currency called "sucre."

BOUTROS-GHALI, BOUTROS (1922–). The sixth **United Nations secretary-general**, Boutros-Ghali began his term on 1 January 1992 and concluded it in December 1996. As an Egyptian, he was the first secretary-general from Africa and the Arab world. He had previously

served as Egypt's deputy prime minister and authored more than 100 scholarly publications. He inherited an organization plagued by financial and administrative difficulties and overcommitted in its **peacekeeping** activities. Among his most notable accomplishments was authoring (in 1992) an **Agenda for Peace**, subsequently revised and supplemented by an **Agenda for Development**. He (along with Cable News Network, CNN) is also credited with focusing the world's attention on Somalia, setting the stage for the deployment of UN troops there. His alleged inability to manage the UN's budget and his willingness to take issue with the United States resulted in a decision by Washington to veto his quest for a second term. He was particularly unpopular with the U.S. Congress, which made clear that the United States would never repay its debt to the UN as long as Boutros-Ghali remained its secretary-general.

BRAHIMI REPORT. At the request of the **United Nations secretary-general** in 2002, a panel of experts, headed by Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi of Algeria, made a critical assessment of past UN **peacekeeping** efforts. Their recommendations focused on the need to enhance the capacity of the UN's Department of Peacekeeping Operations in hopes of matching capabilities to commitments.

BRANDT COMMISSION. An independent international commission, created in September 1977 at the suggestion of former **World Bank** President **Robert McNamara** and headed by former West German chancellor Willy Brandt, the commission, which was dissolved in December 1980, gathered information on and proposed solutions to problems between the **North** and **South**. The two reports issued by the commission called for such things as increased foreign aid to **developing countries**; international taxes on **trade**, ocean mining, and arms sales; limits on energy use; increased funds for the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF), including the issuance of an extra $40 billion of **Special Drawing Rights** (SDRs); and the removal of all trade barriers in developed countries on the import of tropical products. *See also* PALME COMMISSION.

BRETTON WOODS SYSTEM. The Bretton Woods System was the international monetary system devised at a 1944 conference con-

vened, at President Franklin D. Roosevelt's suggestion, in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. To prevent an occurrence of the economic problems that were caused by the 1929 Depression and World War II, a system was created with rules for a foreign exchange rate system (a so-called fixed exchange system, based on gold but actually on the U.S. dollar), balance-of-payments adjustments, and supplies of reserve assets. The conference gave rise to the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), or **World Bank**, but its proposed International Trade Organization was ultimately rejected by the U.S. government. The Bretton Woods System is generally taken to have ended in August 1971 when the United States suspended the convertibility of dollars into gold.

BRIC (OR BRICs). Usually traced back to Goldman Sachs investment bank, the term BRIC refers to the combination of Brazil, Russia, India, and China. The contention is that these four rapidly growing **developing countries** will, by 2050, eclipse many of today's richest countries. In May 2008, the foreign ministers of the four countries met in Yekaterinburg, Russia, to discuss energy, including biofuels, **food** security, and the consequences of the slowdown in the U.S. economy.

BROSIO, MANLIO (1897–1980). Chosen in 1964 as secretary-general of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO), Brosio held that position until he resigned in 1971. Among the most noteworthy events in NATO's history while he was secretary-general were the French withdrawal from the integrated military command, the movement of NATO headquarters from Paris, France, to Brussels, Belgium, the **Harmal Report**, and the U.S. policy of détente toward the Soviet Union.

BRUCE REPORT. On 27 May 1939, the Council of the **League of Nations** appointed Stanley Melbourne Bruce, then Australian high commissioner in London and a former Australian prime minister, to chair a committee to study and report on the development and expansion of the League's machinery for dealing with technical (i.e., social and economic) questions. The report, which—like the

committee—came to be known for its chair, was published on 22 August 1939, only a few days before the Nazi invasion of Poland. Thus, it was too late to be relevant to the League, but it became the blueprint for the **United Nations Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC).

BRUNDTLAND, GRO HARLEM (1939–). Prime minister of Norway for three terms, Brundtland chaired the World Commission on Environment and Development, widely referred to as the Brundtland Commission, whose report served as background for the **UN Conference on Environment and Development** of 1992. The report, commonly referred to as the Brundtland Report, is often credited with making "sustainable development" a household term. Often mentioned as a possible candidate for **UN secretary-general**, she was appointed director-general of the **World Health Organization** (WHO) effective 21 July 1998, serving until 21 July 2003. As director-general, Brundtland adopted a broad approach to public **health**, spearheading a movement to abolish smoking through education and persuasion.

BRUSSELS, TREATY OF. Also known as the Treaty of Economic, Social, and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defense, and as the Western Union, the Brussels Treaty was Western Europe's first post–World War II **collective security** agreement. The signatories—Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom—agreed in 1948 to give each other "all military and other aid and assistance if any one was attacked" as well as to collaborate in economic, social, and cultural matters. The treaty was initiated by the British foreign minister, Ernst Bevin, who saw it as a temporary bridge until the United States could be persuaded to make a long-term commitment to the defense of Western Europe. It was quickly transformed from an anti-German to an anti-Soviet organization. Although the military aspects of the treaty largely overlapped those of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO), the commitment lacked NATO's qualifications. The Brussels Treaty Organization survived and became the basis of the **Western European Union** (WEU) with the entrance of Germany and Italy.

BUNCHE, RALPH J. (1904–1971). After working in the U.S. Department of State, Bunche was appointed in 1946 to head the Trusteeship Division of the **United Nations secretariat**. In 1947, he was assigned to the UN Palestine Commission and became its chief mediator after the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte. In 1950, in recognition of his accomplishments as mediator, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the first black to be so recognized. He was later promoted to the rank of UN undersecretary and served as special representative of the secretary-general to UN **peacekeeping** missions in the Middle East, the Congo, and Cyprus.

BURDEN SHARING. Burden sharing refers to the relative share of **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) defense expenditures borne by each of the alliance's members. Burden sharing is one of the most contentious issues in the history of NATO, as members have argued over each member's relative costs and benefits as well as capacity to contribute.

BUTLER, HAROLD (1883–1951). Butler participated in the preparatory work that led to the creation of the **International Labour Organization** (ILO). He was secretary-general of its first conference and became director-general in 1932, serving until 1938. He worked hard, and ultimately successfully, to get the United States to join the organization, which it did in 1934, as well as to increase representation from outside of Europe more generally.

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CAMDESSUS, MICHEL (1934–). In 1987, Camdessus was appointed as the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) managing director and chair of its Executive Board. Immediately prior to his appointment, Camdessus was governor of the Bank of France. Before that he had served as chair of the **Paris Club** (1978–1984), director of the French Treasury, and chair of the Monetary Committee of the **European Economic Community** (EEC). During his three terms as managing director, retiring in February 2000, Camdessus was an unusually public managing director and quite proactive in trying to

assist in the stabilization of the Russian economy. He was criticized for his handling of the Asian financial crisis and for not paying sufficient attention to the unique circumstances of the East Asian countries affected.

CANDAU, MARCOLINO GOMES (1911–1983). Candau joined the staff of the **World Health Organization** (WHO) in 1950 as director of the Division of the Organization of Health Services. He moved quickly up the ranks and was selected the WHO's second director-general in 1953, a position he held until 1973. He led an unsuccessful effort to rid the world of malaria but was leading the WHO when it announced, in 1967, the goal of ridding the world of smallpox within a decade, an effort for which the WHO is still praised.

CARE INTERNATIONAL. Established as Cooperation for American Remittances to Europe (CARE) in 1905, the group has been calling itself CARE International since the early 1980s. CARE's purpose is to channel financial assistance to people in economically less developed countries. It tries to promote **economic development** and the use of indigenous resources, providing emergency and **disaster relief** as needed.

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM). Formerly the Caribbean Community and Common Market, and before that the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA), CARICOM is a customs union providing for the elimination of **trade** barriers among members, a common external tariff, and the harmonization of certain domestic economic policies. It was created by the 1973 Treaty of Chaguaramas (Trinidad) and entered into by Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. The members of CARICOM, which now number 15, agreed in 2001 to the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, which calls for the establishment of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME). *See also* CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (CDB). Since 1969, the CDB has fostered cooperation and integration by financing investment projects and programs of its less developed members. Accordingly, it works closely with the **Caribbean Community** (CARICOM). It has

been partly supported by funds from the **World Bank** and other international financial institutions, member countries, and the United States. Recently, its attention has been focused on poverty and near poverty, crime and drug use, and natural disasters. It has looked toward funding projects that involve good governance, environmental stability, and improved disaster risk management.

CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS (INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES). Caritas, founded in 1951 with headquarters in Vatican City, is an international **nongovernmental organization** representing groups in over 200 countries and territories dedicated to spreading charity and social justice internationally through emergency aid and **disaster relief**, social development programs, and academic research. Its focus in the 21st century has been on **peace** and reconciliation, climate change, HIV/AIDS, **women's issues**, and migration.

CARRINGTON, PETER (1919–). Carrington (the 6th Baron Carrington and Baron Carrington of Upton), a British Conservative politician, served as British foreign and defense secretary and was secretary-general of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) from 1984 to 1988. As secretary-general, he handled demands of the U.S. Congress for greater European defense expenditures. He also managed intra-NATO differences over U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposals for a Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and for major missile reductions in Europe, made at the 1986 U.S.-Soviet summit at Reykjavik, Iceland.

CARTER CENTER. Created in 1982, the Carter Center is located at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. It seeks to resolve conflict, promote democracy, preserve **human rights**, improve **health**, and fight hunger around the world. It has an active conflict mediation program, with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter as its most prominent mediator, and has been frequently engaged in monitoring democratic elections.

CASSESE, ANTONIO (1937–). A renowned Italian international lawyer, Cassese served as the first president of the **International**

Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), presiding 1993–1999. He then returned to teaching law at the European Institute in Florence, Italy. In October 2004, Cassese was appointed by UN Secretary-General **Kofi Annan** to chair the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS). Founded in 1943 as War Relief Services, the group changed its name to Catholic Relief Services in 1955. CRS's major activities include responding to calls from victims of natural and human-made disasters, providing assistance to the poor, and working with religious leaders and groups committed to increased social equity. Funded by the Catholic community of the United States, it serves more than 80 million people in more than 100 countries on five continents. *See also* DISASTER RELIEF.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET (CACM) (MERCADO COMUN CENTROAMERICANO). The CACM aims at full liberalization of existing **trade** barriers between member countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The CACM was established in Managua, Nicaragua, in 1960; its headquarters are in Guatemala City. The initial Treaty on Central American Integration was to expire in 1981, but member states agreed to keep it operative until an agreement could be reached on a new integration plan. The CACM's structure includes a tripartite Commission of Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Finance and Governors of central banks. War between El Salvador and Honduras in 1969, revolution in Nicaragua in the 1980s, serious unrest in El Salvador, and long-standing domestic problems in Guatemala and Honduras made integration a low priority concern in member states. Although 1991 saw a revival and reorganization of the institution, its future role remains unclear, especially in light of the proposed Central American Trade Agreement and the Free Trade Area of the Americas. The CACM operates the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), which began with a focus on infrastructure projects but later expanded to include **tourism**, telecommunications, agribusiness, poverty reduction, and environmentally safe development.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR NAVIGATION ON THE RHINE (CCNR). Formed in 1815 at the Congress of Vienna, the CCNR promotes unrestricted navigation on the Rhine River for ships of all countries. The members of the commission, the first modern intergovernmental organization, are Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. Based in Strasbourg, France, the CCNR is notable for the autonomy given to the secretariat, including authority to amend its own rules and to act as a court of appeals for the decisions of local courts. *See also* INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RHINE AGAINST POLLUTION.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN INITIATIVE (CEI). Known as the Quadrilateral Initiative when established on 11 November 1989, and later as the Hexagonal Initiative, the CEI adopted its present name in July 1992. It seeks to improve economic and political cooperation for the region between the Adriatic and the Baltic seas while it works toward the admission of all of its members into the **European Union** (EU). Its members are Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine. The secretariat is in Trieste, Italy.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION (CENTO). A now defunct regional **defense** alliance against communist aggression in the Middle East, CENTO aimed at the provision of security as well as social and **economic cooperation**. It was established in 1955 when Turkey and Iraq signed the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation. The United States, which initiated the idea of CENTO, never formally joined it, owing to fear of Arab repercussions. It was known as the Baghdad Pact until Iraq withdrew in 1959, following a revolution there. The headquarters then moved to Ankara, Turkey. Combined CENTO ground, air, and naval exercises were undertaken until the 1979 revolution toppled the shah of Iran. CENTO was weakened from the outset because of its failure to attract Arab countries and an inability to solve domestic and international problems, and its hopes for developing into a purposeful alliance ended in 1979. Still, it had some success in

the form of **economic development** projects, especially in telecommunications.

CERN (ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLEAIRE) (EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH). Founded in 1954 in Paris, France, as the European Council for Nuclear Research, CERN established its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. CERN is not concerned with work for direct military requirements. All its findings are published or made public. Currently CERN has 20 members: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. CERN has some of the world's largest accelerators and thus attracts leading nuclear physicists from around the world to carry out research. Its Large Hadron Collider (LHC), the highest energy particle accelerator, came on line in 2008, but with some major difficulties almost right from the outset. CERN speaks of itself as the place where the Web was born: Tim Berners-Lee, a scientist at CERN, invented the World Wide Web (WWW) in 1990. It was originally developed to meet the need for automatic information sharing between scientists in different universities and institutes around the world.

CHAN, MARGARET (1947–). Chan began work at the **World Health Organization** (WHO) in 2003 after a career in Hong Kong, where she worked on improving communicable disease surveillance. On 9 November 2006, she was appointed WHO's director-general. Her term runs through June 2012.

CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES. Originally proposed at the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** III (UNCTAD III) by Luis Echeverría, who was president of Mexico, the charter was adopted by the **UN General Assembly** on 12 December 1974 by a vote of 120–6 (with 10 abstentions). The charter—which as a General Assembly resolution only carries the legal weight of a recommendation—is a broad set of guidelines for the conduct of international economic relations. The

most controversial provisions of the charter, and those most strongly opposed by rich, capitalist states with the U.S. in the leadership, are contained in Article 2: the right of states to absolute sovereignty over their natural resources, with compensation for nationalization of foreign business in accordance with domestic law.

CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL RIGHTS. Also known as the Social Charter or Social Chapter, the charter was prepared in 1989 by the **European Commission** as part of the preparations for the establishment of a single internal market by the end of 1992. The basic objective was the codification, in general terms, of both what the **European Community** (EC) had already initiated and what were deemed to be desirable new goals in the field of social and employment policy. It outlined a code of practice covering living and working conditions and was directed primarily at the rights of workers: collective bargaining; training and equal opportunities (especially for women and underprivileged groups); **health** and safety protection; and the free movement of labor. These goals were to be achieved through a harmonization of working conditions throughout the EC by raising standards in all member states up to the level of the best national practice. British opposition—especially to the provisions related to representation of workers on the management boards of industrial companies and to a maximum working week—made EC unanimity impossible. *See also* INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION; WOMEN'S ISSUES.

CHILDREN. Governments have long recognized the universal concern with the plight of often defenseless children, be it as **refugees** or victims of war, natural disasters, sickness, or other factors. The key **United Nations** institution addressing the needs of children is the **United Nations Children's Fund** (UNICEF), one of its biggest success stories, even though its funding is voluntary and thus always precarious. Numerous international **nongovernmental organizations**, religious and secular, regional and global, focus on the special needs of children. *See also* CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND; DISASTER RELIEF; FEED THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL; SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE; WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL.

CHISHOLM, GEORGE BROCK (1896–1971). Chisholm was a Canadian veteran of World War I, a medical practitioner, and the first director-general of the **World Health Organization** (WHO). He was a strong advocate of religious tolerance and often contended that humans' worst enemy was not disease, which he felt was curable as long as people worked together. He took office in 1948 but chose not to stand for reelection in 1953. As director-general, he expressed his views on the importance of international mental and physical health.

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND. An international **nongovernmental organization** created in 1938 and headquartered in Richmond, Virginia, the fund seeks to improve the condition of the world's **children** by providing education, medical care, **food**, clothing, and **shelter**. The goal of the fund is to promote self-sufficiency by working through local groups for the improvement of child welfare standards and services according to need and without discrimination as to sex, race, creed, or religion.

CLAUSEN, ALDEN WINSHIP ("TOM") (1923–). After a successful career as president and chief executive officer of BankAmerica, Clausen was president of the **World Bank** (1981–1986), serving during the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who was skeptical of the bank and saw poverty alleviation as a welfare giveaway. Compounding Clausen's problems was that he presided over the bank during the **third world** debt crisis. Clausen was a strong believer in freeing up markets, and during his administration, sectoral and structural adjustment loans were instituted.

CLUB OF ROME. The club, which has organizational members in dozens of countries, grew out of an April 1968 meeting of scientists, educators, economists, humanists, industrialists, and national and international civil servants held in Rome, Italy. All were concerned about the consequences of global interdependence, what they referred to as the "global problematique." They are best known for noting the ecological consequences of unrestrained **economic development** of economically linked countries. Their concerns have broadened over time, including consideration of such issues as governability. Their

most famous publication and project to date is probably *Limits to Growth*. *See also* ENVIRONMENT.

COCOA PRODUCERS' ALLIANCE (COPAL). Established under the terms of the Abidjan Charter of 20 January 1962, COPAL now counts among its members those who produce almost 90 percent of the world's cocoa crop. The aims of the alliance, which has its headquarters in Lagos, Nigeria, include the exchange of technical and scientific information, promotion of economic and social relations among its member states, promotion of cocoa consumption, and assurance of the proper supply of cocoa to the market at remunerative prices.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY. A means of restraining aggression and ending breaches of the **peace**, collective security refers to an agreement among states to take common action. It assumes that one of the ways to deter aggression is the threat of joint confrontation by a group of countries under a pact. An act of aggression against one must be recognized as an act of aggression against all. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson insisted that the notion be included in the **League of Nations** Covenant. In somewhat different form, it is an important element in the **United Nations** Charter. *See also* COLLECTIVE SELF-DEFENSE; DEFENSE.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY TREATY ORGANIZATION (CSTO). The CSTO was established on 18 September 2003 in accordance with the decision of the heads of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The main purpose of the organization is coordination and deepening of military and political cooperation, as well as the development of multilateral structures and mechanisms of cooperation for ensuring national security.

COLLECTIVE SELF-DEFENSE. Article 51 of the **United Nations** Charter provides that, in the case of armed attack against a member state, nothing in the charter impairs that state's right of individual or collective self-defense until the **UN Security Council** has acted to restore international **peace** and security. Any actions taken in the name of self-defense are to be reported to the Security Council. In practice,

this notification does not usually happen. The call for self-defense permitted the emergence of various intergovernmental organizations formed for that purpose and accepted as such. These included the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO), the **Warsaw Treaty Organization** (WTO), and the **Southeast Asia Treaty Organization** (SEATO).

COLOMBO PLAN FOR COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC. Established in 1950 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, the Colombo Plan is intended to enhance **economic development** in South Asia and the Pacific. Originating in a meeting of **Commonwealth** foreign ministers, it tries to focus global attention on the development needs of the region. The Colombo Plan is primarily an instrument for the promotion of interregional economic and social cooperation and development rather than an operating agency. Most of its development projects are funded internally. It also provides some technical assistance and, since 1973, has operated the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technical Education.

COMECON. *See* COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (CMEA).

COMITÉ DES ORGANISATIONS PROFESSIONELLES AGRICOLES (COPA) (COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS). A transnational federation of farming unions and associations, COPA is generally considered one of the most influential transnational interest groups related to the **European Community** (EC) and **European Union** (EU). The structure of the **Common Agricultural Policy** (CAP) and its centrality to the EC has meant that COPA is actively engaged in annual wage negotiations for the whole farming sector. *See also* FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION.

COMITÉ DES REPRÉSENTANTS PERMANENTS (COREPER) (COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES). Technically, COREPER comprises the heads of the delegations or permanent representatives maintained by each member state of the

European Union (EU) in Brussels, Belgium, but more loosely it refers to the totality of the delegations, including various committees and subgroups. Its main task is to act as a service agent and gatekeeper to the **Council of the European Union**. Where there is unanimity in COREPER, proposals are simply approved by the Council of Ministers without discussion or vote. Where there is disagreement on a proposal, one of the specialist groups works on it further. Given the workload, there is now a COREPER I, composed of deputies, and COREPER II, the ambassadorial-level meetings themselves. The power and influence of the COREPER are criticized by those who are leery of the power of national governments in the EU or who are concerned with issues of accountability within the EU institutional framework.

COMITÉ MARITIME INTERNATIONAL (CMI). CMI traces its origins to a meeting in Brussels, Belgium, in 1897. Currently headquartered in Antwerp, Belgium, CMI convenes periodic conferences for the purpose of drafting maritime treaties. Topics have included collisions at sea, limitations of ship owners' liabilities in collisions, and maritime oil pollution. It works closely with the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD) and the **International Maritime Organization** (IMO).

COMITÉ PERMANENT INTER-ETATS DE LUTTE CONTRE LA SÉCHERESSE DANS LE SAHEL (CILSS) (PERMANENT INTERSTATE COMMITTEE FOR DROUGHT CONTROL IN THE SAHEL). Formed in 1973, CILSS is now an organization of nine states in the Sahelian region of Africa: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal. Their goal is the coordination of relief, rehabilitation, and development activities to combat the effects of drought. Recently, the organization took up the challenges of addressing regional water needs and food security.

COMMISSION DE L'OCÉAN INDIEN (CICC) (INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION). The CICC, whose purpose is to organize and promote regional cooperation in all sectors, especially economic, was formed by Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles in December

1982, with the agreement coming into force on 10 January 1984. The Comoro Islands and France (representing the French Overseas Department of Réunion) subsequently joined. The commission's accomplishments have been moderate owing to domestic problems within some of the member states and the dependency on external funding, especially from the **European Union**. Attention recently has been focused on tuna fishing research and development, exploration of new and sustainable energy sources, promotion of **tourism**, **environmental** conservation, oil spill contingency planning, coral reef monitoring, intraregional **trade**, investment regulations and capital transfers, regional meteorological cooperation, and curtailing drug trafficking and money laundering.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (SOCIAL COMMISSION). Established on 21 June 1946 as the Social Commission, the organization advises the **United Nations Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC) on a wide range of social policy issues and social perspectives of development. Functioning under a broad mandate, the commission now consists of 46 member states. It meets once a year in New York, usually in February. Since the convening of the **World Summit for Social Development** in Copenhagen in 1995, the commission has been the key UN body in charge of the follow-up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action.

COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES (CCAMLR). Established under the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources that entered into force in 1982, the commission determines catch levels for harvested species. It also adopts measures aimed at minimizing any potential impact that fishing activities may exert on nontarget species. Enforcement is generally the responsibility of individual members, of which there are currently 25; nine additional states have acceded to the convention.

COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE (CAT). A treaty-based committee established under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, CAT is

composed of 10 experts elected by parties to the convention. The committee, which first met in 1988, is empowered to receive reports from parties to the convention, which can be commented upon by the committee. When there is reliable evidence of **human rights** violations, the committee works with the relevant government to investigate the charge.

COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW). The committee was established in 1982 in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted in 1979; it acts as a monitoring system to oversee the implementation of the convention. This is done principally by examining reports submitted by states or individuals within the terms of the convention. The committee of 23 experts considers the reports and makes suggestions and recommendations. It may also invite **United Nations specialized agencies** to submit reports for consideration and may receive information from **nongovernmental organizations**. The committee meets for two weeks each year. This is the shortest meeting time of any committee established under a **human rights** treaty. Some 185 countries have ratified the convention and 90 countries have ratified the convention's optional protocol that grants individuals the right to submit reports to the committee. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (CERD). The committee is composed of independent experts who monitor implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965. All 173 parties to the convention are obliged to submit regular reports to the committee on how the rights are being implemented. The committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the reporting state in the form of "concluding observations." In addition to this reporting procedure, the convention establishes three other mechanisms through which the committee performs its monitoring functions: the early warning procedure, the examination of interstate complaints, and the examination of individual complaints. The last only applies to the 53 countries that have explicitly agreed to it.

COMMITTEE ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES (CMW). The committee is composed of independent experts who monitor implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families of 18 December 1990. It held its first session in March 2004. All parties to the convention are obliged to submit regular reports to the committee on how the rights are being implemented. The committee addresses any concerns and recommendations to the state party in the form of "concluding observations." The committee can also, under certain circumstances, consider individual complaints or communications from individuals claiming that their rights under the convention have been violated, once 10 states parties have accepted this procedure.

COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (CRC). The committee is composed of independent experts who monitor implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two optional protocols: on involvement of children in armed conflict and on sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography. Although the committee cannot hear individual complaints, it reviews reports which must be submitted by governments that have acceded to the convention or its optional protocols. There are 193 parties to the convention; only the United States and Somalia have not ratified it. There are 127 parties to the optional clause relating to the sale of children and 121 parties to the optional clause relating to children in armed conflict. The United States has ratified both optional clauses. *See also* CHILDREN.

COMMODITIES. Because a large number of countries depend on the export of commodities, or often a single commodity, for a substantial percentage of their export revenue, the issue of an intergovernmental organization to stabilize the prices of commodities was on the top of policy makers' agendas in the last years of World War II. However, members of the U.S. Senate in particular were uncomfortable with the sort of market interference that commodity organizations involve. Thus, the International Trade Organization never came into being. Its replacement, the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade**

(GATT), never had stabilizing the price of commodities as one of its goals. It was not until the **Common Fund for Commodities**, developed by the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD), that the **United Nations** (UN) had an overall mechanism committed to this goal. Central to the Common Fund are a number of buffer stocks, some simply taken over from preexisting **international commodity agreements**.

In addition to these producer-consumer agreements, where price and supply stability is the goal, are a number of producer only organizations, often referred to as cartels. The most well known of these is the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (**OPEC), which became something of an unreplicable model for many other commodity cartels, some of which quickly failed and none of which succeeded in raising their respective commodity prices as had been possible for the high demand, difficult to substitute for in the short run commodity exemplar, petroleum. *See also* ASSOCIATION OF IRON ORE EXPORTING COUNTRIES; ASSOCIATION OF NATURAL RUBBER PRODUCING COUNTRIES; COCOA PRODUCERS' ALLIANCE; CONSEIL INTERGOVERNMENTAL DES PAYS EXPORTATEURS DE CUIVRE; INTEGRATED PROGRAM FOR COMMODITIES; INTERNATIONAL COCOA ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL COPPER STUDY GROUP; INTERNATIONAL GRAINS COUNCIL; INTERNATIONAL JUTE ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL LEAD AND ZINC STUDY GROUP; INTERNATIONAL NICKEL STUDY GROUP; INTERNATIONAL OLIVE OIL COUNCIL; INTERNATIONAL RUBBER STUDY GROUP; INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION; WORLD ASSOCIATION OF BEET AND CANE GROWERS.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP). A common agricultural policy was one of the few explicit policy obligations laid upon members of the **European Community** (EC) by the **Treaty of Rome**. But it was not until January 1962 that even an interim accord on general principles of a common policy could be reached. As it has evolved, the CAP consists of three major elements: a single market for agricultural products, with common prices; a common

external tariff levied on agricultural imports into the EC; and common financial responsibility. The core of the CAP is the guaranteed price system administered by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. Agricultural prices have traditionally been set high, owing to political pressure, with the result being overproduction. Surplus produce is either bought at fixed prices and stored (resulting in what have been characterized as mountains of butter and wine lakes) or exported, with exporters receiving subsidies (or restitutions) to cover the difference between the high purchase prices and the lower prices at which they had to sell on the world market.

The CAP has contributed to increased production, self-sufficiency, and prosperity for farmers but not necessarily low prices for consumers. By the 1980s, the CAP composed 80 percent of the EC budget and subsequently that of the **European Union** (EU), resulting in strong criticism, especially by the British. Moreover, U.S. and **third world** agricultural exporters had long argued that the CAP interfered with the free market in agriculture and hurt states whose comparative advantages were in agricultural goods. Some reform measures, especially in light of the EU's eastern expansion, have been implemented to lower the percentage of the EU's budget consumed by the CAP. It is now about 44 percent of the EU's budget.

COMMON COURT OF JUSTICE AND ARBITRATION (CCJA). CCJA is the court of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA), one of the most successful regional legal harmonization efforts on the African continent. The CCJA seeks to ensure consistent interpretations of regulations and of the OHADA treaty. The Court has been in existence since 1998 and has heard more than 200 cases, many of them from Côte d'Ivoire. The court is seated in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES. After protracted negotiations under the direction of the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD) secretariat, the Common Fund Agreement was concluded in 1980. The fund serves as the key instrument of the **Integrated Program for Commodities** and is charged with facilitating the conclusion and functioning of **international commodity agreements**, particularly in commodities of export in-

terest to the economically **least developed countries**. The Common Fund, which has its headquarters in Amsterdam, Netherlands, began operations on 15 September 1989. It now has 107 member states.

COMMON HERITAGE OF MANKIND. In 1970, in response to the request of the Maltese ambassador to the **United Nations**, Arvid Pardo, speaking for the **developing countries**, the **UN General Assembly** created a Seabed Committee. The committee called for a moratorium on all seabed exploration, declaring the seabed beyond national jurisdiction as the "common heritage of mankind."

COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA). COMESA began operations in December 1994 with plans to create a common market; it replaced the Preference Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA), after the goals of the treaty establishing that organization had been achieved. With headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, COMESA aims at achieving economic prosperity through cooperation and economic integration. To oversee the implementation and interpretation of the treaty underlying COMESA, the Court of Justice of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa was established, seated in Khartoum, Sudan. It was modeled on the **European Court of Justice**. Although its focus is economics and finance, it also works toward securing regional **peace** and security. COMESA's members include Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS). The CIS was established on 8 December 1991, effective 21 December 1991, to provide a mechanism for the orderly dissolution of the Soviet Union and to promote coordinated policies in development and national security, working toward economic unity among its members. The administrative center is in Minsk, Belarus. Almost from the outset, the members seemed uninterested in fulfilling the stated goals of cooperation, and scheduled meetings have often been postponed. Currently there are 11 members: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and

Uzbekistan. In 2005, Turkmenistan changed its full membership to that of an associate member and Georgia's president announced in August 2008 that his country would be withdrawing from the organization effective August 2009.

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS (THE COMMONWEALTH). Formalized as an organization in 1931, the Commonwealth of Nations was formerly known as the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is composed of 53 members. Traditionally these were all former British colonies, but the admission of Mozambique in 1995 broke that tradition. There is no Commonwealth charter, treaty, or constitution, but all members recognize the British monarch as the symbolic head of the Commonwealth. It meets and consults on a regular basis to foster common links, coordinate mutual assistance for social and **economic development**, and contribute to the restructuring of international economic relations. The monarch is present at all summit sessions of the Commonwealth but does not attend meetings.

The Commonwealth has recently been quite active in encouraging privatization efforts and in election monitoring. It also has developed a practice of threatening or suspending membership of those countries that deviate from the organization's commitment to **human rights**, including democratic principles, as happened earlier toward South Africa and more recently Zimbabwe.

COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE (CEEAC) (ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES). Like many such communities established in the **South**, the goal is to try to replicate the success of the **European Union**. More specifically, the community, which was established in 1983 and has its headquarters in Libreville, Gabon, has set as its goals a free **trade** area, a customs union, and a nonstanding multinational force for **peacekeeping**, security, and humanitarian efforts. It has been held back by conflicts within various member countries. *See also* COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE ET MONÉTAIRE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE.

COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE DES PAYS DES GRANDS LACS (CEPGC) (ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF THE GREAT LAKES COUNTRIES). Security concerns were among the original

focus of this three-member organization (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Rwanda). When setting up the organization in 1976, the member states were concerned about coordinating their policies toward South Africa. With the change of regime there, the community, which has its headquarters in Giseny, Rwanda, can focus on the promotion of cooperation and economic integration and strengthening countries' sovereignty while working toward African unity. While the community has succeeded in establishing the Development Bank of the Great Lakes States and facilitating political, cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation among the various member states, its progress has been inhibited by problems of member-state stability and lack of adequate personnel in the community itself.

COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE ET MONÉTAIRE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE (CEMAC) (ECONOMIC AND MONETARY COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICA). CEMAC is the successor to the Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC) (Central African Customs and Economic Union), which it completely superseded in June 1999, through an agreement dating back to 1994. CEMAC, which comprises Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon, seeks to promote **trade** and establish a common market. Currently CEMAC countries share a common financial, regulatory, and legal structure, and they maintain a common tariff on imports from non-CEMAC countries. Movement of capital within CEMAC is free. On 24 January 2004, the **European Union** (EU) concluded a financial agreement with CEMAC and the **Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale** (CEEAC), conditional on the two organizations merging into one. The Court of Justice of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, in operation since 14 December 2000, is seated in N'Djamena, Chad. The court's relatively limited number of decisions is partly a consequence of the region's political unrest.

COMMUNICATIONS. Among the first intergovernmental organizations were those concerned with helping people communicate across national boundaries. These include the **Universal Postal Union** (UPU) and the **International Telecommunication Union** (ITU). Amazingly resilient organizations, they continue to exist today but

have yet to evidence the validity of the major tenets of **functionalism**. Although deemed technical organizations, they have from time to time been highly politicized. Moreover, success in the communications arena has not automatically spilled over into cooperation among members in other, unrelated issue areas. More recently, the **United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) was a major venue for debates about states' sovereign rights to censor news and the right to limit informatics. *See also* MACBRIDE COMMISSION; NEW WORLD INFORMATION ORDER; WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE.

COMUNIDAD ANDINA (CAN) (ANDEAN COMMUNITY). Formerly known as the Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, the organization is also commonly known as the Andean Group, Andean Pact, Andean Subregional Group, or Andean Common Market (ANCOM). Founded in 1969 in Bogota, Colombia (through signing of the Cartagena Agreement), but now headquartered in Lima, Peru, the group owes its origins to the failure of the **Latin American Free Trade Association** (LAFTA) to form a common market. The Andean Community assumed its current name in 1997 through the Trujillo Protocol that introduced reforms to the Cartagena Agreement to return power to the hands of the presidents and made the Andean Councils of Presidents and of Foreign Ministers a part of the instructional structure. CAN aims at strengthening the smaller economies of the Andean subregion through **trade** liberalization, industrial specialization agreements, common policies for regulating foreign investment, and a common external tariff. Accomplishments include establishment of an Andean Parliament, an Andean Community Court of Justice, the lack of a need for passports and visas for travel throughout CAN countries, adoption of an Integral Plan for Social Development, and the development of a regional **environmental** agenda. In April 2006, Venezuela left the CAN, leaving Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as members. In September 2006, Chile was granted associate member status.

COMUNIDADE DO PAÍSES DE LINGUA PORTUGUESA (CPLP) (COMMUNITY OF PORTUGUESE SPEAKING COUNTRIES). The CPLP was agreed to on 17 July 1996 in Lisbon, Portugal. Its pur-

pose is to promote member states' concerted political and diplomatic action in the international arena; to enhance member state cooperation particularly in the economic, social, cultural, juridical, technical, and scientific fields; and to implement projects for the promotion and dissemination of the Portuguese language. The member states include Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor-Leste.

CONABLE, BARBER (1922–2003). Conable, who served as president of the **World Bank** in 1986–1991, was the first career politician to be appointed and the only one without substantial Wall Street experience. During his time at the World Bank, he instituted a major reorganization, assembled a number of special debt-restructuring packages, worked to improve the bank's environmental record, and increased activities in the private sector. The last took the form of a significant increase in lending by the **International Finance Corporation** (IFC).

CONCILIATION. Conciliation—in which representatives of a group of states establish the facts in a dispute and use them as the basis for making recommendations—is one of the peaceful methods of dispute settlement used by the **United Nations** (UN), the **Organization of American States** (OAS), and the **International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes** (ICSID). *See also* ARBITRATION; GOOD OFFICES; MEDIATION.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (CD). The most important **United Nations** (UN) negotiating agency on disarmament, the CD is the successor agency (since 1984) to a series of similar major agencies within the UN structure. It has 40 members, including the permanent members of the **UN Security Council**. Its work has been supplemented by that of a series of special sessions of the **UN General Assembly**. The current director-general of the UN office in Geneva is the secretary-general of the Conference on Disarmament as well as the personal representative of the **UN secretary-general** to the CD. *See also* PEACE, DISARMAMENT, AND ARMS CONTROL.

CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION (CIEC). Often referred to as the North-South dialogue,

several sessions of the CIEC were held between December 1975 and June 1977. The original idea for such meetings came from then French President Giscard d'Estaing. Twenty-seven countries participated in the meetings: 8 industrial states, 7 oil-producing countries, and 12 economically **developing countries**. Attention was focused on energy, raw materials, development, and finance.

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE). *See* ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE.

CONGRESS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES OF EUROPE (CLRAE). The CLRAE was established in 1957 as the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the **Council of Europe** but replaced in 1994 by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities. It is composed of a two-chamber assembly representing over 200,000 regional and local authorities in the council's 46 member states. The Congress meets in Strasbourg, France, once a year, providing a forum where delegates can discuss problems, pool experience, express their views to governments, and provide advice to the council's Committee of Ministers and Parliamentary Assembly.

CONNALLY RESERVATION. Article 36, section 2, of the Statute of the **International Court of Justice** (ICJ) provides that any party to the statute may declare that it recognizes as compulsory, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the ICJ. This is the "optional clause"—one can be a party to the statute without adhering to this proviso. Most members of the ICJ do not subscribe to this optional clause, and many that do have made it subject to a number of reservations. The most sweeping (and famous) was the Connally Amendment attached to the U.S. adherence to the clause. This reservation specified that ICJ jurisdiction would not apply to "disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States as determined by the United States of America." This self-judging reservation, which served as a model for reservations by many other countries, effectively nullified the effectiveness of adherence to Article 36(2). In the aftermath of the ICJ's decision in the Nicaraguan harbor mining case,

the United States withdrew its adherence to the optional clause entirely. Cases involving the United States can still go before the court, however, either as a consequence of agreements in other multilateral treaties or by special agreement.

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE (COUNCIL OF THE ENTENTE). Established on 29 May 1959, with headquarters in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, the council seeks to promote **economic development** through **regional cooperation**. For much of the council's history, it was perceived by the smaller member states (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Togo) as an institution promoting the Côte d'Ivoire's quest for regional political and economic predominance. More recently, however, substantive progress has been made in the areas of **tourism** and combating illegal arms sales, banditry and child trafficking, and regional instability.

CONSEIL INTERGOVERNMENTAL DES PAYS EXPORTATEURS DE CUIVRE (CIPEC) (INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF COPPER EXPORTING COUNTRIES). CIPEC, founded by the Convention of Lusaka in 1967, attempted to operate as a cartel but failed, primarily because there exist close substitutes for copper. CIPEC operated thereafter, until its demise in 1992, as a copper information-gathering institution with headquarters in Paris, France. It collapsed, in part, because of the inability of African members to live up to their financial obligations and because of the Chilean government's commitment to market mechanisms for determining price. *See also* COMMODITIES.

CONTADORA GROUP. Following up on an initiative of the Mexican government, the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela held a number of meetings in the 1980s aimed at reducing tensions and conflict in Central America. The group's name comes from the Panamanian island where they first convened. They came to be identified with the view that the problems of the region result from economic, social, and political inequities rather than the East-West conflict. They favored increased foreign economic assistance and the termination of foreign military assistance as means for improving the region's military security climate. The group is

given considerable credit for helping resolve the conflicts between the U.S.-backed Contras and the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES). The CITES secretariat, based in Geneva, Switzerland, is responsible for monitoring adherence to the CITES treaty, which aims at the protection of certain endangered species through regulating their **trade** across state boundaries. The convention, in legal effect since 1973, has had some limited impact and is credited with decreasing the killing of elephants for their tusks. Some, however, suggest that the CITES approach increases the black market for endangered species.

COOPERATION COUNCIL FOR THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF (GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL, GCC). Formed in 1981 by Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (i.e., states that border the Arabian Gulf), the GCC has its headquarters in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. It seeks to ensure security and stability in the region through political and economic cooperation. Thus, it seeks to promote, expand, and enhance economic ties, although it is not a vehicle for political and **economic cooperation and integration**. All members are oil-producing states with special ties and common systems of government. Much of the GCC's time is spent discussing issues related to oil. However, shortly after the initiation of military action to liberate Kuwait in early 1991, the GCC began to discuss the creation of a new regional defense organization with Egypt and Syria. Instead, a military committee was established in 1994; in 2001, the Supreme Defense Council composed of member state defense ministers was formed to oversee a previously agreed to defense pact. A customs union took effect on 1 January 2003. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

CORFU CHANNEL CASE. This was the first case heard by the **International Court of Justice** (ICJ). The case began in the UN **Security Council** with the United Kingdom complaining about the loss of 44 lives aboard British destroyers that had hit mines laid by Albania in the Corfu Channel. In April 1947, the Security Council

recommended that the case be taken to the ICJ. In 1949, the court held Albania responsible for laying the mines, upheld the right of innocent passage by the British ships through international waters, and assessed damages to be paid by Albania at £843,947. Albania challenged the jurisdiction of the court on technical grounds and never paid the monetary judgment. For years, this was the only ICJ judgment that was not enforced. The case was also notable in terms of the basis of the judgment, which many saw as including a natural law element.

COTONOU AGREEMENT. A treaty between the **European Union** (EU) and the **African, Caribbean, and Pacific** (ACP) countries that was signed on 23 June 2000 in Cotonou, Benin, by 79 ACP countries and the then 15 members of the EU. It aimed at the reduction and eventual eradication of poverty while contributing to sustainable development and to the gradual full integration of the ACP countries into the global economy. It entered into force in 2002. A revised Cotonou Agreement, with the 27 EU members, failed to gain the necessary ratifications by the 31 December 2007 deadline. It provided for strengthened political dialogue and made reference to the fight against terrorism, cooperation in countering proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and the **International Criminal Court**. *See also* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (CMEA; COMECON). Called COMECON in the West, the CMEA was formed in 1949 to assist in **economic development** and coordination of economic planning within the Soviet bloc countries of Eastern Europe, and subsequently Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam, out of the region. CMEA was never as successful as its Western European competitor, the **European Economic Community** (EEC). Indeed, beginning in 1976, some CMEA members entered into bilateral **trade** agreements with individual EEC members. The EEC rejected bloc-to-bloc negotiations, taking the position that to do so would provide undue legitimacy to CMEA, which was seen by many as a means for the Soviet Union to maintain control over and dominate its allies. The fall of the state socialist governments of most of its European members (1989–1990) and the end of the use of the ruble

as a basis for intermember trade doomed the organization. In 1991, it was dissolved.

COUNCIL OF ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY (CAEU). With its headquarters in Cairo, Egypt, the council held its first meeting in 1964. Its members are Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Palestine Liberation Organization, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. The aim of the council is to establish a unified Arab customs area. To this end, it has created a large number of Arab federations and unions as well as a common market. *See also* TRADE.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. An intergovernmental consultative body established in 1949 as Western Europe's first postwar political organization, the council owed its inspiration to the 1948 Congress of Europe, which had sponsored the formation of the European Movement, dedicated to persuading European governments of the need for and desirability of political cooperation and integration. The council is concerned with European cooperation, rather than integration, in all areas except defense. Permanent offices for the organization were provided by France in Strasbourg. While the Cold War restricted its membership to Western Europe, in the 1980s it expanded to become the European organization with the largest spread of membership (aside from the **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe**, which has a much narrower mandate). There are now 47 member states: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

The council consists of two major institutions: the Committee of Ministers, the more important body, and the Assembly (renamed the Parliamentary Assembly since 1974), composed of delegates appointed or elected by and from members' national legislatures. Since 1952, foreign ministers have rarely met except for highly symbolic or sensitive issues. The assembly is essentially a discussion chamber

that can only forward recommendations to the Committee of Ministers for consideration. The committee may reject or ignore these recommendations, and it often has. The Parliamentary Assembly, which can debate any nonmilitary security-related issue, has developed close relations with the **European Parliament** of the **European Union**, with which it shares a common site. They hold joint meetings each year. The 1950 **European Convention on Human Rights** is widely recognized as the council's most important achievement, and the **European Court of Human Rights** is among the most important **human rights** bodies in the world. The council operates the Council of Europe Social Development Fund, which assists national **refugees**, political refugees, victims of natural disasters, and migrant workers. *See also* COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION; DISASTER RELIEF; REGIONAL COOPERATION; SPAAK, PAUL-HENRI.

COUNCIL OF THE BALTIC SEA STATES (CBSS). The CBSS was established in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 5 March 1992 by Norway and the littoral states of the Baltic Sea—Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, and Sweden. Its main objective is to promote **economic development** and the development of new democratic institutions in the member states that previously had few or none. Much of the focus has heretofore been to channel financial aid for economic development from Germany and Scandinavia to the poorer states. The first decisions reached at the annual Council of Ministers meetings (there is no secretariat) focused on **transportation**, **communications**, and the **environment**. Progress has been slowed by disputes among some of the members.

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION. The council, informally known as the Council of Ministers, is the main decision-making organ of the **European Union** (EU). Because it is responsible for a broad range of policy areas, there are, in effect, several councils, which can even meet simultaneously. If the topic under discussion is the budget, then national finance ministers meet. If it is agriculture, then the council is composed of national ministers of agriculture. At the apex is the General Affairs Council, the meetings of the national foreign ministers. The direction of the council is the responsibility of its president. Member states hold the presidency in rotation.

The council, whose work is prepared by the **Comité des Représentants Permanents** (COREPER), votes in one of three ways: unanimity, simple majority, or qualified majority vote (qmv). In most cases, the council votes on issues by qmv, meaning that there must be a minimum of 255 votes out of 345 (73.9 percent) and a majority of member states (sometimes a two-third majority). A majority representing 62 percent of the EU's population may also be taken into account by a majority vote (for minor, mostly procedural, issues), a qualified (two-thirds, 62 of the 87 votes) majority, or unanimously. Voting is weighted, with the countries with the largest populations getting the most votes. France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom have 29 each, and Malta has three.

The Treaty of Rome anticipated a gradual increase in the use of majority and qualified majority voting, a move blocked in 1965 by French President Charles de Gaulle. The Luxembourg Agreement of 1966 reconfirmed the right of a national veto when a state deems that its vital national interests are involved. While the **Single European Act** (SEA) significantly extends the areas to which qualified majorities apply, member states have generally preferred to operate by unanimity. The council presidency rotates every six months, a practice that some believe weakens the EU in general and the council in particular.

COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION. Countries in transition are the middle group in the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) hierarchy of countries, which are designated as **advanced economies**, countries in transition, and **developing countries**.

COURT OF AUDITORS. Established in 1975, this agency, based in Luxembourg, is composed of one appointee named by the **Council of the European Union** from each member state. It examines all accounts of revenue and expenditures of all **European Union** (EU) institutions. While some credit it with serving as an efficient watchdog and critic of wasteful expenditure and, on occasion, of financial mismanagement, its focus is on issues of illegality or at least mismanagement. Its annual reports have been particularly effective in uncovering fraudulent claims made under the **Common Agricultural Policy** (CAP). Since the **Maastricht Treaty** was

ratified in 1993, the Court of Auditors has formally been the fifth EU institution.

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE. Established in 1989, the court is a backup to the **European Court of Justice** of the **European Union** (EU). It has taken over jurisdiction of some of the more minor categories of cases, especially those involving EU employees, including questions of recruitment, promotion, salaries, and disciplinary measures.

COURTS. *See* LAW AND COURTS.

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DADZIE, KENNETH K. S. (1930–1995). After a successful career in Ghana's foreign service, Dadzie was seconded to the **United Nations** (UN) in 1963. There he served in a number of capacities focusing on **decolonization** and **economic development** cooperation. From 1978 to 1982, he served as director-general for development and international economic cooperation and, from 1986 to 1994, as secretary-general of the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD), the two highest positions in the UN system concerned with development policies and international cooperation for development. At UNCTAD, he is credited with initiating a reassessment of that organization's role in an attempt to make it more relevant to a world in which the watchwords included capitalism, privatization, and limited interference with the free market. At the time of his death, Dadzie was serving as Ghanaian high commissioner to the United Kingdom.

DANUBE COMMISSION. The commission was established to regulate navigation on the Danube River and to ensure the application of uniform rules. The original commission, created in 1856, sought to control and improve conditions of navigation on the "maritime" Danube, especially those relating to navigation, flood control, water power, and irrigation. Today's commission, constituted in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1948, has 11 members: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia,

Germany, Hungary, Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine. Each is to maintain its section of the Danube in a navigable condition for river-going and, on the appropriate sections, sea-going vessels.

DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES. This landmark resolution was passed by the **United Nations General Assembly** on 14 December 1960, in the immediate aftermath of the admission to the **United Nations** (UN) of 17 formerly colonial states. The resolution, which was characterized as implementing the UN Charter, declared the rights of all peoples (left undefined) to political independence and self-rule. The following year, the General Assembly created a committee to oversee the **decolonization** process.

DECOLONIZATION. One of the key differences between the **League of Nations** system of **mandates** and the **United Nations** (UN) trusts is that the **UN Trusteeship Council** was charged with assisting all of the **trust territories** in achieving the necessary requisites for independence, whereas the League's Mandate Commission expected many of the mandates to remain dependent possessions. More important in the long run, however, the members of the United Nations came to understand their charge as also including encouragement of decolonization in countries that were not trust territories. In this vein, the **UN General Assembly** passed countless resolutions urging the colonial powers to follow the U.S. example in the Philippines and grant independence to their colonies. The process was long and, in many places, bloody. But most agree that the UN's role, including the work of the United Nations Special Committee on the Situations with Regard to the Implementation of the **Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**, was vital in accelerating the pace of decolonization. Other intergovernmental organizations, most notably the **Organization of African Unity** (OAU), saw decolonization as central to its mission as well. *See also* SELF-DETERMINATION.

DEFENSE. The chief purpose of the **United Nations** (UN) is to maintain **peace** and security. Accordingly, its charter clearly de-

limits the tasks of other agents of **collective self-defense**, some of which—most notably the **Organization of American States** (OAS)—predated the UN. With clear limits to what the UN could do to prevent conflict, especially in the Cold War era, regional collective defense organizations proliferated. Many of these, such as the **Central Treaty Organization** (CENTO), have long since disappeared. But the most prominent, the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO), continues and has expanded its membership, admitting members of the now defunct **Warsaw Treaty Organization** (WTO), which had actually been established to counterbalance NATO. *See also* AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLE'S SECURITY CONFERENCE; ANZUS COUNCIL; BRUSSELS, TREATY OF; BURDEN SHARING; COLLECTIVE SECURITY; EUROGROUP; EUROPEAN DEFENSE COMMUNITY; HARMAL REPORT; INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE; ISMAY, HASTINGS LIONEL; LUNS, JOSEPH M.A.H.; MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE; SOLANA, JAVIER; SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION; SPAAK, PAUL-HENRI; UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL; WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION; WÖRNER, MANFRED.

DE HOOP SCHEFFER, JAKOB GIJSBERT (JAAP) (1948–). After a career in Dutch politics, including serving as minister of foreign affairs, de Hoop Scheffer was secretary-general of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) from January 2004 to August 2009. One of his challenges was increasing the numbers and effectiveness of NATO troops serving in Afghanistan.

DE LAROSIÈRE, JACQUES (1929–). Prior to becoming managing director of the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) in 1978 (where he remained in office for two full terms, until 1987), de Larosière worked as a French **banking** executive and in the French government. He also served as president of the **Group of Ten**. De Larosière was a high-profile managing director, in part because of his personality and in part because of the times in which he served. Among the major challenges of his period in office was **third world** debt. He was actively engaged, for example, in coping with the renegotiation of the Mexican debt. He was frequently scorned by the United States,

as he was not reluctant to criticize that country when he believed its financial policies were insufficiently attentive to inflationary concerns. In addition to his service at the IMF, he has received much praise for his work as president of the **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development**.

DELORS, JACQUES (1925–). Prior to serving as president of the **European Commission** from 1985 to 1995, Delors had a career in economics and finance in his native France. He joined François Mitterrand's Socialist Party in 1974 and was elected to the **European Parliament** in 1979. It was Delors who took overall responsibility for achieving the goal of a single internal market for the **European Community** (EC) by the end of 1992. His vision of Europe, however, went well beyond an economic market. He was equally insistent that EC member states should work for monetary and political integration. His arguments and endeavors gained him a reputation as the most activist and influential president of the commission since **Walter Hallstein** (1957–1967). Three of his most important initiatives were endorsement of a **Charter of Fundamental Social Rights** as an essential social complement to the economic structure of an internal market, the 1987 proposals for EC budgetary reform, and the 1988 proposals for a **European Monetary Union** (EMU). His insistence that the commission must become a "real executive" answerable to and counterbalanced by the "democratic institutions of the future Federation" was most strongly resisted by the United Kingdom, especially while Margaret Thatcher was prime minister.

In April 1989, Delors authored what came to be known as the Delors Report. It laid out a three-stage mechanism for the creation of a European system of central banks and then a European Central Bank as a way of instituting monetary union.

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. The developed countries group includes the market-oriented economies of the mainly democratic members of the **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development** (OECD). Also known as the first world, high-income countries, the **North**, or industrial countries, they generally have a per capita GDP in excess of $10,000. The term is similar to what the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) calls **advanced economies**.

See also ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES; LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. The developing countries group includes countries, mainly located in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, with economies that rely heavily on the production of agriculture and raw materials and that have relatively low per capita gross national products (GNP). The term was used to replace "underdeveloped countries," which was deemed condescending, but the term "developing countries" has been criticized as it seems to imply that all countries are and should be headed toward development, presumably along paths similar to those of the already developed (i.e., industrialized) countries. Others prefer the term "less developed countries" (LDCs), or "economically less developed countries", to underscore that many such countries are quite advanced, including in cultural terms. Some try to avoid such controversies by speaking in terms of the **South**, although not all such countries are in the Southern Hemisphere, nor are all countries in the Southern Hemisphere poor.

Others have spoken of the **third world** or even the fourth and fifth worlds, with countries getting increasingly poor as one goes from first to fifth. But such terminology was problematic because countries of the first world were distinguished from second in terms of degree of wealth, industrialization, and regime type. The second world was composed of centrally planned economies as contrasted to the market or mixed-market economies of the first world. On the other hand, the regime types of third, fourth, and fifth worlds were less relevant than the countries' relatively low gross national products.

The **World Bank** differentiates, for statistical "convenience," between "low-income economies" (those with GNI per capita of $935 or less), "lower middle-income economies" (with GNI per capita of more than $935 but less than $3,706), "upper middle-income economies" (with GNI per capital of more than $3,705 but less than $11,456), and "high-income economies" (with GNI per capita of more than $11,455). Critics of GNI per capita note that such a statistic neglects the degree of income stratification in countries, especially important in countries with relatively small populations, in which a small but very rich elite can raise the income categorization of a country where

the vast majority of the population is very poor. This description fits some oil-exporting countries. *See also* ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; DEVELOPED COUNTRIES; LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES; LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

DEVELOPING EIGHT (D-8). The establishment of the D-8, an arrangement for development cooperation among Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Turkey, was announced through the Istanbul Declaration of Summit of Heads of State/Government on 15 June 1997. The objectives of the D-8 are to improve member states' positions in the global economy, to diversify and create new opportunities in **trade** relations, and to improve living standards.

DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES WITH WOMEN FOR A NEW ERA (DAWN). Founded in India in 1974, DAWN is a network of women scholars and activists from the economic **South**, with headquarters in Nigeria, who engage in feminist research and are committed to working for economic justice, gender justice, and democracy. DAWN works globally and regionally in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America, often in partnership with other global **nongovernmental organizations** and networks. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC). The DAC is a 23-member committee of the **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development** (OECD), whose responsibilities include the coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of official development assistance from member countries to economically **developing countries**. Major aid donor members meet on a regular and frequent basis to discuss ways in which the quantity and quality of their aid can be improved. The DAC has no formal authority over its members, but it has succeeded in specifying certain minimum standards of aid quality (e.g., relating to the financial terms and minimum "grant element" of official development assistance). It has a reputation for candid critiques. Moreover, through its secretariat, the DAC has played an important role in collecting and standardizing statistics on aid flows.

DEVELOPMENT DECADES. The development decades are ten-year periods, covering the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, designated by the **United Nations** (UN) for exceptional effort in the area of **economic development**, including foreign and technical assistance. The first was announced in 1961 (General Assembly Resolution XVI, 1710); the chief goal was increasing economic growth in economically **less developed countries** by at least 5 percent per year by the end of the decade. That goal became an annual goal and was increased to 6 percent during the second decade and 7 percent during the third decade. In spite of the fact that none of the goals was attained—indeed, the gap between rich and poor has continued to increase—the UN remains steadfast in its commitment to try to eradicate poverty and to achieve a fairer distribution of the world's wealth. The **UN General Assembly** created a Committee for Development Planning to assist in planning for each decade.

DIAF, JACQUES (1938–). Diaf has served as director-general of the **Food and Agriculture Organization** (FAO) since 1 January 1994. He is currently serving his third six-year term. Prior to going to FAO, he served in various high-level positions in the Senegalese government and intergovernmental organizations. At the FAO, he has been quick to call attention to country, regional, and global food crises and to the relationship between climate change and agricultural productivity.

DISARMAMENT. *See* PEACE, DISARMAMENT, AND ARMS CONTROL.

DISASTER RELIEF. An informal division of labor has evolved between intergovernmental and international **nongovernmental organizations** responding to disasters, whether human made or from droughts, famine, floods, or other natural causes. Intergovernmental organizations often coordinate the work of a large number of often overlapping religious and secular nongovernmental organizations. Some, such as the **International Islamic Relief Organization**, deal with all sorts of disasters anywhere in the world. The mandates of others are more circumscribed, such as that of Community Aid Abroad. *See also* ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF

AGENCY; CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS; CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES; COMITÉ PERMANENT INTER-ETATS DE LUTTE CONTRE LA SÉCHERESSE DANS LE SAHEL; MÉDECINS DU MONDE; MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES; OXFAM INTERNATIONAL; PHARMACIENS SANS FRONTIÈRES.

DOHA DEVELOPMENT ROUND. This is the most recent trade negotiation round of the **World Trade Organization** (WTO). It began in November 2001 in Doha, Qatar; the 23–29 July 2008 talks broke down after participants failed to reach a compromise on agricultural import rules. The most significant differences are between **developed countries** led by the **European Union** (EU), the United States, and Japan and the major **developing countries** led mainly by India and Brazil. There are also considerable differences between the EU and the United States over their respective agricultural subsidies.

DOMESTIC JURISDICTION. One of the basic principles included in its charter forbids the **United Nations** (UN)"to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state" (Article 2[7]). The precise meaning of the phrase has been a subject of debate from the first meetings of the **UN General Assembly**, when South Africa contended that a discussion of its policies of apartheid were a violation of its "domestic jurisdiction," especially as such a discussion would inevitably lead down the slippery slope of intervention. Over time, the South African prediction appears to have been prescient, as the UN went from denouncing South Africa's policy to sending investigatory missions and eventually to providing financial support to opposition troops—a practice obviously not limited to the South African context.

According to the charter, the UN can breach the domestic jurisdiction principle only when the **UN Security Council** declares a threat to international peace and security. But in an era of globalization and in the aftermath of genocides in Africa and the Balkans and consequent calls for **humanitarian intervention**, increasing numbers of people contend that the key issue is when domestic jurisdiction should be breeched in the absence of a UN Security Council declaration.

DRUMMOND, JAMES ERIC (1876–1951). Drummond, the Earl of Perth, was a little over 40 when he was selected as the first secretary-general of the **League of Nations** in 1919, but he had already worked for 19 years as an official in the British Foreign Office and was one of the principal figures there. Drummond was offered the position after it had been turned down by Maurice Hankey, who had been, in effect, the secretary-general of the Paris Peace Conference. Drummond's major contribution was to establish a truly international secretariat, something unprecedented in the history of international organization. As secretary-general, it was Drummond's deliberate policy to keep himself and the League Secretariat in the background and to ensure that full responsibility for all decisions was taken by the League Council, Assembly, or another body to which they delegated authority. His resignation as secretary-general in 1933 was greeted with genuine sadness, for member states had come to respect his integrity, judgment, and impartiality, all characteristics identified with the best of the British civil service tradition. After leaving his League post, Drummond served as British ambassador to Italy (1933–1939) and as chief of foreign policy in the Ministry of Information (1939–1940). He succeeded to his earldom in 1937 and served as deputy leader of the Liberal Party of Great Britain from 1940 until his death.

DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE. A meeting of the major powers to develop proposals for a new international organization to replace the **League of Nations**, the conference was held at the Dumbarton Oaks estate in Washington, D.C., in 1944 in two separate phases. At the first, conversations were among U.S., Soviet, and British delegations; at the second, they were among U.S., British, and Chinese delegations. The conference adopted the following regarding the new organization: the primary purpose was to be the maintenance of international peace and security; it was to be based on sovereign equality of members; all members must be peace-loving states, and new membership was to be voted on by the organization's Security Council and General Assembly; the major bodies were to be the Security Council, General Assembly, Secretariat, Economic and Social Council, and International Court of Justice; the Security Council would have the primary responsibility for peace and security. With

some modifications, these proposals became the basis for the Charter of the **United Nations**.

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EAST AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EAC). Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, seeking to guarantee the free movement of goods in their region of Africa, established the EAC in 1967 for a 15-year period to coordinate **communications**, finance, commerce, industry, and social and research services. The agreement provided for the establishment of an East African Bank and a Common Market. The East African Common Services Organization had performed these activities prior to the countries' independence. Problems of the EAC included competition for foreign investment among member states and ideological differences, especially between Kenyan capitalism and Tanzanian socialism. In addition, there were personality clashes among the country's leaders. Once considered a promising effort at international integration, it collapsed in 1977. In 1984, a Mediation Agreement for the Division of Assets and Liabilities was signed, which also provided for the three governments to explore areas of future cooperation. Meetings among the three heads of state resulted in the signing, on 30 November 1993, of the Agreement for the Establishment of the Permanent Commission for East African Cooperation. Full cooperation operations began on 14 March 1996. A new Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, including an East African Court of Justice and an East African Legislative Assembly, was signed on 30 November 1999 and entered into force on 7 July 2000. A Customs Union was established in 2005, and the Court of Justice handed out its first judgment in 2006. Rwanda and Burundi acceded to the EAC Treaty on 18 June 2007, becoming full members of the community effective 1 July 2007. Plans are set for a Common Market by 2010 and Monetary Union by 2012 and ultimately a Political Federation of East African States. *See also* ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

EAST ASIA SUMMIT (EAS). Established on 14 December 2005, the 16-member EAS seeks to promote cooperation on political and

security issues; to promote development, financial stability, energy security, economic integration, and growth; to eradicate poverty and narrow the development gap in East Asia; and to promote deeper cultural understanding among the members. In January 2007, the EAS members—Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam—signed the Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN CENTRAL BANK (ECCB). Established in October 1983, with headquarters in St. Kitts and Nevis, the bank maintains a common currency, the EC dollar, between member territories and seeks to promote monetary stability and further **economic development** in the region. It is the monetary authority for a group of eight island economies: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and the Grenadines, and St. Vincent.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP). Known prior to 1974 as the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which was founded in 1947 as a regional agency of the **United Nations Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC), ESCAP is composed of 58 Asian and Pacific states as well as France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Its primary purpose is to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the **economic development** of Asia and the Pacific, including by raising the level of economic activity of the region and maintaining and strengthening economic relations among both regional and outside states. ESCAP sponsors research and studies of economic and technological problems and developments in the region. Its key thematic foci are poverty reduction, managing globalization, and emerging social issues. Over the years, it has set up the Asian Free Trade Zone, Asian Pacific Coconut Community, International Pepper Community, Asian Clearing Union, Asian Reinsurance Corporation, **Asian Development Bank**, Regional Mineral Resources Development Center, and South East Asia Tin Research and Development Center.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA (ESCWA). Known prior to 1985 as the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), ESCWA aims to promote economic and social development in the Middle East. It was established in 1973 as a **United Nations Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC) body for western Asia. Earlier plans for a Middle Eastern Economic Commission had been thwarted owing to regional conflicts. ESCWA included Egypt and the Arab countries of southwestern Asia but excluded the remaining countries of the Middle East (i.e., Israel, Turkey, and Iran). Beirut, Lebanon, was chosen at its headquarters, but they were temporarily moved to Baghdad, Iraq, and subsequently to Amman, Jordan, and then back to Beirut. In its attempt to raise the levels of economic activity in the region, ESCWA emphasizes **food** security, integrated rural development, transfer of appropriate technology, and **transportation** and **communications**. In 2003, it established the ESCWA Center for Women, underscoring the importance of women's empowerment to **economic development**. *See also* ECONOMIC COOPERATION; WOMEN'S ISSUES.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC). *See* UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA). A regional agency of the **United Nations Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC), the ECA was founded in 1958 when eight independent African states became members. South Africa was suspended as a member in 1963. The ECA's major purpose is to promote and facilitate concerted action toward the economic and social development of Africa and to maintain and strengthen economic relations between African states. It has helped establish many **banking**, **trade**, resource utilization, and other organizations in Africa, but with the establishment of the **African Union** (AU) and the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the ECA felt the need to reposition itself. Accordingly, it now focuses on developing capacities and managing knowledge toward achieving regional integration and meeting Africa's special needs. *See also* ECONOMIC COOPERATION; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE). Established as a regional agency by the **United Nations Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC) in 1947, the ECE operates through an annual plenary session, usually in Geneva, Switzerland, and meetings of its subsidiary bodies. It has changed from its initial focus on war reconstruction to **economic development**. Much attention has been devoted to East-West trade and the **environment**. Until the establishment of the **Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe** (CSCE), it was the only European body where the states of both East and West met on a regular basis. Now it seeks to foster sustainable economic growth among its 56 member countries, by providing a forum for communication; brokering international legal instruments addressing **trade**, **transport**, and the **environment**; and supplying statistics and economic and environmental analyses.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC). Established as a regional agency for the **United Nations Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC) in 1948 as the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Caribbean was added in 1984. The 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are member states of ECLAC, together with several North American, Asian, and European nations that have historical, economic and cultural ties with the region, reaching a total of 44 member states. Eight nonindependent territories in the Caribbean are associate members of ECLAC. In its quest to accelerate **economic development** in the region, it created the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and assisted in the establishment of the **Latin American Free Trade Association** (LAFTA) and the **Central American Common Market** (CACM). Promotion of the region's social development is now one of its central goals. It is often described as the most effective of the regional commissions, especially in its early years. Its executive secretary for its first 15 years was **Raúl Prebisch**.

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS) (COMMUNATÉ ECONOMIQUE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST, CEDEAO). ECOWAS comprises 15 countries and was founded in Lagos, Nigeria, in 1975 with the goal

of promoting **economic cooperation and integration** in all aspects of economic activity, especially industry, **transport**, **communications**, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, financial and monetary questions, and social and cultural matters. ECOWAS's institutions include the Community Parliament, the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID, often referred to as the Fund), and the Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States. Although the treaty establishing the court was signed in 1995, the judges were not appointed until 2001 and the court was idle until 2003. In 1990, the anglophone members of ECOWAS established the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) to intervene in the civil war in Liberia (1989–1996). ECOMOG has since acted to control other regional conflicts, including in Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION. Although now contentious notions, the beliefs that free **trade** increases economic prosperity and contributes to peaceful interactions between countries and that large markets are vital to exploit the advantages of economies of scale have been pervasive at least since the 18th century. Thus, it is not surprising that one of the long-standing activities of intergovernmental organizations, especially following World War II, has been the elimination of trade barriers between countries. This has occurred on the international level, most notably in the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT) and the **World Trade Organization**, and in various regions around the world. The greatest success to date has been in Western Europe, initially with **BENELUX** and the **European Economic Community** (EEC), later the **European Community** (EC) and **European Union** (EU). Indeed, in many ways, regional **economic development** efforts in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Africa, and to a lesser extent Asia modeled themselves after the Western European successes.

There have probably been more failures (such as the **Council for Mutual Economic Assistance**) than successes, but the notion that regional trading blocs attract foreign investment and afford the possibilities of specialization and comparative advantage lead countries to continue to invent and reinvent such intergovernmen-

tal organizations. *See also* ARAB MAGHREB UNION; ASIAN PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION; CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY; CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET; COMITÉ DES REPRÉSENTANTS PERMANENTS; COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY; COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA; COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE; COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE DES PAYS DES GRANDS LACS; CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION; COUNCIL OF ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY; DELORS, JACQUES; EURO; EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY; EUROPEAN COMMISSION; EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ACTION SCHEME FOR THE MOBILITY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS; EUROPEAN COUNCIL; EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA; EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION; EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION; EUROPEAN POLITICAL COOPERATION; HAVANA CHARTER; LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION; LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION; MAASTRICHT, TREATY OF; MANO RIVER UNION; MERCADO COMUN DEL CONO SUR; MONNET, JEAN; SANTER, JACQUES; SCHUMAN, ROBERT; SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT; SNAKE.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (ECO). ECO is the 1992 successor organization to the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD), which had been formed by Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey in 1964 and charged to provide **economic cooperation** and cultural exchange. The RCD was envisioned as a means of establishing a West Asian common market that would promote **trade**, assist in joint enterprises, and enhance the well-being of the people of the member states. It was replaced by ECO, headquartered in Tehran, Iran, and includes among its members Afghanistan and the six Muslim republics of the former Soviet Union. The organization has been faced with disagreements between Iran, which sees the ECO as having a potential to promote Muslim solidarity and values, and Turkey, which sees it as a useful institution for reducing trade barriers, establishing a free market, and developing the region's infrastructure. Members have agreed to establish an ECO Trade and Development Bank, and some members see ECO as having a future role in border

security and in fighting terrorism and drug trafficking. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The massive expansion of international organization activity in the field of economic development came in the early 1960s, after numerous newly independent African states joined the **United Nations** (UN). Countless new organizations were established, most notably the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD), the **United Nations Industrial Development Organization** (UNIDO), and the **United Nations Development Programme** (UNDP). Older organizations either rapidly expanded their funding base and activities, including the regional commissions of the **United Nations Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC) and the regional development banks, or changed their orientation. Virtually all of the **UN specialized agencies** added technical **assistance** roles, sometimes dwarfing their earlier tasks. The major clients of the **International Monetary Fund** and the **World Bank**, for example, became **developing countries**. While the **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development** (IBRD), or **World Bank**, continued to expand, its newer affiliates, especially the **International Development Association**, got much of the world's attention (and criticism). Not only did the **World Bank Group** become the globe's major source of **economic development** assistance, involved in every kind and phase of economic development projects, but it employs the most development economists in the world.

Not surprisingly, this massive expansion led to criticisms of duplication, waste, a bias toward very big projects, and overly invasive policy recommendations. In part to counter such criticisms, intergovernmental organizations, particularly the World Bank, have begun subcontracting with **nongovernmental organizations**. *See also* ABU DHABI FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; ACTIONAID; ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY; AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, AND PACIFIC (ACP) COUNTRIES; AGENCY FOR COOPERATION AND RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENT; BRANDT COMMISSION; CARE INTERNATIONAL; DEVELOPMENT DECADES; ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC;

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA; ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA; ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE; ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN; ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES; ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION; LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES; MORSE, BRADFORD; MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY; NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER; NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES; ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT; PEARSON COMMISSION; PREBISCH, RAÚL; PREBISCH REPORT; SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION; SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY; THIRD WORLD FORUM; UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT; UNITED NATIONS NONGOVERNMENTAL LIAISON SERVICE; UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND; UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT; UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS.

ELBARADEI, MOHAMED (1942–). After studying law at the University of Cairo, ElBaradei began his career in the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1984, he joined the **International Atomic Energy Agency** (IAEA), becoming its director-general in 1997. As director-general, he has used his diplomatic skills to try to diffuse conflicts over nuclear weapons involving Iraq, Iran, and North Korea. At times, he has incurred the wrath of some IAEA members, most often the United States, by lambasting what he sees as double standards on the part of nuclear powers that seek to prevent others from procuring nuclear power. In 2005, he was elected to his third term as director-general, the same year he and the IAEA were named as joint recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize.

ENTERPRISEWORKS/VITA (EWV). EnterpriseWorks/VITA is an international not-for-profit organization working to combat poverty through **economic development** programs, based on sustainable, enterprise-oriented solutions, that is, by supporting profit-making enterprises to create employment and increased productivity and profits. EWV, which is based in Washington, D.C., has worked with

local businesses and organizations for more than 40 years in 100 countries.

ENVIRONMENT. Although it is now almost impossible to count the number of international organizations working to improve the environment, either directly or through publicity and lobbying, this is a relatively recent phenomenon. Neither the Charter of the **United Nations** (UN) nor the **Treaty of Rome** establishing the **European Economic Community** (EEC) mentioned the need to clean up the environment.

Most people trace international organization involvement to the **UN Conference on the Human Environment**, also known as the Stockholm Conference, which included a parallel conference of international nongovernmental organizations. In actuality, the **International Maritime Organization**, then known as the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), had focused on the problems of oil pollution several years prior to the Stockholm Conference. But it was only in the aftermath of Stockholm that the United Nations established the **United Nations Environment Programme**, countless **UN specialized agencies** expanded their agendas to include environmental concerns, and international **nongovernmental organizations** (NGOs) proliferated. Many NGOs, like the **Sierra Club International Program**, lobby governments and intergovernmental organizations about deforestation, ozone layer depletion, global warming, dangers of pesticides, air and water pollution, and so forth. Others, sometimes referred to as environmental resistance movements, are more activist. Among the best known of this genre is **Greenpeace**, which seeks to limit the use of **nuclear** power and eliminate nuclear weapons testing. *See also* AGENDA 21; AMAZON COOPERATION TREATY ORGANIZATION; BRUNDTLAND, GRO HARLEM; CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA; FRIENDS OF THE EARTH INTERNATIONAL; INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ELBE; INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MOSELLE AGAINST POLLUTION; INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RHINE AGAINST POLLUTION; INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR

CONSERVATION OF NATURE; INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION; RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK; STRONG, MAURICE; UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT; WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION; WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE.

EURASIAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EAEC; EURASEC). The origins of EAEC can be traced to a customs union created in 1995 that began with Russia and Belarus and to which Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan later acceded. In 1996, the same four states signed a treaty with the goal of deepening integration. On 26 February 1999, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Tajikistan signed a new treaty calling for a customs union and a common economic space. On 10 October 2000, these five states signed a treaty creating EAEC, which came into existence on 30 May 2001. Although its primary objective is to develop a full-scale customs union and common economic space, members also seek to collaborate on their efforts to enter the **World Trade Organization** (WTO), to harmonize their customs tariffs, and to develop common guidelines on border security. *See also* ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION.

EURO. Intended as a single currency for Europe, the euro was launched on 1 January 1999. In the agreement to have a single currency is the operation of a **European Central Bank** (ECB), the degree of whose independence from **European Union** (EU) member governments was a topic of wide disagreement. Likewise, participating countries have had to agree on how to constrain participants' budget deficits, something that was agreed to but where the commitments made were not always fulfilled. While there has been general acceptance of the euro and it has shown surprising strength relative to the U.S. dollar, there are those who believe it has contributed to inflation in Europe and those who dislike the generic, non-member-country-specific pictures on the currency. The euro is the official currency of 16 of the 27 EU member states. Known collectively as the Eurozone, they are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy,

Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.

EURO-ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL (EAPC). In May 1997, the members of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) agreed to establish the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council as a successor to the **North Atlantic Cooperation Council** (NACC). The Partnership Council is the mechanism by which nonmember governments can consult and cooperate with member states, individually or in groups. Topics for discussion include crisis management; **arms control**; **nuclear**, biological, and chemical proliferation and **defense**; international terrorism; defense planning and budgeting; and the security impacts of **economic development**. The EAPC includes the 28 member states of NATO and 22 partner countries: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

EUROGROUP. The Eurogroup is the Informal Group of European Defense Ministers within the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO). The Eurogroup defense ministers meet on a regular basis to review documents and discuss possible initiatives on **defense** and security that are more specifically of European, rather than Atlantic or Western, concern. The Eurogroup aided in cooperation and coordination with France and Spain, which had been for a long time outside NATO's integrated military command structure.

EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (EURATOM). Created in 1958, Euratom seeks to establish a common market among **European Union** (EU) members for **nuclear** raw materials and equipment, to form a technical pool, and to coordinate research. Goals also include common safety standards, regular and equitable supply of ores and nuclear fuels, and movement toward peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It is one of the basic institutional components of the European Union.

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (EBRD). An initiative of the **European Community** (EC),

now the **European Union** (EU), the EBRD has aided in the economic reconstruction of Eastern Europe after the collapse of communist political regimes. The idea originated with French President François Mitterrand in November 1989. In spite of its name, the EBRD was not conceived as a purely European enterprise; its members include Australia, Canada, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, South Korea, and the United States. The EBRD, which is meant to work in conjunction with the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) and the **World Bank**, became functional in March 1991. By 1992, full membership was extended to all of the successor states of the Soviet Union, and the bank planned to direct some 40 percent of its lending to the members of the **Commonwealth of Independent States** (CIS). The EBRD's headquarters are in London. It provides project financing for banks, industries, and businesses. The EBRD's mandate stipulates that it must only work in countries that are committed to democratic principles. The bank also sees respect for the **environment** as important in EBRD investments.

EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK (ECB). The ECB was set up in 1998, under the Treaty of **European Union** (EU). The bank, whose headquarters are in Frankfurt, Germany, manages the **euro**, seeking to safeguard price stability for the more than two-thirds of the EU's citizens who use the euro. The ECB is also responsible for framing and implementing the EU's economic and monetary policy.

EUROPEAN CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE (ECAC) (COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE DE L'AVIATION CIVILE, CEAC). Established in 1995 to review the development of European civil aviation to promote its coordination, better utilization, orderly development, and safety, ECAC has most recently focused on capacity and air management issues, obviously essential for air safety. **Environmental** issues, including noise pollution, are high on the agenda for this 44-member organization. *See also* TRANSPORTATION.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC). Formed in 1952, the ECSC placed under a single, supranational authority the coal and steel production facilities of West Germany and France and removed distributive restrictions among the then six members of the

European Economic Community (EEC). The ECSC's manifest goals were to contribute to the expansion of the member states' economies, the development of employment, and the improvement of living standards in participating states. Its latent goals included preventing another war between France and Germany and furthering the possibilities of political union in Western Europe. The ECSC was the brainchild of French Foreign Minister **Robert Schuman**, who proposed it in 1950. It was a basic institutional component of the **European Community** (EC) and the **European Union** (EU). The ECSC treaty expired on 23 July 2002 after being in force for 50 years. *See also* MONNET, JEAN; REGIONAL COOPERATION; REY, JEAN.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION. The European Commission is the highest administrative organ of the **European Union** (EU); along with the **Council of the European Union**, it is one of the EU's two executive institutions. It was established under the **Treaty of Rome** for the **European Economic Community** (EEC). The commission, headed by a president, is responsible for the initiation, supervision, and implementation of EU policies, sharing decision-making powers with the council. With its ability to place legislation or initiatives (including draft budgets) before the council, it has been the principal formulator of decisions. It has significant autonomy of action in the operation of the **Common Agricultural Policy** (CAP), in competition policy, and over the coal and steel industries. It was expected to serve as the engine of the integration effort. It also represents the EU and the member states in several international organizations as well as in EU external **trade** and economic negotiations and relations with nonmember countries. The commission consists of 27 members, one from each EU country. A new commission is appointed every five years, within six months of the elections to the **European Parliament**. Decisions are usually by majority vote. *See also* BROSIO, MANLIO; DELORS, JACQUES; THORN, GASTON.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC). The European Community was the collective body that resulted from the merger in July 1967 of the administering networks and structures of the **European Atomic**

Energy Community, **European Coal and Steel Community**, and **European Economic Community**. Its goal was closer economic and political integration. In 1993, it was succeeded by the **European Union** (EU). *See also* COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION; DELORS, JACQUES; SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT; SPAAK, PAUL-HENRI.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ACTION SCHEME FOR THE MOBILITY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS (ERASMUS). Adopted in 1987 as a program of the **European Community** (EC), Erasmus enables students to spend an integral part of their studies at a university in another EC country. The **European Commission**'s hope was that 10 percent of the EC student population would be participants by 1992, but the **Council of the European Union** was willing to endorse only a much more limited version of the plan.

EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS). Developed by the **Council of Europe** and in force since 1953, the European Convention creates the international machinery for the protection of **human rights** in controversies arising in the signatory states. All council members have ratified the convention, albeit some with reservations or declarations. The convention's chief weapon is member states' fear of negative publicity. Most cases reach amicable out-of-court settlements. One of the convention's most prominent protocols is that providing for the total abolition of the death penalty. The convention has been long taken to be the most extensive international machinery for the protection of human rights in the history of the state system. *See also* EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

EUROPEAN COUNCIL. The summit meeting of member states of the **European Community** (EC), the council was added to the formal EC structure in 1974. The council was intended to discuss questions at the highest level, including foreign policy issues, and was given overall responsibility for comprehensive European cooperation and goal setting. It set out the 1992 plan to accelerate and deepen the European integration process.

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS. The court is the judicial body of the **European Convention on Human Rights**; the number of judges is equal to the number of signatory parties, which currently stands at 47. Each judge is elected in respect of a signatory party by the Parliamentary Assembly of the **Council of Europe**. They serve in their individual capacity. The court's judgments include legally binding decisions. It is the final arbiter of the convention. The court's caseload has increased dramatically owing to the rapid membership expansion. *See also* HUMAN RIGHTS.

EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE. The judicial court of the **European Community** (EC) and now the **European Union** (EU), the court interprets treaties, settles disputes, and assesses penalties. It was created in 1952 and is located in Luxembourg. Its decisions are binding on members, EU institutions, corporations, and individuals. It may also review measures taken by the **European Commission** or the **Council of the European Union**. It can also issue advisory opinions. Some critics complain that the court is too powerful, and indeed its powers have increased along with the common internal market; others, however, lament its lack of sanctions to punish habitual offenders. *See also* COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE.

EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT (ECU). Created in 1979 as a bookkeeping device for, and in accordance with, the **Maastricht Treaty** on political and economic union, the ECU was expected to be the future common currency of the **European Union** (EU). It is the basic denominator of the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) of the **European Monetary System** (EMS) and it is the basic indicator determining the divergence of national currencies from their central rates in the EMS. It is the basic unit of account for the intervention system of the ERM. It is the reserve instrument for the national central banks within the EU and the means by which they make settlements between themselves. The value of the ECU is based on a weighted basket of currencies, with each EU currency participating in the basket receiving a different weight based roughly on an amalgamation of the population size and economic strength of that country. *See also* EURO.

EUROPEAN DEFENSE COMMUNITY (EDC). The European Defense Community was the second and ultimately unsuccessful ex-

periment in the early 1950s in sectoral integration sponsored by the Europe of the Six (the first was the **European Coal and Steel Community**). Also known as the Plevan Plan, the EDC was proposed by Premier René Plevan of France as an alternative to U.S. pressure that Europe significantly augment its contribution to the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO), in part by rearmament of West Germany. The focus of the EDC treaty, which was signed in Paris, France, in May 1952, was a European army that would include a West German military contingent. The treaty was defeated in France in August 1954 on a technical vote (on whether to discuss it) in the National Assembly. The defeat spawned two important institutional developments. First, following a proposal by British Prime Minister Anthony Eden, the **Western European Union** (WEU) was formed, with responsibilities for restraining German rearmament. In addition, advances were made along the path toward the entrance of an armed Germany into NATO.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE (EESC). The weakest of the central institutions of the **European Community** (EC), and then the **European Union** (EU), the EESC only has an advisory function in the EU. Still, both the **European Commission** and the **Council of the European Union** must consult it on a wide range of issues, and in practice the degree of consultation is extensive. Its membership of 344, which is a part-time commitment, is based on national interest groups, with each national delegation consisting of workers, employers, and representatives of other occupational groups. Most of the EESC's work is done in specialized subgroups, where its influence on potential EU policy has been greatest.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA (EEA) (EUROPEAN ECONOMIC SPACE, EES). Projected as the world's largest trading bloc, the EEA was agreed to in 1991, effective 1 January 1994, by the **European Community** (EC) and the **European Free Trade Association** (EFTA). The impetus behind this was concern, especially by members of EFTA, about the implications for them of the EC's establishment of the single internal market. The original proposal was a set of concentric rings, with the EC at the center, each distinguished by the kind of economic arrangement it had with the EC. As negotiations progressed, however, it became clear that several

EFTA members really preferred full membership in the EC. The EEA has been maintained because of the wish of the three remaining members—Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway—to participate in the internal market while not assuming the responsibilities of **European Union** (EU) membership. Although Switzerland is a member of EFTA, it is not a member of the EEA, the only EFTA or EU member that is not. Enlargement agreements have been worked out so that as the EU has expanded, the functioning of the internal market has not been negatively affected. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC). Growing out of a meeting of the foreign ministers of six Western European countries in Messina, Italy, in June 1955 and established in 1957, the EEC aimed to create a common market based on free **trade**, common social and financial policies, the abolition of restrictive trading practices, and the free movement of capital and labor. It was agreed that the organization, whose institutional structure was patterned after that of the **European Coal and Steel Community** (ECSC), would be open to any European country willing to accept the provisions of the **Treaty of Rome**. However each of the original six members (Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany) retained the right to veto any application. When the executive and administrative networks of the EEC, ECSC, and **European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)** were merged on 1 July 1967, creating the **European Community**, the acronym EEC (and the popular alternative phrase Common Market) continued to be used by many to refer to the post-1967 EC. *See also* HALLSTEIN, WALTER; REY, JEAN.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA). With the goal of eliminating tariffs and other trade barriers on industrial goods among its members, EFTA was established in 1957 by the Stockholm Convention, effective 3 May 1960, as an alternative body to the **European Economic Community** (EEC) by the Outer Seven (Austria, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom). EFTA went into eclipse when Great Britain chose the **European Community** over EFTA and particularly with the development of the **European Economic Area** (EEA) and the ex-

pansion of the **European Union** (EU). There are still four members of EFTA—Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland—and they continue to conclude free trade accords with non-EEA states. *See also* ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION; REGIONAL COOPERATION.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK (EIB). Located in Luxembourg, the EIB, which was called for in the **Treaty of Rome** and established under the **European Economic Community** (EEC), finances capital investment to assist in the **economic development** of the **European Union** (EU). Most of the EIB's funds are raised on international capital markets. The EIB loans, which run 7–20 years, are not intended to fully fund any project. Even so, there is high demand for them: the EIB is active in the EU and in about 140 countries with which the EU has cooperation agreements. *See also* EUROPEAN INVESTMENT FUND.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT FUND (EIF). The EIF was set up in 1994 with headquarters in Luxembourg to assist small businesses. Its majority shareholder is the **European Investment Bank** (EIB). The EIF provides venture capital for small firms, especially new firms and technology-oriented businesses. It also provides guarantees to financial institutions, such as banks, to cover their loans to small firms. The EIF is active in the member states of the EU, Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Turkey.

EUROPEAN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY CONFERENCE (EMBC). Founded in 1969 with its headquarters in Heidelberg, Germany, the EMBC is a 27-member-country intergovernmental organization that promotes a strong transnational approach to molecular biology and closely related fields. It focuses primarily on the provision of training, teaching, and research scholarships and on the establishment of programs for courses, workshops, and study meetings. *See also* EUROPEAN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY ORGANIZATION.

EUROPEAN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY ORGANIZATION (EMBO) (ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE DE BIOLOGIE MOLECULAIRE). Founded by a group of biologists in Geneva,

Switzerland, in 1964, this **nongovernmental organization** is now composed of over 1,300 elected biologists and has its headquarters in Heidelberg, Germany. Its goal is to promote cooperation among Europeans for fundamental research in molecular biology as well as in allied fields. Among its most concrete accomplishments is the establishment of a European Molecular Biology Laboratory. EMBO is funded predominantly by the **European Molecular Biology Conference** (EMBC).

EUROPEAN MONETARY INSTITUTE (EMI). EMI was established effective 1 January 1994 in Frankfurt, Germany, to undertake the preparatory work for the final stage of the **European Monetary Union** (EMU). The EMI assisted with enhancing monetary policy coordination between member states. Effective 1 June 1998, the EMI was replaced by the **European Central Bank**.

EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM (EMS). Established in 1979, the EMS was intended to increase monetary stability among the members of the **European Community** (EC), now the **European Union** (EU). The system aims to stabilize exchange rates, reduce inflation, and further European monetary unification. *See also* EURO; EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT; EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION.

EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION (EMU). A monetary union is the stage in **economic cooperation and integration** beyond a common market. It involves a high degree of economic coordination, including unification of the most important areas of economic policy, integration of budgetary policy, and monetary coordination based on either an unconditional fixed exchange rate with full currency convertibility or a single currency. At the Hague summit in December 1969, the heads of the then six member states of the **European Community** (EC) set 1980 as the completion date for the full EMU. The move to floating currencies and the rapid increase in oil prices in the 1970s meant that by the end of the decade, EMU was more or less forgotten. It was even largely absent from the **Single European Act** (SEA) of 1987.

However, in 1988, the **European Council** appointed a committee headed by **Jacques Delors** to consider the issue. The Delors Com-

mittee reported in 1989, outlining a three-stage sequence for the achievement of the full EMU, though without specifying dates for the completion of each phase. The plan called for all member states to be brought into the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) of the **European Monetary System** (EMS) as a first step. The second step would involve EC limits on national budget deficits, a reduction in the currency fluctuation limits in the ERM, and planning for a European central bank. These were portrayed as necessary if the internal market was going to be truly effective. The Delors proposals were accepted by the **European Council** in June 1989, with July 1990 set as the date for launching the first stage. The **Maastricht Treaty** of December 1991 committed the **European Union** (EU) to establishing the full EMU by 1999.

On 1 January 1999, 11 EU member states—Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, and Finland—adopted the European Union's single currency, the **euro**. Five other EU member states have joined the euro area since its inception: Greece in 2001, Slovenia in 2007, Cyprus and Malta in 2008, and Slovakia in 2009. The area is set to expand further as many EU member states currently outside the euro area are preparing to join at some point in the future.

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR THE SAFETY OF AIR NAVIGATION (EUROCONTROL). Established in December 1960 but not effective until March 1963, this intergovernmental organization based in Brussels, Belgium, has fallen short of its goal: a common European air control system. Most member countries still wish to control their air space when it comes to military planes or the allocation of lucrative air traffic control equipment contracts. Still, Eurocontrol has been successful in dealing with much of the air congestion that has long plagued Europe, especially Western Europe, by providing air traffic control services without concern for national boundaries. With the increased members of the **European Union** (EU), Eurocontrol now has 38 members. *See also* TRANSPORTATION.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT. The 1957 Treaty of Rome, which set up the **European Economic Community** (EEC), stated that eventually

election to the European Parliament would be made directly by the people in the member states. That did not occur until 1978, 20 years after the parliament was established. Moreover, its powers were quite limited until the 1993 **Maastricht Treaty** establishing the **European Union** (EU). Parliamentary assent is required for the passage of mainstream legislation, and there is no limit to what the parliament can discuss in its monthly sessions in Strasbourg, France, and in its committee meetings and "miniplenaries" in Brussels, Belgium. While it has always played a significant role in the approval process, it has done less so in the formulation of the EU's budget. Among the topics to which it has devoted considerable time are **human rights** and the **environment**.

For the term beginning in 2009, the parliament should not have more than 736 members from the 27 EU countries; since Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU during the 2004–2009 term, the maximum was 785 on a temporary basis. The parliament's 3,800-person secretariat is located in Luxembourg. *See also* DELORS, JACQUES.

EUROPEAN PATENT ORGANIZATION (EPO) (ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE DES BREVETS, OEB). The EPO was established in accordance with the European Patent Convention signed in Munich, Germany, in 1973 and entered into force in 1977. The EPO aims at the harmonization of patent legislation in accordance with the Patent Convention's provisions. It is also responsible for the granting, administration, limitation, and revocation of patents within the **European Union** (EU), formerly the **European Community** (EC). The EPO has 34 member states.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL COOPERATION (EPC). The phrase "European political cooperation" is used to describe the efforts of the members of the **European Community** (EC) and later the **European Union** (EU) to collaborate on foreign policy. The origins of the EPC lie in the Davignon Reports of the early 1970s, which called for foreign policy harmonization. The EPC was most evident in coordination of EC/EU policy in other international forums, including the **United Nations** (UN). It was superseded by the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) in the 1993 **Maastricht Treaty**.

EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY (ESA). The ESA was formally established in October 1980 but had operated in a de facto fashion long before that and was even provided for in a 1962 convention that went into force two years later. The purpose of this Paris, France-based agency is to provide and promote space research and technology for peaceful purposes. Stated otherwise, it is to "Europeanize" the national space programs in Europe. Its major successes have been the Ariane missile system and Galileo, Europe's global navigation satellite system, seen by some as a serious challenge to U.S. technology. It has also begun to work with the Chinese National Space Administration and the Russian Aviation and Space Agency.

EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION (ETUC). Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, the ETUC was founded in February 1973 by trade unionists from 15 Western European countries. Their goal is to deal with the interests of European working people, within and outside of the **European Union**. The ETUC's membership includes 82 National Trade Union Confederations from 36 European countries as well as 12 European industry federations, making a total of 60 million members.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU). The EU was established on 9 November 1993, with the entering into force of the Treaty of European Union, commonly known as the **Maastricht Treaty**. It grew out of the **European Economic Community** (EEC) and the **European Community** (EC). It also subsumed the activities of the **European Atomic Energy Community** and some of the tasks envisioned for the abortive **European Defense Community**. According to the treaty, EU objectives include the promotion of economic and social progress, in particular through the creation of an area without internal frontiers, and the assertion of Europe's place in international affairs through a common defense and foreign policy. In addition, the EU is called upon to follow the principle of subsidiarity. The EU's decision making process in general and the co-decision procedure in particular involve three main institutions: the **European Parliament** (EP), the **Council of the European Union**, and the **European Commission**. These three institutions are charged with making the policies and laws that apply throughout the EU.

In general, the commission proposes legislation and the parliament and the council adopt them. The commission and the member states are charged with implementation, and the commission oversees the process. The **European Court of Justice** is charged with upholding EU **law** and the **Court of Auditors** checks the financing of the EU's activities. Other EU institutions playing specialized roles include the **European Economic and Social Committee**, the Committee of the Regions, the **European Investment Bank** (EIB), and the **European Central Bank** (ECB).

Additional agencies assist in implementing policies relating to the EU's three "pillars": the Community pillar concerns economic, social, and **environmental** policies; the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) pillar concerns foreign policy and military matters, and the Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters (PJCC) pillar concerns cooperation in the fight against crime. The third pillar was originally named Justice and Home Affairs. In many ways, the single internal market is the core of the EU today, involving four freedoms of movement: for goods, services, people, and capital. The free movement of people is guaranteed under the **Schengen Agreement**. There are currently 27 members of the EU: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. *See also* COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY; SANTER, JACQUES.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ). Refers to the rights of coastal states to control the living and nonliving resources of the sea within 200 miles off their coasts, while allowing freedom of navigation to other states beyond the 12-mile territorial seas. This was codified as part of the third United Nations **Law of the Sea** Treaty.

EXPANDED PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (EPTA). This was the first enlargement of the previous technical assistance activities of the **United Nations** (UN), following from U.S. President Harry S Truman's call for increased aid through the UN. In 1950, the initial 18-month budget was $20 million, with the United

States pledging 60 percent of that amount. By 1965, the year that it was absorbed into the **United Nations Development Programme**, the annual budget was $54 million, with the United States furnishing 40 percent of the total. *See also* DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

– F –

FEED THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL (FTCI). Founded in 1993 as a child-feeding program in Haiti, FTCI's network is now composed of 21 affiliate humanitarian organizations. Its goal is to rescue **children** from the effects of poverty and diseases by providing for their basic needs. It serves disadvantaged children in 14 countries: Angola, China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Nicaragua, Philippines, Romania, South Africa, Thailand, and Uganda. Earlier it had run programs in Albania/Kosovo, Russia, and Sierra Leone.

FIRST WORLD. The term "first world" was used for the advanced industrialized economies now more commonly referred to as the **developed countries**. *See also* SECOND WORLD; THIRD WORLD.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE. Food is basic to survival. Accordingly, international organizations have long focused on providing food relief to those in need and in disseminating information about ways to make croplands more productive. The former is the main task of such organizations as the **World Food Programme** (WFP); the latter has been the concern of such organizations as the **International Fund for Agricultural Development** (IFAD) and the **World Bank**. Much more controversial—although a long-standing topic of discussion at the **Food and Agriculture Organization** (FAO) and **World Food Council**—has been establishment of food buffers to stabilize agricultural prices and ensure that food is available when it is needed. While the **United Nations** (UN) has periodically convened conferences relating to agriculture, its members have come to recognize the interconnectiveness of issues, especially food and population. *See also* SHELTER.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO). Established in Quebec, Canada, in 1945 and headquartered in Rome, Italy, the FAO is a **United Nations specialized agency** aimed at achieving **food** security for all people. The FAO's mandate is to raise the level of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations, and contribute to the growth of the global economy. The FAO, which has 192 members (191 countries and the **European Union**), is composed of the following departments: Agriculture and Consumer Protection; Economic and Social Development; Fisheries and Aquaculture; Forestry; Human, Financial, and Physical Resources; Knowledge and Communication; Natural Resources Management and Environment; and Technical Cooperation.

Criticism of the FAO has focused on claims that it puts too much emphasis on short-term food aid and not enough into long-term agricultural growth to cope with serious food crises. With U.S. support, the **World Food Council** was set up in 1974 to try to answer criticisms such as these. The FAO was skeptical. The **International Fund for Agricultural Development** (IFAD) was also established over FAO objections. In 1994, the FAO underwent significant restructuring to decentralize operations, streamline procedures, and reduce costs. Most recently, it has focused on how climate change and the bioenergy boom are affecting farming and the price of food. *See also* DIAF, JACQUES; ORR, JOHN BOYD.

FOUR DRAGONS (FOUR TIGERS). The Four Dragons, or Four Tigers, are Hong Kong (now part of China), the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan. All were less developed economies that experienced unusually rapid economic growth during the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s and were included in the **International Monetary Fund's** (IMF) **advanced economies** group.

FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN. On 4–15 September 1995, conferees met in Beijing, China, a venue that some thought inappropriate, given China's record on human rights. Yet in many ways, the Beijing conference was the most successful of the women's conferences sponsored by the **United Nations** (UN). Key themes included the primacy of women's rights, even when they seemed to conflict with culture and tradition; reproductive and

sexual rights; abortion rights; adolescent rights; and women's control of their sexuality. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

FRECHETTE, LOUISE (1946–). Frechette, a Canadian diplomat, was selected as the first deputy secretary-general of the **United Nations** (UN), a position she held from March 1998 to March 2006. Her term of office was not without controversy. She was publicly criticized for not sufficiently overseeing the UN oil for food program in Iraq, and she was criticized by her staff for outsourcing some of their core responsibilities. She countered that her position lacked sufficient authority for the tasks assigned to her. *See also* UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT.

FREEDOM HOUSE. Since 1941, from its headquarters in New York City, Freedom House has been monitoring the violation of political and civil rights and promoting the growth of democratic institutions around the world. In the post-9/11 period, Freedom House expanded its on-the-ground presence to more difficult environments, such as in Central Asia and the Middle East. *See also* HUMAN RIGHTS.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH INTERNATIONAL (FOEI). The origins of FoEI can be traced to 1971. Its aims are to protect the earth against further deterioration and to restore it from damage already inflicted as a consequence of human activity or negligence. It seeks to achieve these goals by political lobbying, citizen actions, and the global distribution of information. Its lobbying efforts focus on multilateral development banks as well as national governments. It is the world's largest grassroots **environmental** network, with over 2 million members and supporters, 69 national member groups, and about 5,000 local activist groups on every continent. Its headquarters are in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

FRONT LINE STATES (FLS). The term "front line states" was used to describe countries seeking to achieve black majority rule in South Africa during the period of **decolonization**. The group included Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

FUNCTIONALISM. Functionalism is the theory that international economic and social cooperation is a prerequisite for the ultimate

solution of conflicts and the elimination of war. Functionalists assume that war is the consequence of the inadequacies of the nation-state system and believe that cooperation among functionally specific specialists can lead to its demise. *See also* PEACE.

– G –

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT). GATT aims at the promotion of **trade** among participating parties by liberalizing and reducing tariffs. It consists of an international set of bilateral trade agreements that are multilateralized through GATT's application of the **most favored nation** (MFN) clauses in all agreements. It aims at the abolition of trade restrictions among contracting parties. The agreement was signed in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1947 by 23 countries as a preliminary step pending establishment of an International Trade Organization (ITO). But the ITO never came into being, and GATT served for decades in its stead. In the United States, the ITO would have required senatorial approval, whereas GATT was instituted by executive agreement.

GATT's work has evolved through periodic rounds of multilateral negotiations: Geneva Round (1947), Annecy Round (1949), Torquay Round (1950), Geneva Round (1956), Dillon Round (1960–1961), **Kennedy Round** (1964–1967), **Tokyo Round** (1973–1979), **Uruguay Round** (1986–1994), and **Doha Development Round** (2001–). Its focus has evolved from dealing primarily with reducing tariff barriers to restrictions on the use of nontariff barriers (NTBs) and the adoption of codes dealing with specific practices.

GATT's long struggle to gain the support of **developing countries**, which preferred the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD) as a negotiating arena, reached a climax when the contracting parties adopted Part IV in 1964. It stated that economically **less developed countries** would not be required to make the same concessions as developed countries on tariffs or on the removal of nontariff barriers, seemingly a fundamental concession to win support from them. Moreover, in 1971, developed countries were authorized to grant, through a waiver of GATT's most favored nation requirement, preferential treatment

(i.e., lower tariffs) to economically less developed countries on a wide range of goods.

The Uruguay Round included agreement on the **World Trade Organization** (WTO), a comprehensive international trade organization to coordinate international economic activities, as was envisaged in the **Havana Charter** (i.e., what was to be the basis of the ITO). Among other tasks, it is charged with implementing GATT, which continues to exist as a substantive agreement, and establishing a set of guidelines, rules, and norms of international trade for participating states. Indeed, 25 additional states signed GATT during the Uruguay Round for a total of 128 before the WTO came into formal existence.

GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP). In 1961, the **UN General Assembly** launched the idea of preferential tariff treatment for economically **less developed countries**. The GSP is a system through which developed countries can give preferential treatment, for a minimum of 10 years, to manufactured or semifinished exports from economically less developed countries. The **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD), with some assistance from the **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development** (OECD), pursued this idea until it was formally adopted in 1970. The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT) subsequently took action to allow this exception to its **most favored nation** principle.

GENOCIDE CONVENTION. Responding to the horrors of Nazi actions during World War II, the **UN General Assembly** in 1948 adopted an International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It went into effect in 1951. Genocide, identified as an international crime, was defined as participation in any of the following acts, committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group: killing a member of the group; causing serious bodily or mental harm to a member of the group; deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group, or forcibly transferring children of the group to another group. The

convention includes as punishable conspiracy, incitement, directing and planning, attempts, and complicity to commit genocide, as well as overt acts of genocide. The contracting parties agreed that genocide, whether committed in a time of **peace** or war, is a punishable crime under international **law**. The U.S. Senate did not give its advice and consent to the convention until 1986.

GLOBAL COMPACT. An initiative of UN Secretary-General **Kofi Annan**, the compact invites leaders of multinational corporations to pledge to respect **human rights** and international labor standards and principles and to protect the **environment**.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY (GEF). Much to the disappointment of many **developing countries**, the GEF was the only new funding source to emerge from the June 1992 **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development** (UNCED). While it actually predated UNCED, having been established in 1991, it was significantly restructured and expanded in the years following the conference. Since 1991, it has provided grants for more than 1,300 projects in 140 countries.

GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP (GWP). Established in 1996 with its secretariat in Stockholm, Sweden, the GWP connects government agencies, public institutions, private companies, professional organizations, and multilateral development agencies with an aim to promoting and implementing integrated water management. It is committed to a holistic approach to sustainable principles of water resource management.

GOOD OFFICES. Good offices is defined as services rendered by an impartial third party to a dispute. It involves communication between two other parties without suggesting any form of settlement or compromise (in contrast to **mediation**). The notion of good offices is formalized in the Hague Conventions on the Pacific Settlement of Disputes (1899 and 1907). Although good offices is not specifically mentioned in the **United Nations** (UN) Charter as one of the methods for peaceful settlement of disputes, requests for the UN to play this

role have far exceeded its capacity to do so. *See also* ARBITRATION; CONCILIATION.

GREEN CROSS INTERNATIONAL (GCI). The origins of GCI can be traced to a January 1989 speech by then Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev at the Global Forum for International Humanity. He suggested that there should be an organization established that would apply the medical emergency response model of the **International Committee of the Red Cross** to ecological issues and expedite solutions to transnational **environmental** problems. At the **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development** (UNCED) in Rio in June, 1992, delegates encouraged Gorbachev to create such an organization. At the same time, Swiss National Council Member of Parliament Roland Wiedekehr founded a "World Green Cross" with the same objective. Both organizations were merged in 1993 to form GCI, which was formally launched on 18 April 1993 in Kyoto, Japan. Among its programs is Water for Peace, which seeks to promote cooperation and conflict prevention throughout the world's transboundary water basins.

GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL. Greenpeace is an international **nongovernmental organization** that traces its origins to a Unitarian church in Vancouver, Canada, in 1971. Its goal is to change attitudes and behavior, to protect and conserve the **environment**, and to promote **peace**, at times using controversial means. On occasion, its advocates believe that high-profile nonviolent conflicts are the best means to raise the level and quality of public debate. The organization, whose headquarters are in Amsterdam, Netherlands, receives funds from over 2.8 million supporters and operates in 40 countries.

GROUP OF EIGHT (G-8). The origins of the G-8, formerly the G-7, are often traced to a suggestion by Henry Kissinger, the U.S. secretary of state during the administration of President Richard Nixon. In 1974, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing invited his colleagues from Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States to the first economic summit. It was held at the Chateau de Rambouillet in November 1975. A year later, at the

summit in Puerto Rico, Canada joined the group, making it the G-7. Since 1977, the president of the **European Commission** and the president of the **Council of the European Union**, when that post is not held by a member of the group, also attend. When the Russian president attended the meeting in 1997, the G-7 informally referred to it as the Summit of the Eight. The designation Group of Eight was formalized in 1998. China was invited to participate for the first time in 2004. Recent topics have focused on debt relief, cutting emissions of greenhouse gases, combating HIV/AIDS, international terrorism, and the global economy.

GROUP OF ELEVEN (G-11). The G-11, also known as the Cartagena Group, was established on 21–22 June 1984 in Cartagena, Colombia. Its purpose was to provide a forum for the largest debtor countries in Latin America. The members were Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

GROUP OF FIFTEEN (G-15). The origins of the G-15 can be traced to the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries, which met in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September 1989. It was agreed that there should be an annual meeting of a subset of the globe's nonaligned countries in order to assess the international scene and develop strategies, especially for international economic issues. Foci of the meetings have included the means for improving **South**-South trade and increased Southern access to **developed country** markets. There are now 17 members: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe. *See also* NONALIGNED MOVEMENT.

GROUP OF FIVE (G-5). Formerly known as the Library Group because it first met in the White House Library in April 1973 to discuss international monetary negotiations, the G-5 is the name given to meetings of the finance ministers and Central Bank governors of France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. The G-5's agendas are wide ranging, and meetings occur at various times,

including during the annual meetings of the **World Bank** and the **International Monetary Fund**.

GROUP OF SEVEN (G-7). *See* GROUP OF EIGHT.

GROUP OF SEVENTY-SEVEN (G-77). Formed by the 77 **third world** countries that participated at the first **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD) meeting in 1964, the G-77 aims to balance the scales of global influence, including in international organizations, tilted toward economically **developed countries** and to create viable economic and **trade** policies. The G-77 has grown to 130 countries. It continues to press for better terms of trade, more attention to foreign aid, and technical cooperation. It has been plagued by internal conflict, especially given the wide disparity in wealth and economic systems of its members. It mainly functions at the **United Nations** and related bodies such as UNCTAD.

GROUP OF SIX (G-6). The G-6, also known as the Groupe sur le Desarmement, was established on 22 May 1984 with the aim of achieving **nuclear** disarmament. Its members include Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania. *See also* PEACE, DISARMAMENT, AND ARMS CONTROL.

GROUP OF TEN (G-10). The G-10 was established in 1962 by 10 governments offering to supplement **International Monetary Fund** loan funds through the General Agreements to Borrow (GAB). The later and initially limited participation of Switzerland contributed to the tradition of calling this 11-member state organization the Group of Ten. The group has provided a venue for discussing problems related to the function and structure of the international monetary system, and it gained a reputation for discretion: the communiqués issued at the end of its various meetings are a model of generality. Over the years, the G-10's activity has become subordinated or even supplanted by other groups like the **Group of Eight** and **Paris Club**. Accordingly, while the G-10 governors agreed at their September 2006 meeting that the G-10 was still important, they also agreed that their annual summit meetings should be discontinued.

GROUP OF TWENTY (G-20). The G-20, composed of the finance ministers and central bank governors of 19 countries and the **European Union**, was created in response to the financial crises of the late 1990s. The G-20, which held its first meeting on 15–16 December 1999, has reached accords on polices for growth, reducing abuse in the financial system, and combating terrorist financing. The agenda for its November 2008 meeting included a call for a radical change in global governance, one that would give big emerging markets a larger role in international financial governance, and an agreement to overcome the stalemated **Doha Development Round**. But little was accomplished, in part because of its timing relative to the change in U.S. presidential administrations.

GROUP OF TWENTY-FOUR (G-24). The G-24 was established by the **Group of Seventy-Seven** in 1972. It was created to counterbalance the influence of the **Group of Ten** in the formulation of the recommendations of the Committee of Twenty, which was the Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues, that is, the committee established by the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) board of governors to reform the international monetary system. The G-24, which is composed of eight countries each from Africa, the Americas, and Europe/Asia, discusses international development issues as well as those related to the international monetary system. The IMF provides the G-24 with secretariat assistance.

GUAM: ORGANIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT. GUAM's name comes from the member states: Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova. It was formerly known as GUUAM before Uzbekistan withdrew on 5 May 2005. While GUAM traces its origins to a meeting on 10 October 1997 of the presidents of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine, and the 7 June 2001 Yalta (Ukraine) Summit, it was formally established on 23 May 2006 at the Kiev (Ukraine) Summit. Its main purposes are to promote democratic values; ensure sustainable development; strengthen international and regional security and stability; and develop the social, economic, transport, energy, scientific, technical, and humanitarian potential of the member states. Members have initiated a program

aimed at combating terrorism, organized crime, and drug trafficking. The GUAM Parliamentary Assembly was established in September 2004.

GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL (GCC). *See* COOPERATION COUNCIL FOR THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF.

GUTERRES, ANTÓNIO (1949–). Before beginning his five-year term of office as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 15 June 2005, Guterres served as Portugal's prime minister (1996–2002), president of the **European Council**, and a member of the **Council of Europe**'s Parliamentary Council. He also founded the Portuguese Refugee Council. *See also* OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES.

– H –

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY INTERNATIONAL. Founded in 1977, with its headquarters in Americus, Georgia, Habitat for Humanity International is a nondenominational Christian international **nongovernmental organization** that specializes in building and repairing old homes, often in inner cities. It has ongoing projects in more than 90 countries and has built more than 250,000 houses around the world, providing more than 1 million people in more than 3,000 communities with safe, decent, affordable **shelter**. What is unique about Habitat for Humanity is that those who will inhabit the homes work alongside the volunteers.

HABITAT INTERNATIONAL COALITION (HIC). Founded in 1976 as the Nongovernmental Organization Committee on Human Settlements before the 1976 **United Nations Conference on Human Settlements**, HIC continued its activities after the conference. In 1987, HIC revised its constitution to reorganize itself into a body more representative of community-based organizations and the **nongovernmental organizations** (NGOs) that support them. The constitutional changes also ensured that HIC was more representative of all regions of the world and functioned as a coalition (i.e., a

global umbrella organization of human settlements NGOs). Thus, it is dedicated to providing international-level leadership to NGOs by promoting such issues as housing rights, campaigns against evictions, the role of women, and the linkages between habitat and the **environment**. It acts as a pressure group in defense of the rights of the homeless, poor, and inadequately housed. HIC has been active in the World Urban Forums in Nairobi, Kenya (2002), and in Barcelona, Spain (2004), in the World Social Forums, and in many **United Nations** conferences. Most recently, HIC has coordinated efforts with the UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing. HIC's headquarters are in Mexico City. *See also* SHELTER; WOMEN'S ISSUES.

HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCES. The two Hague peace conferences were convened in 1899 and 1907 by Tsar Nicholas II of Russia. The first, attended by 26 states, concluded an agreement on arms control and other measures for maintaining **peace**. It codified international **arbitration** procedures in its Convention for the Pacific Settlement of Disputes (later revised at the second conference) and established the **Permanent Court of Arbitration**. The first conference also codified many of the accepted practices of land warfare. The second, at which 44 states participated, sought conventions on the **pacific settlement of disputes** and other issues related to war and peace. It revised the 1899 convention concerning the rights and duties of belligerents and of neutral status and persons. However, it failed to achieve its goal of decreasing arms levels as a way to deal with the threat of war. The second conference was notable for the equality of participation among small states and great powers, European and non-European countries.

HALLSTEIN, WALTER (1901–1982). Before becoming a politician in the Adenauer administration in West Germany, Hallstein worked as a lawyer. From 7 January 1958 to 30 June 1967, he served as the first commissioner of the **European Economic Community** (EEC). In the role, he prepared the ground for the Common Market and the **Common Agricultural Policy** (CAP). He also overcame institutional crises and set up an efficient administrative system.

HAMMARSKJÖLD, DAG (1905–1961). Second **United Nations secretary-general** from 1953 to 1961. Before his terms as secretary-general, he held a series of important posts in the areas of finance and foreign affairs in the Swedish government. Still, he was expected to be a low-key administrator and was sought out, in part, to replace his outspoken predecessor, **Trygve Lie**, because of this expectation. An advocate of quiet and preventive diplomacy, he expanded the leadership role of the UN secretary-general more than any other occupant of that position. His most innovative contributions to the development of the **United Nations** (UN) came in the creation and management of two large **peacekeeping forces** in the Middle East and Congo.

In the Suez crisis of 1956, under a **UN General Assembly** directive, he developed a plan for the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) of 6,000 lightly armed military personnel from 10 countries to be stationed in a buffer zone in the Sinai on Egyptian territory, to patrol and report on any cease-fire violations by Egypt or Israel. UNEF I came to be viewed as the classic example of UN peacekeeping, a perception reinforced by the guidelines that Hammarskjöld developed for these (and subsequent) forces. The Congo force was the largest deployed to date by the UN (peaking at 20,000 troops from 34 countries). Its charge was to restore internal order in the Congo. Internal chaos led to an expansion of the force's tasks and accusations of a lack of neutrality, and eventually it contributed to Hammarskjöld's death in a plane crash on the way to meet with the secessionist leader of Katanga province, Moïse Tschombé. It was also the origin of the UN's financial woes.

HANSENNE, MICHEL (1940–). Prior to becoming the eighth director-general of the **International Labour Organization** (ILO) in 1989, Hansenne held a number of ministerial positions in the Belgian government. As director-general, a position he held for two five-year terms, Hansenne worked hard to develop the right approach to workers' rights and social justice in an era of globalization. In administrative terms, he set the ILO on a course of greater decentralization of activities and resources.

HARMAL REPORT. The Harmal Report, formally the Report on the Future of the Alliance, approved by the members of the **North**

Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1967, defined the alliance in terms of détente as well as defense. It is often credited with initiating NATO's consideration of mutual and balanced force reduction (with the East). *See also* LUNS, JOSEPH M.A.H.

HAVANA CHARTER. The Havana Charter, initially discussed in 1943 and negotiated until 1947, was intended to establish, within the **United Nations** (UN) system, a multilateral organization, the International Trade Organization (ITO), to administer and coordinate economic activities of states and enterprises affecting international **trade**. It was assumed that through the promotion of trade, the ITO would contribute to the UN's goal of global stability and peace. The proposed organization could not gain the support of the United States (owing to opposition in the Senate), and thus this third "sister" of international economic organizations never came to join the **World Bank** and **International Monetary Fund**.

HEALTH. Because the spread of disease ignores national boundaries, health concerns were among the first issues addressed by intergovernmental organizations. The earliest actors included regional organizations, most notably the **Pan American Health Organization** (PAHO). In the postcolonial era, intergovernmental organizations have focused on helping poorer countries cope with disease by the establishment of primary health care facilities, promoting maternal health, and increasing access to affordable medication. More recently there has been a strong emphasis on HIV/AIDS. The **World Health Organization** (WHO) has been the major post–World War II actor in the health field, often working with other **United Nations specialized agencies** and regional organizations. International **nongovernmental organizations** have been especially active in assisting in emergency situations. Best known among such organizations are the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and **Médecins sans Frontières**.

HEBREW IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY (HIAS). Based in New York City, this international **nongovernmental organization** was founded in the late 1800s. Its purpose is to assist in the resettlement of persecuted or oppressed Jews throughout the world. Accordingly, it provides a broad program of services for Jewish **refugees** and mi-

grants at all stages of the migration process. Many of these services are now also provided to non-Jewish clients under contractual arrangements with the U.S. government.

HELSINKI ACCORD (HELSINKI FINAL ACT; HELSINKI AGREEMENT). A 1975 agreement concluded in Helsinki, Finland, the accord aimed at achieving **peace** and security in Europe. It was entered into by the United States, Canada, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and 32 European countries at the end of the **Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe** (CSCE) (1973–1975). The accord did not carry the full force and effect of a binding treaty but ameliorated postwar disputes over the German peace settlement of World War II and established a status quo for Europe. It declared as inviolable the frontiers of all signatory states, thus legitimizing Soviet territorial gains. It also provided for scientific, technological, and cultural exchanges and pledged the signatories to report **human rights** violations, including those concerning the right to "freedom of thought, conscience, religion, or belief." While much of the technological and scientific exchange benefited the USSR, the increased cultural contacts, travel between the East and the West, and the proliferation of press coverage likely contributed to political and philosophical changes within the Soviet Union and advanced democratization in Eastern and Central Europe. Thus, what was initially viewed as, at best, a waste of time and more likely a naive action on the part of the participating governments may have significantly contributed to the velvet revolutions of 1989.

HOFFMAN, PAUL (1891–1974). Before his assignments in the **United Nations** (UN), Hoffman worked with the Studebaker corporation for more than 40 years and served as its chief executive officer. He was a U.S. delegate to the UN in 1956–1957. From 1959 until 1965, he was the managing director of the United Nations Special Fund and then served as administrator of the **United Nations Development Programme** in 1966–1972.

HUMAN RIGHTS. One of the key differences between the Covenant of the **League of Nations** and the **United Nations** (UN) Charter is that only the latter mentions human rights. This is usually seen as a reaction against the Nazi holocaust, as are many of the

immediate post–World War II actions by the UN and the **Council of Europe** in the area of human rights. These early actions were more often aspirational statements or treaties lacking a sufficient number of signatures to enter into effect. It has only been in these decades that international organizations have become active legislators, monitors, and adjudicators in the human rights field. In part, this has come about as a consequence of media attention and the activities of international **nongovernmental organizations**, most notably **Amnesty International** (AI) and **Human Right Watch** (HRW).

Along with this change in goals has been a broadening of the human rights agenda. While the United States in particular still resists treating economic rights as equal to civil and political ones, global attention has been focused on the rights of traditionally discriminated against and marginalized groups, including women, indigenous peoples, and racial and ethnic minorities. Many states continue to assert their sovereign rights to resist external pressure to alter their human rights practices, sometimes in the name of cultural integrity. The international organization machinery is most extensive in Europe and least well advanced in Asia. *See also* ALL AFRICA CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES; ANTI-SLAVERY INTERNATIONAL; ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES JURISTES DEMOCRATES; BASKET THREE; EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS; FREEDOM HOUSE; HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE; HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNET; INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS; INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS; INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS; INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS; INTERNATIONAL LESBIAN AND GAY ASSOCIATION; ROOSEVELT, (ANNA) ELEANOR; SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL; UNITED NATIONS CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS; UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS; UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID; UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS; WOMEN'S ISSUES; WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE. Pursuant to the entrance into legal effect in 1976 of the International Covenant on Civil and Politi-

cal Rights, the Human Rights Committee was established as part of the **United Nations** (UN) system. This 18-member-state committee is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the covenant. While committee members all serve in their private capacities, this has not prevented the committee from being criticized for having been politicized and not being even-handed in deciding which cases of alleged **human rights** violations are investigated and commented on most thoroughly.

HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNET (HRI). Founded in 1976, HRI is an international communications network and clearinghouse on **human rights**. Headquartered in Ottawa, Canada, it is a worldwide organization of over 5,000 individuals and organizations committed to working in the areas of conflict prevention, minority rights, migration, women and conflict, good governance, reproductive **health**, and information technology. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH (HRW). Human Rights Watch evolved out of Helsinki Watch, which was set up in 1978. Human Rights Watch coordinates the activities of such related organizations as Africa Watch, Americas Watch, Asia Watch, Helsinki Watch, and Middle East Watch. The purpose of these international **nongovernmental organizations** is to document violations of clearly accepted international **human rights** law, including imprisonment without trial, censorship, disappearances, violations of due process of **law**, poor prison conditions, torture, and violations of the laws of war. HRW is supported by contributions from private individuals and foundations worldwide. It accepts no government funds, directly or indirectly.

HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION. Humanitarian intervention involves the uninvited use of military force by one or more states with the stated objective of alleviating suffering in another state. The conditions under which this may be lawful are contested. Many consider the bombing of Kosovo a classic example of humanitarian intervention and dispute similar reasoning in the case of Georgia's South Ossetia.

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INDIAN OCEAN RIM ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (IOR-ARC). Set up in 1997 by 14 insular and littoral Indian Ocean countries, the IOC-ARC aims to increase cooperation in **trade**, investment, infrastructure, **tourism**, science, technology, and human resource development. Aside from providing a regional forum and conducting research in such areas as sectoral tariff levels, the IOR-ARC did not accomplish much in its early years. Accordingly, in 2005, it changed its rules, no longer requiring consensus to go forward on a project.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. A nongovernmental society of international **law** specialists devoted to the development of the law of nations, the institute was founded in 1873 in Ghent, Belgium. It undertakes to clarify general principles and seeks their codification into international law. Membership in the institute is restricted to 60 specialists in the theory or practice of international law and 72 associates. It was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904 for its work on **human rights** law and in the area of peaceful resolution of conflicts.

INTEGRATED PROGRAM FOR COMMODITIES (IPC). On 30 May 1976, at its fourth session in Nairobi, Kenya, the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD) adopted a resolution approving the Integrated Program of Commodities (an integrated program to stabilize the price of **commodities** of export importance to economically **less developed countries**). Eighteen commodities were initially selected for inclusion in the IPC, encompassing food commodities, agricultural raw materials, and minerals. It was agreed that others could be added later. The resolution allows for such measures as the setting up of international commodity buffer stocks, establishment of pricing arrangements, management measures, compensatory finance facilities, and the improvement of market access. The first new commodity agreement worked out under the IPC was the International Natural Rubber Agreement of 1979.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN (CIM). Established in 1928 at the sixth International Conference of Ameri-

can States, the commission has been recognized, since 1953, as an Inter-American specialized agency, with special relations with the **Organization of American States** (OAS). It works toward achieving both de facto and de jure equality between the sexes through a series of meetings, research, and leadership training programs. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (IACHR). Promoting the establishment and observance of standards of **human rights** by members of the **Organization of American States** (OAS), the IACHR was established in 1959 and has functioned since then as an autonomous organ of the OAS supporting the OAS's aims. The commission has seven members who act independently, without representing any particular country. The members of the IACHR are elected by the General Assembly of the OAS. The commission is the primary implementation mechanism of the American Convention on Human Rights, which entered into effect in 1969 and guarantees 22 basic political and civil rights. The commission may only process individual cases where it is alleged that one of the member states of the OAS is responsible for the human rights violation at issue. The commission uses its influence to issue reports as a kind of sanction: it receives hundreds of complaints every year, but very few cases have resulted in public debate. Through the use of quiet persuasion and threatened media publicity, however, it has been seen to achieve many of its goals. It has no authority to force members to respond to its requests or to enforce its decisions.

INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS. The court came into effect in 1979, pursuant to the entry into force of the American Convention on Human Rights (also known as the Pact of San José). It is an autonomous judicial institution, acting within the framework of the **Organization of American States** (OAS). For the court to rule on cases brought before it, the accused of a human rights violation must be a party to the convention that has accepted its contentious jurisdiction (as contrasted to its advisory powers). Acceptance of contentious jurisdiction can be given on a blanket basis, or a state can agree to abide by the court's jurisdiction in a specific, individual case. The United States is not a party to the American Convention.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB). The basic goal of the bank is to contribute to the acceleration of **economic development** in member countries, individually or collectively, through the financing of economic and social projects. Established in 1959, it is the oldest regional institution in the field of development finance. Thirty percent of its funding comes from the United States, whose influence in the bank has been criticized from time to time. The IDB is owned by its 47 member states, of which 26 are borrowing members in Latin America and the Caribbean. China has applied for membership, but thus far it has not been accepted. The U.S. government position is that a country should not join a development bank as a donor country if it owes money to another development bank. *See also* BANKING AND FINANCE.

INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE (RIO TREATY). Adopted in 1947 to safeguard the Western Hemisphere from aggression, the treaty was signed by 19 of the 21 American republics; Ecuador and Nicaragua withheld their signatures. Cuba withdrew from the treaty in 1960. The signatories condemned war and agreed not to resort to the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the Charter of the **United Nations** (UN). The Rio Treaty is best thought of as the military wing of the **Organization of American States** (OAS). After the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, the United States invoked the Rio Treaty, but few Latin American democracies actively joined the war on terrorism declared by U.S. President George W. Bush. In September 2002, referring to the U.S. position during the Falklands war in which the United States sided with the United Kingdom rather than Argentina, and anticipating the Iraq War, Mexico gave formal notification of withdrawal from the treaty. After the requisite two years, Mexico ceased to be a signatory, as of September 2004. *See also* COLLECTIVE SECURITY.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD). Established in 1986 as the International Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), the organization adopted its present name in 1996. IGAD's mission is to assist and complement members' efforts to achieve **food** security and **environmental** pro-

tection, to promote and maintain **peace** and security and humanitarian affairs, and to further **economic cooperation and integration**. On 23 November 2004, the IGAD heads of state and government approved the establishment of the IGAD Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU-IGAD). Members—currently Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda—also agreed on a program to build their capacity for countering terrorism and on the necessity for the Somali people to pull together, overcoming that country's failed state status. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE BY RAIL. One of the 19th-century products of the industrial and **transportation** revolutions, the organization was established in 1890. Its purpose was to provide for a uniform legal system relating to international rail transport as it relates to both passengers and freight. It has expanded its focus to include the carriage of dangerous goods and facilitating transport at border crossings. There are 42 member states in Europe, the Near East, and North Africa, but Iraq's and Lebanon's memberships have been temporarily suspended, owing to the interruption of rail traffic to and from those countries.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA). The professional organization for the world's airlines, IATA is the international **nongovernmental organization** (INGO) charged with promoting safe, regular, and economic air **transportation**. It regulates, through a process of negotiations, the fares that member airlines may charge on international routes. This power, which has often been questioned by various governments, falls under an antitrust immunity. Headquartered in Montreal, Canada, founded in 1919 as the International Air Traffic Association, it was renamed with an expanded mandate in 1945. It currently represents 230 airlines comprising 93 percent of scheduled international air traffic.

INTERNATIONAL ALERT (IA). Since 1985, IA, with its headquarters in London, has provided a nongovernmental route to conflict resolution. It works to resolve violent conflicts through person-to-person dialogue and **mediation**. It also sponsors and disseminates

research about the causes of conflict and ways to recognize conflicts at an early enough point when dialogue can be fruitful and hopefully prevent an exacerbation of tensions. It has recently worked in the African Great Lakes, West Africa, the Caucasus, the Andean region of South America, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and the Philippines.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUBS. Founded in 1917, with its headquarters in Oak Brook, Illinois, the association has as its motto "We serve." More specifically, the association is an international **nongovernmental organization**, comprising 1.3 million members in 202 countries, aimed to assist **refugees** by providing funds, **food**, and **shelter**. The clubs are especially known for working to end preventable blindness.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRADING ORGANIZATIONS FOR A DEVELOPING WORLD (ASTRO). Originally established in 1984 as the International Association of State Trading Organizations of Developing Countries, ASTRO adopted its current name in 1992 as it sought to attract additional members. It promotes and seeks to strengthen the organizational and professional expertise and entrepreneurial and managerial capabilities of member **trade** organizations. This is deemed necessary for them to compete effectively in the international market. Its headquarters are in Ljubljana, Slovenia, and it is one of the many **nongovernmental organizations** that work with the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD).

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA). The IAEA is an autonomous body of the **United Nations** (UN) that reports annually to the **United Nations General Assembly** and, when appropriate, to the **United Nations Security Council**. Its mission is to accelerate and expand the societal contribution of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Proposed by U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower in 1953 and established in 1957, the IAEA's headquarters are in Vienna, Austria. Among other things, the 144-member-state IAEA is charged with establishing and administering safeguards to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information are not diverted to military use. It facilitates

the teaching of modern technology to scientists of many **developing countries** and seeks to raise living standards by developing cheap energy sources. It conducts over 2,100 on-site inspections annually. It has formulated basic safety standards for radiation protection and issued regulations and codes of practice for specific types of operations, including the safe transport of radioactive materials.

As director-general of IAEA, **Hans Blix** personally made repeated inspection visits to the Iraqi nuclear reactor Osiraq before its destruction by the Israeli Air Force in 1981 during Operation Opera. It was, however, only after the Persian Gulf War of 1991 that the full extent of Iraq's nuclear programs became known. The discovery of Iraq's clandestine weapons program led many to doubt the adequacy of the IAEA's safeguards but also led to some steps to strengthen them, most notably the 1997 model additional protocol to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty (NPT) that allows for surprise inspections for those countries agreeing to them. During the Iraq crisis before the 2003 U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Blix was called back from retirement by UN Secretary-General **Kofi Annan** to lead the United Nations Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission in charge of monitoring Iraq. While Blix warned Iraq of "serious consequences" if it attempted to hinder or delay his mission, he also accused the U.S. and British governments of dramatizing the threat of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq in order to strengthen the case for war against the regime of Saddam Hussein. Ultimately, no stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction were found.

IAEA inspection teams were also tested by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the second country discovered violating its NPT safeguards agreement. However, the IAEA has not been allowed to intervene in Iran. The agency's work has gained more prominence and urgency in the 21st century, including its proactive work to develop countermeasures against the threat of nuclear terrorism. In 2005, the agency and its director-general, **Mohamed ElBaradei**, were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. *See also* NUCLEAR ENERGY.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION (IBEC). The central focus of the IBEC, which was established in 1963 and has its headquarters in Moscow, Russia, was actually a

multilateral system of payments arranged among socialist countries on the basis of "collective currency" (that is, as a transferable ruble). It also worked and works to promote **economic cooperation** and growth among member countries, its major function after the introduction of market mechanisms, to varying degrees, in its member countries. The current membership includes Bulgaria, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, and Vietnam.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD). *See* WORLD BANK.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMISSION (ICMC). Founded in 1951 with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, the ICMC coordinates the activities of 172 national Catholic migration organizations. It also seeks to serve and protects the needs of uprooted people, **refugees**, internally displaced persons, and migrants, with operations in 30 countries, including Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, and Turkey. ICMC's core programming consists of refugee resettlement, return and reintegration, local integration, work with extremely vulnerable individuals, countertrafficking and rescue, **nongovernmental organization** capacity-building, technical cooperation and government institution-building, emergency response, and advocacy.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR PEACE INITIATIVES (ICPI). The ICPI is a **nongovernmental organization** established in Mumbai, India, in 1990. Its goal is to develop and promote innovative approaches to national, regional, and global **peace**. It seeks to achieve its aim by serving as a catalyst in partnership with leading institutions with compatible goals. In 2001, it launched the Strategic Foresight Group, a think tank that produces scenarios, creates policy concepts, advises governments and business leaders, and informs the public on future trends.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES (ICSID). Based in Washington, D.C., the ICSID was created under the auspices of the **World Bank** by the Wash-

ington Convention of 18 March 1965. Its purpose is to promote increased levels of private investment by assisting in the settlement of disputes between states and nationals of other countries by **arbitration** or **conciliation**, and 143 states have agreed to avail themselves of its services. The center's jurisdiction extends to any legal disputes arising directly from an investment between a contracting state, or any of its constituents or agencies acting on its behalf, and another national agency or another contracting state.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ICC). The Paris, France-based ICC was founded in 1920 but traces its origins to a series of periodic conferences of commercial and industrial organizations beginning in 1869. It has national committees in 84 countries. Its goal is to promote free **trade** and private enterprise at the same time that it provides practical services to its members. It sees itself as the voice of world business, championing the global economy as a force for economic growth, job creation, and prosperity. It seeks to meet its goals by lobbying at both the national and intergovernmental levels. Its main decision-making bodies are a council and a congress. The latter meets every three years. It operates a Court of Arbitration, with more than 500 requests for resolving international commercial disputes per year, and a Commercial Crime Service. The ICC has established 16 commissions dealing with such topics as the **environment**, taxation, air and maritime **transportation**, intellectual property rights, telecommunications, and **laws** and practices relating to business competition.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING (ICS). The London-based ICS began in 1920 as the International Shipping Conference; it adopted its current name in 1948. Throughout its history, its goal has been to promote the interests of its member national shipping associations: its membership comprises national ship owners' associations representing over half of the world's merchant fleet. In meeting its goals, it has been involved in trying to shape legislation and treaties at the national and international levels, including in the areas of maritime safety and pollution control.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO). The ICAO is a **United Nations specialized agency**. In operation since

1947, it is charged with the development and regulation of international air traffic. ICAO was agreed to at the Chicago Convention of 1944, which adopted the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Headquartered in Montreal, Canada, ICAO was set up to study and report on such issues as customs facilities, traffic control, aircraft maintenance, and standardization. The ICAO has evolved into a leading contributor to technical **assistance**, especially in terms of the development of airways, airports, and other facilities in economically **less developed countries**. It also conducted a highly publicized investigation of the 1983 downing of a Korean airliner by the Soviet air force. Its agenda for the 21st century includes enhancing global civil aviation safety and security, minimizing the adverse effects of global civil aviation on the **environment**, enhancing the efficiency of aviation operations, and strengthening the rule of **law** governing international civil aviation.

INTERNATIONAL COCOA ORGANIZATION (ICCO). The ICCO was originally established under the 1972 International Cocoa Agreement. There have now been a total of six agreements; the sixth entered into force definitively on 2 November 2005, the first time that has happened in the organization's history. The ICCO membership is composed of both cocoa producing and cocoa consuming countries, representing almost 85 percent of the world cocoa production and 60 percent of world cocoa consumption. It functions chiefly through its highest authority, the International Cocoa Council, on which all members are represented. The agreements that are administered seek to promote the development of the world cocoa economy and to contribute toward the stabilization of the world cocoa market. The sixth agreement provides for the establishment of an explicit mandate on a sustainable world cocoa economy and the founding of the Consultative Board on the World Cocoa Economy, an advisory body to the council composed of 14 experts in the cocoa sector, all from the private sector, seven from producing member countries and seven from consuming countries. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION (ICO). The ICO was established in 1963 in accordance with the 1963 International

Coffee Agreement. Headquartered in London, its membership includes 45 coffee exporters as members and 32 importing countries. Working through its highest authority, the International Coffee Council, the ICO attempts to foster economic diversification in member countries as well as increase their income from coffee. Over the years, the ICO has administered a scheme to stabilize prices for coffee through a system of export quotas linked to an agreed price range, a Diversification Fund to finance projects designed to rationalize coffee production on a country by country basis, and a Promotion Fund that finances a number of programs designed to increase coffee consumption. The International Coffee Agreement 2007, the seventh 10-year agreement since 1962, was agreed to by 77 members on 28 September 2007. It aims to strengthen the ICO's role as a forum for intergovernmental consultations, to facilitate international **trade** through greater transparency and access to relevant information, and to promote a sustainable coffee economy, particularly benefiting small-scale coffee farmers. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT). In existence since 1969 and headquartered in Madrid, Spain, the 46-contracting-party ICCAT seeks to maintain the populations of tuna and tuna-like species found in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent areas. Quotas, in accordance with the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, are set to maximize the sustainable catch. The commission also undertakes work in the compilation of data for other fish species that are caught during tuna fishing ("bycatch," principally sharks) in the convention area and are not covered by another international fishery organization.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ELBE. The commission has been working, since its establishment in 1990, to enable the use of water from the river Elbe, including as drinking water. This has required significant antipollution programs. The commission's headquarters are in Bonn, Germany. Its membership is composed of the Czech Republic, Germany, and the **European Union** (EU). *See also* ENVIRONMENT.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MOSELLE AGAINST POLLUTION. Established in 1963 and headquartered in Paris, France, the commission coordinates member-state efforts to combat river pollution affecting the Moselle (Mosel). Its membership includes France, Germany, and Luxembourg. *See also* ENVIRONMENT.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RHINE AGAINST POLLUTION (ICPRP). Established in 1963 and headquartered in Koblenz, Germany, the ICPRP works to identify the sources of pollution affecting the Rhine and then to develop ways to combat those problems. Its work includes developing and implementing treaties, including the International Convention for the Protection of the Rhine against Chemical Pollution (signed in 1976). Its current membership includes France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. *See also* CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR NAVIGATION ON THE RHINE; ENVIRONMENT.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICJ). The ICJ monitors worldwide observance of the rule of law and due process. It documents systematic violations of **human rights** and tries to mobilize public opinion against such violations. The ICJ regularly issues judgments on cases in violation of the rule of law and human rights issues and often sends observers to trials. Since 1978, it has maintained the Center for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers. Founded in 1952 in Berlin, Germany, but with its secretariat now in Geneva, Switzerland, the commission is composed of 60 lawyers representative of the world's different legal systems. The commission's funding comes from lawyers, law firms, individuals, foundations, and governments.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON CIVIL STATUS (ICCS). An intergovernmental organization established in 1950, with its headquarters in Strasbourg, France, the ICCS aims to facilitate international cooperation on civil status matters and to further the exchange of information between civil registrars. Its work involves both documentation and a normative element, in which it seeks to

harmonize **laws** such as those relating to the civil status of **refugees** and the establishment of the maternal descent of **children** born out of wedlock.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC). Established in 1863 in Geneva, Switzerland, and staffed exclusively by Swiss nationals, the international element of this international **nongovernmental organization** arises from its mission. Originally it was to help the wounded on the battlefield, but now it also seeks to provide emergency **food** relief, monitor prison conditions, protect noncombatants, and implement the four Geneva Conventions of 1949. The ICRC has a permanent presence in over 60 countries and conducts operations in about 80. *See also* INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENT (ICA). A multilateral trade agreement, the ICA deals with one or more related primary **commodities**. Its members include both producers and consumers, and its ostensible purpose is to stabilize prices and/or supply, although its real purpose is likely to include some increase in prices. It contains economic provisions such as buffer stocks or quotas or long-term contracts to attain its objectives, and it is administered by a central body representing its members. *See also* INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL GRAINS COUNCIL; INTERNATIONAL JUTE ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU). *See* INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT. Meeting in Monterrey, Mexico, on 18–22 March 2002, conference participants agreed to a consensus document for the establishment of a Millennium Challenge Account, involving increased financial aid to countries with a demonstrated strong commitment to good governance, **health**, education and strong economic

policies, including more open markets. At the conference were major heads of state and government, civic leaders, and officials from financial, trade, economic, and monetary organizations, among others.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS. Convened in Tehran, Iran, from 22 April to 13 May 1968, the conference ushered in a new era of global ad hoc conferences. The conference was billed as a 20-year celebration of the adoption of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** and an assessment of what had been accomplished since its adoption. Given that the conference was held during the Vietnam War, Cold War rhetoric was abundant as was criticism of the apartheid regimes then existing in southern Africa. *See also* HUMAN RIGHTS.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION. At the Mexico City conference of 6–14 August 1984, conferees took note of the success of many countries' population policies adopted over the previous decade. However, the conference is most remembered for the U.S. position. The administration of President Ronald Reagan, with active support from representatives from the Vatican, lobbied heavily against initiatives to define abortion as a legally enforceable universal **human right**. The U.S. government also made clear, coming into the conference, that it would no longer provide funds to any organization that underwrote abortions.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Convened in Cairo, Egypt, in September 1994, the conference built on the 1993 **World Conference on Human Rights** and previous UN population conferences, most notably the 1974 **World Population Conference**. In the 1994 conference, however, there was considerable attention to the relationship between population, growth, and sustainable development and the relationship between issues of population and gender equality, equity, and empowerment of women. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE (ICA). Founded in 1896, the ICA is an independent, **nongovernmental organization** (NGO) that unites, represents, and serves cooperatives around

the world. It presents itself as the largest NGO in the world: ICA has 225 member organizations from 87 countries, representing more than 800 million people. ICA members are national and international cooperative organizations in all sectors, including **agriculture**, **banking**, fishing, **health**, housing, industry, insurance, **tourism**, and consumerism. The ICA promotes awareness about cooperatives and provides technical assistance to cooperatives through its development program.

INTERNATIONAL COPPER STUDY GROUP (ICSG). Established in 1992, the ICSG is an intergovernmental organization that strives to increase copper market transparency and promote international discussions and cooperation on issues related to copper. Membership is open to any country or international organization with legal personality that is involved in copper production, consumption, or international **trade**. Current members are Argentina, Belgium, Chile, China, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Spain, the United States, and Zambia. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ICAC). Founded in 1939, with its headquarters in Washington, D.C., ICAC assists its 44 member governments in fostering healthy world cotton production. It does this by providing statistics, serving as a forum, and representing the international cotton industry before the **United Nations** (UN) and other international organizations. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE (ICSU). Founded in 1931 as the International Council of Scientific Unions, ICSU is an expansion of two earlier bodies: the International Association of Academies (1899–1914) and the International Research Council (IRC). The name was changed in 1998 to the International Council for Science, but the old acronym was retained. The council seeks to promote international scientific activity in the different branches of science and its application for the benefit of humanity. ICSU is a **nongovernmental organization** composed of 113 multidisciplinary

National Scientific Members (scientific research councils or science academies) and 29 international, single-discipline scientific unions. Because of its broad and diverse membership, it is increasingly called upon to speak on behalf of the global scientific community and to advise on matters ranging from ethics to the **environment**. Its secretariat is in Paris, France.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES (ICVA). This international **nongovernmental organization** (NGO), based in Geneva, Switzerland, was founded in 1962. It brings together humanitarian and **human rights** NGOs as an advocacy alliance for humanitarian action. More than 70 international voluntary organizations are its members.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN (ICW). An international **nongovernmental organization** founded in Washington, D.C., in 1888 but now headquartered in Paris, France, the ICW promotes **human rights**, with an emphasis on the equal rights of women. It seeks to achieve this goal by coordinating more than 60 national councils of women's groups. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ; WORLD COURT). The successor to the **Permanent Court of International Justice** (PCIJ), the World Court was established in 1945 with headquarters in The Hague, Netherlands (although it can and has sat elsewhere). All members of the **United Nations** (UN) are automatically members of the court; others may become parties to the court's statute. The court is composed of 15 judges, elected for nine-year terms by the **UN General Assembly** and **UN Security Council**. No two judges may come from the same country, although judges are charged with serving in their personal (i.e., nonpolitical) capacity. Rosalyn Higgins, of the United Kingdom, was elected in 1995 and was the first woman to sit on the ICJ.

The court has jurisdiction over all cases referred to it, both contentious cases involving states, such as the **Corfu Channel case** through the "optional clause" (whereby states can allow all cases involving them to be so resolved), as a consequence of specific treaty obligations, or by explicit ad hoc agreement and advisory opinions,

involving organs of the UN (usually by the General Assembly). If the court's decisions are not being implemented, resort to the Security Council is permitted. This has not yet been done. The court's decisions cannot be appealed but can be circumvented (e.g., by turning to the Security Council for action).

The volume of ICJ work has varied considerably over time. In the 1960s, the court's relative inactivity was explained by many as a consequence of its treatment (actually nontreatment) of cases relating to South Africa, whereas its increased activity more recently is, in part, explained by its decision in the Nicaragua vs. USA case, which resulted in the United States boycotting the decision of the case on its merits and withdrawing its agreement to have cases heard through an (much restricted) optional clause. In spite of these spikes in activity and inactivity, from 22 May 1947 to 12 May 2009, 144 cases had been entered in the General List. The court has delivered almost 100 judgments on disputes concerning such issues as land frontiers, maritime boundaries, territorial sovereignty, the nonuse of force, violation of international humanitarian law, noninterference in the internal affairs of states, diplomatic relations, hostage-taking, the right of asylum, nationality, guardianship, rights of passage, and economic rights. *See also* CONNALLY RESERVATION.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC). The ICC, which meets in The Hague, Netherlands, was established by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted in Rome, Italy, on 17 July 1998 by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court. The Rome Statute is an international treaty, binding only on those states that formally express their consent to be bound by its provisions. In accordance with its terms, the statute entered into force on 1 July 2002, once 60 governments had ratified it. By now 108 governments have become parties to the statute. The Assembly of States Parties is the court's management oversight and legislative body. Following the adoption of the Rome Statute, the **United Nations** (UN) convened the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court. As with the Rome conference, all states were invited to participate in the Preparatory Commission. Among its

achievements was consensus on the Rules of Procedure and Evidence and the Elements of Crimes.

The ICC is a court of last resort. It will not act if a case is investigated or prosecuted by a national judicial system unless the national proceedings are not genuine: for example, if formal proceedings were undertaken solely to shield a person from criminal responsibility. In addition, the ICC only tries those accused of the gravest crimes (e.g., genocide). The first four situations that were referred to it involved Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, and Darfur, Sudan. On 8 July 2005, the court issued the first arrest warrants with regard to the situation in Uganda. On 4 March 2009, the ICC issued an arrest warrant for Sudan's president, Omar al-Bashir, on charges of crimes against humanity and war crimes, the court's first arrest warrant issued to a sitting head of state. Sudan said it would not cooperate and expelled foreign aid agencies. *See also* INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA; INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORER YUGOSLAVIA.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL). INTERPOL is an international **nongovernmental organization** established in Vienna, Austria, in 1923 (under the name International Criminal Police Commission), through which police departments around the world cooperate to help prevent and suppress international crime. Currently headquartered in Lyon, France, the police agencies of 186 countries are now members, making it the world's largest international police organization. It deals with all sorts of criminal activity, including drug trafficking, trafficking of humans, financial and high-tech crimes, and fugitives. Prominent people sought by INTERPOL include former Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori and former Liberian President Charles Taylor. INTERPOL was involved in recovering stolen art and artifacts from Iraqi museums following the fall of Baghdad to U.S. armed forces in 2003. In 2005, INTERPOL began formal cooperation with the **United Nations Security Council** and issued "special notices" for individuals subject to **United Nations** (UN) sanctions against al-Qaeda and the Taliban.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA (ICTR). The ICTR was established by **United Nations Security Council** resolution 955 of 8 November 1994. The tribunal, which meets in Arusha, Tanzania, was established for the prosecution of persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994. It may also deal with the prosecution of Rwandan citizens responsible for genocide and other such violations of international **law** committed in the territory of neighboring states during the same period. The first trial at the ICTR started in January 1997. The guilty plea and subsequent conviction of Jean Kambanda, former prime minister of Rwanda, set a number of precedents. This was the first time that an accused person acknowledged his guilt for the crime of genocide before an international criminal tribunal. It was also the first time that a head of government was convicted for the crime of genocide. The tribunal also was called upon to interpret the definition of genocide as defined in the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948) and defined the crime of rape. It underscored the fact that rape and sexual violence may constitute genocide in the same way as any other act of serious bodily or mental harm, as long as such acts were committed with the intent to destroy a particular group targeted as such. *See also* PILLAY, NAVANETHEM.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA (ICTY). The ICTY was established by **United Nations Security Council** resolution 827 passed on 25 May 1993 in the face of the serious violations of international humanitarian **law** committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991, and as a response to the threat to international **peace** and security posed by those serious violations. The tribunal's authority is to prosecute and try four varieties of offenses: grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions; violations of the laws or customs of war; genocide; and crimes against humanity. The 16 judges elected by the **United Nations General Assembly** represent the world's main legal systems. The judges hear testimony and legal arguments, decide on the innocence or guilt of the accused, and pass sentence.

The indictees have ranged from common soldiers to generals and police commanders to heads of government. Slobodan Milosevic was the first sitting head of state indicted for war crimes; he was arrested in 2001 and died in his cell in 2006, prior to a final verdict. Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian leader charged with war crimes in 1996, was arrested in July 2008 and extradited to The Hague, Netherlands, for trial. The tribunal, which has so far charged 160 individuals with crimes, meets in The Hague. It is scheduled to close by 2011. *See also* ARBOUR, LOUISE; CASSESE, ANTONIO.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA). An affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), or **World Bank**, the IDA, which was created in 1960, makes "soft loans" to economically **less developed countries**, usually with per capita GNI of less than $1,096 (in 2009). Its resources come from contributions of member countries and a small percentage from the World Bank itself. It has 185 members and usually makes loans for 35–40 years with a 10-year grace period, at no interest, and with only a nominal service charge. The IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 78 poorest countries, half of which are in Africa. It is the single largest source of donor funds for basic social services in the poorest countries. Membership is open to all members of the IBRD. Voting is **weighted** according to members' financial contributions. The president of the IBRD serves as the president of the IDA. It is located at the World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY (IEA). The IEA is an intergovernmental organization formed in 1974 within the framework of the Paris, France-based **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development** (OECD) by the industrialized Western countries plus Japan and Turkey to counter the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries** (OPEC). The IEA, which now has 27 members, has adopted an emergency oil-sharing plan to be put into operation in the event of a reduction in oil supplies to member countries. Since its creation, the IEA has acted on two occasions to bring additional oil to the market: in response to the 1991 Persian Gulf War and the hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico in 2005. Over the years,

its mandate has broadened to incorporate the "three E's": energy security, **economic development**, and **environmental** protection. Current work focuses on climate change policies, market reform, energy technology collaboration, and outreach to the rest of the world, especially major consumers and producers of energy. In November 2006, the IEA called for **nuclear energy** to be an important part of any attempt to maintain the world's energy supplies.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR TRADE ASSOCIATION (IFAT). *See* WORLD FAIR TRADE ORGANIZATION.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (IFRC). This Geneva-based organization has been operating since 1919, at which time it was known as the League of Red Cross Societies. The federation, whose work is limited to peacetime, has as its goal the inspiration, encouragement, facilitation, and promotion of all forms of humanitarian activities by the 186 national societies. The organization seeks to prevent and alleviate human suffering, believing that to do so is likely to contribute to the achievement and maintenance of **peace**. Its programs are grouped into four core areas: promoting humanitarian principles and values; disaster response; disaster preparedness; and health and care in the community. *See also* DISASTER RELIEF; INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN (IFUW). Composed of 78 national federations and associations in more than 120 countries, the Geneva-based IFUW was founded in 1919. It is committed to furthering educational and professional opportunities for women and promoting understanding and friendship among female graduates of universities. Its national federations also take up projects addressing specific needs like programs to prevent domestic violence and to encourage female participation in the political process. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS (IFWL). The IFWL, headquartered in New York City, was created in 1944 to promote women's rights. Its goals now include the

enhancement of the status of women and **children** through legal aid, legal literacy, and education programs. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC). This affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), or **World Bank**, established in 1956, is responsible for furthering **economic development** through investment in private enterprises in economically **less developed** member countries through both lending and equity participation. It has seen a significant increase in loan requests over the past decade. The IFC invests—without government guarantees—in productive private enterprises in association with investors who can provide competent management. It is empowered to undertake financing on terms that it considers appropriate, taking into consideration the requirements of the borrowing firm and the risks to be assumed by the corporation. The IFC limits its own commitments to no more than 25 percent of each project, acting primarily as a catalyst. The IFC currently has 179 member countries.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD). Established as a **United Nations specialized agency** in 1977 as a follow-up to the 1974 **World Food Conference**, IFAD offers grants and loans to help increase **food** production in economically **less developed countries**. It mobilizes resources to be made available on concessional terms for increased food production. It has focused almost exclusively on rural poverty reduction. Nine areas are provided support: agricultural development; financial services; rural infrastructure; livestock; fisheries; capacity and institution building; storage, food processing, and marketing; research and extension training, and small- and medium-scale enterprise development. Loans are on highly concessionary terms, with the terms and conditions varying in accordance with the borrowing state's per capita GNI.

INTERNATIONAL GRAINS COUNCIL. Established in 1949 as the International Wheat Council (IWC) with the aim of furthering international cooperation in all aspects of trade in wheat and other grains,

the council was succeeded on 30 June 1995 by the International Grains Council, which is designed to further grain market stability and world **food** security. The council is financed by contributions from member governments that are based on their votes, reflecting shares in international trade in all grains. The member governments are Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, the European Union (EU), the Holy See, Hungary, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, and the United States. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO). Established in June 1919, effective June 1921, as the International Hydrographic Bureau, with the current name adopted in September 1970, the IHO trains hydrographic surveyors and cartographers to achieve standardization on nautical charts and electronic chart displays. There are currently 80 member countries. The organization's headquarters are in Monaco.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGEING. The institute was established on 15 April 1988 pursuant to the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing adopted by the World Assembly on Ageing in 1982. An autonomous body under the auspices of the **United Nations** (UN), its main objective is fulfilling the training needs of developing countries in such areas as social and medical gerontology and the economic and financial aspects of aging. It is also involved with data collection, information exchange, and research. Its major sources of funding are the government of Malta and the **United Nations Population Fund** (UNFPA).

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC RELIEF ORGANIZATION (IIRO). Founded in 1978, with its headquarters in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, the IIRO is a humanitarian **nongovernmental organization**. It provides assistance to victims of natural disasters and wars anywhere in the world, offering medical assistance, education, and social support to orphans, **refugees**, and the displaced. It also works with small businesses and sponsors economic projects to assist disaster victims with finding employment. Its current head is Mohammed Jamal Khalifa, a

brother-in-law of Osama bin Laden. In the past, it has been accused of having links to terrorist groups. *See also* DISASTER RELIEF.

INTERNATIONAL JUTE ORGANIZATION (IJO). Headquartered in Dhaka, Bangladesh, since 1984, the IJO has been carrying out its functions through the International Jute Council and the Committee on Projects. The IJO oversees the implementation of the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, the purpose of which is to expand and diversify the market for jute and jute products. Its members include five exporting countries (Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, and Thailand) and 22 importing countries and the **European Union** (EU). *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO). The ILO was originally founded in 1919 along with the **League of Nations**. In 1945, it became a **United Nations specialized agency**, with its headquarters remaining in Geneva, Switzerland. Its organizational framework includes the all-member International Labour Conference and the smaller Governing Body. Both are uniquely composed of tripartite delegations of one worker, one employer, and two governmental delegates, each with a separate vote. The ILO's major goals include achieving full employment, raising standards of living, ensuring proper earnings and working conditions, providing adequate training facilities, and obtaining recognition of the right to collective bargaining and social security measures. In 1977, the United States withdrew from the ILO, complaining that it had ignored labor conditions in communist countries. After the issue was resolved to U.S. satisfaction, it resumed membership in 1980.

In 1998, the ILO adopted the Declaration on Fundamental Principles of Rights at Work, namely the freedom of association and collective bargaining, and the elimination of child labor, forced labor, and discrimination linked to employment. In 1999, it adopted the Worst Forms of Labor Convention that, like its 1973 Minimum Age Convention, was quickly and widely ratified by most of the ILO's 182 member states. In 2002, it adopted Convention 182 calling for immediate action to ban the worst forms of child labor, the fastest ratification of any treaty in ILO's history. Most recently the ILO has become involved with a Green Jobs Initiative and intensified its work

on gender equality in the workplace. *See also* BLANCHARD, FRANCIS; BUTLER, HAROLD; HANSENNE, MICHEL; PHELAN, EDWARD; SOMAVIA, JUAN; THOMAS, ALBERT.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION (ILC). An agency of the **United Nations General Assembly** established in 1947, the ILC is charged with encouraging the development and codification of public international **law**. The 34 members represent various geographical regions, political views, and legal traditions. The ILC's work at codification has included state and government recognition, state succession, diplomatic immunity, the law of the sea, nationality, aliens, asylum, and arbitral procedures.

INTERNATIONAL LEAD AND ZINC STUDY GROUP (ILZSG). Founded in 1959 to provide a forum for regular intergovernmental consultations on lead- and zinc-related issues, this London-based organization has no market interventionist power. It has to rely on the dissemination of reliable statistics to achieve its goals. It aims at improving market transparency. Its members include Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, the Commission of the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, and the United States. The members represent 90 percent of the world production and 80 percent of the world consumption of both lead and zinc. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (ILHR). The ILHR, formerly the International League for the Rights of Man, was founded in 1942 in New York City, where its headquarters remain. Its origins can be traced to the French League for the Rights of Man, founded in 1902, and the International Federation for the Rights of Man, established in 1922. The league is actively involved in the investigation of allegations of **human rights** abuse. It also works to improve procedures at the international level to redress violations of human rights.

INTERNATIONAL LESBIAN AND GAY ASSOCIATION (ILGA). Founded in 1978 as the International Gay Association, the ILGA

works for equal rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender and intersex (LBGTI) people. It lobbies, coordinates political action, and facilitates the exchange of information. This nonprofit international **nongovernmental association** is composed of more than 670 member organizations, ranging from small collectives to national groups and entire cities based in more than 110 countries. The association's headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO). The IMO, a **United Nations specialized agency**, began in 1948 as the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); the new name was adopted in 1982 to underscore its evolution, namely from being merely "consultative" in nature. It focuses on maritime safety, marine pollution, and efficient navigation. Its mission statement is "Safe, secure, and efficient shipping on clean oceans." Its Legal Committee has sought the codification of laws relating to the protection of the marine **environment**. Among its major accomplishments is the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978, and the Standards of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping. The IMO, which has an extensive technical **assistance** program, has 167 member states and three associated members. *See also* OIL COMPANIES INTERNATIONAL MARINE FORUM.

INTERNATIONAL MOBILE SATELLITE ORGANIZATION (IMSO). Established on 15 April 1999 and headquartered in London, the IMSO is a 92-member intergovernmental organization that oversees certain public safety and security communication services provided via the satellites of the International Maritime Satellite Organization (Inmarsat), which is a private company.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF). A **United Nations specialized agency**, the IMF was established in 1944. Its operating funds come from its member states. Contributions (and thus voting strength) are related to a country's national income, monetary reserves, trade balance, and other economic indicators. Its aim is stabilizing international monetary exchange rates. It does this in three

ways: (1) surveillance, which involves monitoring economic and financial developments and providing policy advice, aimed especially at crisis prevention; (2) loans, which are offered to countries with balance of payments difficulties, to provide temporary financing and to support policies aimed at correcting the underlying problems; and (3) technical assistance and training provided to countries in its areas of expertise. Supporting all three of these activities is IMF work in economic research and statistics. In recent years, the IMF has developed standards and codes of good practice. It also plays an important role in the fight against money-laundering and terrorism.

The IMF has been subjected to considerable criticism for the strict financial conditions that it often attaches to its loans and for its power to negotiate such terms. Terms of conditionality recently have also included elements relating to the **environment**, participation of women, and governance concerns. Critics assert that states that cannot draw funds from the IMF are similarly treated by other potential lending sources, thus compounding the fund's global influence. They also contend the fund has deviated from its charter, which called for making lending decisions strictly on economic bases. Critics also suggest that the IMF is more generous in loans to some countries (e.g., Russia) than to others. As with all international financial institutions, the IMF's focus in 2008 quickly turned to the global financial meltdown and providing massive infusions of capital to countries in most desperate needs, including Iceland and Ukraine. Some economists even called for a new Bretton Woods accord, one in which the IMF would have a stronger regulatory role than it has since the collapse of the fixed-exchange aspect of the Bretton Woods system in 1971. *See also* CAMDESSUS, MICHEL; DE LAROSIERE, JACQUES; GATT; JACOBSSON, PER; KÖHLER, HORST; SCHWEITZER, PIERRE-PAUL; SNAKE; SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS; STRAUSS-KAHN, DOMINQUE; WITTEVEEN, HENRIKUS JOHANNES; WOMEN'S ISSUES.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT ATD FOURTH WORLD. A **nongovernmental organization** with no religious or political affiliation, ATD Fourth World seeks to eradicate extreme poverty. Working in partnership with people in poverty, the group uses a **human rights**–based approach that focuses on supporting families and

individuals through its grassroots presence and involvement in disadvantaged communities, in both urban and rural areas, creating public awareness of extreme poverty and influencing policies to address it.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL STUDY GROUP (INSG). The INSG, headquartered in The Hague, Netherlands, began operations in 1990. It brings producers and consumers together to collect and disseminate information on the international nickel economy. The group has no market intervention capabilities. Members include the governments of Australia, Brazil, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom as well as the **European Commission**. Germany is an associate member. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL OLIVE OIL COUNCIL (IOOC). Headquartered in Madrid, Spain, the council is charged with implementing the International Olive Agreement, which provides for the financing of technical cooperation programs in olive cultivation, olive oil extraction, and table olive processing. More than 85 percent of the world's olives are grown in IOOC member states. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC). Founded in 1894, this international **nongovernmental organization** is composed of the representatives of the over 200 individual country Olympic committees. The IOC, headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland, has full authority on all questions concerning the Olympic games and the Olympic movement. It encourages the coordination, organization, and development of sport and sports competition. Every four years, it holds a winter and a summer Olympics, which alternate at two-year intervals. Of late, the competition for hosting the Olympics has been highly politicized and there have been allegations of irregularities in the selection process.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM). The IOM was established in 1951 as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM); the organization was renamed in 1989. Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the IOM studies the causes of

migration; discusses the rights of migrants and solutions to migrants' problems; assists states with managing migration through resettlement, immigration, and return; and helps with the reintegration of migrants into various societies through culture and language training. The organization, whose membership has increased considerably and which works extensively with other intergovernmental organizations, continues to be active in virtually every country where there are **refugees** or where migration is a factor.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO). Founded in 1947, ISO is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes of 157 countries, with a secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland. ISO promotes the development of standardization and related activities throughout the world, with a view to facilitating international exchange of goods and services. It also develops cooperation in the sphere of intellectual, scientific, technological, and economic activity. ISO is the world's largest developer and publisher of international standards; it covers standardization in all fields except the electrical and electronic industries, which are the responsibility of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUREAU (IPB). Founded in 1862 and based in Zurich, Switzerland, the IPB won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910. Their goal is to eliminate war by facilitating communication among groups and individuals working for **peace**, issuing publications, and campaigning internationally.

INTERNATIONAL PEN. Established in 1921 and headquartered in London, International PEN is concerned with freedom of expression and intellectual cooperation among men and women of letters in all countries. It works on the assumption that writers can play a crucial role in changing and developing civil society. It has 145 autonomous centers in 91 countries.

INTERNATIONAL PEPPER COMMUNITY (IPC). Established in 1972 under the auspices of the **Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific** (ESCAP), the IPC is open to all pepper producing countries. Its membership includes Brazil, India, Indonesia,

Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam as full members and Hainan Province (China) and Papua New Guinea as associate members. Its functions are to promote, coordinate, and harmonize all activities relating to the world pepper community. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL PHYSICIANS FOR THE PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR (IPPNW). Founded by Soviet and U.S. physicians in 1980, the IPPNW has sought to educate doctors, politicians, and the general public about the dangers of uranium mining and production as well as the potential dangers of a nuclear war. In 1985, it was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. It is currently involved in an international campaign to abolish nuclear weapons and is promoting **peace** and health around the world. *See also* NUCLEAR ENERGY.

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION (IPPF). Founded in Mumbai, India, in 1952, the federation links 58,000 IPPF facilities with approximately 32 million visits annually in over 150 countries. It is registered as a charity in the United Kingdom—its headquarters are in London—and is the largest **nongovernmental organization** in the world concerned with family planning and sexual and reproductive **health**. Its aims include promoting sexual and reproductive health for all; eliminating unsafe abortions; taking affirmative action to gain equity, equality, and empowerment for women; and helping young people understand their sexuality and providing services that meet their demands. Its services include counseling, gynecological care, HIV-related services, diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, mother and child health services, and abortion-related services. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE (IPI). Tracing its origins to a meeting at Columbia University in New York City in 1950, the IPI is now headquartered in Vienna, Austria. The IPI seeks to further and safeguard freedom of the press through such activities as research, seminars, and conferences. Its goals include ensuring free access to news regardless of national boundaries, the safety of journalists, and their ability to report freely. It has members in over 120 countries.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION (IRO). An interim **United Nations specialized agency**, the IRO was created in 1945 to assist persons uprooted and displaced by the events of World War II. It was abolished in 1952 because of the view that **refugee** problems were only temporary and owing to severe criticism from the Soviet Union and its allies. But it was replaced by the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** (UNHCR).

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN (INSTRAW). Established by the **United Nations General Assembly** in 1976 pursuant to a recommendation at the first **World Conference on Women**, INSTRAW collaborates with governments, civil society, and the **United Nations** (UN) in research and training activities, especially from a gender perspective. Many of its studies focus on the gendered effects of globalization, the impact of structural adjustment policies on women's access to work, and violence against women. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER STUDY GROUP (IRSG). Established in 1944 as the only intergovernmental organization bringing together the world's rubber producing and consuming stakeholders, the IRSG has its headquarters in London. It is the authoritative source of statistical data and analysis for all aspects of the rubber industry. Membership in the IRSG is open to governments and industry; currently 18 countries and the **European Community** (EC) are contributing members. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL SEABED AUTHORITY (ISA). The ISA, headquartered in Kingston, Jamaica, was established on 16 November 1994, when the Third **Law of the Sea Conference** (LOS III) entered into force, but it was only fully operational as an autonomous international organization in June 1996. The ISA is responsible for implementing the various provisions of this wide-ranging and controversial (especially in the United States) treaty. Specifically, the authority is the organization through which parties to the LOS III organize and control activities in the international seabed area, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, particularly with a view to administering the

mineral resources of the deep seabed. It is governed by an assembly on which all parties to the convention are represented and a council with elected representatives, carefully balanced to ensure representation by those with a greater financial interest in the seabed's activities, including the largest investors in exploiting the seabed's minerals. There are currently 155 members.

INTERNATIONAL SEED FEDERATION (ISF). The federation resulted from the 2002 merger of the International Seed Congress, or Fédération Internationale du Commerce des Semences (FIS), and the International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties, or Association Internationale des Sélectionneurs pour la Protection d'Obtentions Végétales (ASSINEL). The 70-member ISF represents the seed industry and relevant intergovernmental organizations such as the **Food and Agriculture Organization** (FAO), **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development** (OECD), and **World Intellectual Property Organization** (WIPO).

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION (ISO). Headquartered in London since its founding in 1968 and charged with administering the International Sugar Agreement, the ISO's highest authority is the International Sugar Council. The agreement aims at increasing the consumption of sugar, particularly for nontraditional uses, and facilitating **trade** in sugar by collecting and providing information on the market for sugar and other sweeteners. With the entry into force of the **Common Fund for Commodities**, the ISO has been designated an International Commodity Body (ICB), which adds a new function for the ISO to process loan applications for sugar-related projects by its members. The ISO also addresses issues such as sugar and **health**, sugar and the **environment**, the fortification of sugar with vitamin A, organic sugar, and the promotion of sugar. Product coverage of the ISO has been expanded to deal with related or associated products like alcohol, molasses, alternative sweeteners, biofuels, and carbon credit trading. There are currently 83 members, representing 83 percent of the world's sugar production, 66 percent of the world's sugar consumption, 92 percent of the world's exports, and 40 percent of the world's imports. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU). Established in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, the ITU has been a **United Nations specialized agency** since 1947 and is based in Geneva, Switzerland. The union's mission is to help the world communicate in three different areas: radio communication, standardization, and development. One of its responsibilities is fostering and providing technical **assistance** to economically and technologically **less developed countries**. The ITU seeks to fulfill its goals through international conferences and meetings, publication of information, organization of world exhibitions, and technical cooperation. Some of the ongoing—and often controversial—functions of the union include allocation and recording of radio frequencies and establishing the lowest possible rates. The real authority of the ITU is more normative than regulatory. It provides opportunities for systems operators and manufacturers from many countries to gather, exchange views, and agree on an extremely broad range of multilateral arrangements. There are currently 191 members of the ITU. *See also* WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE.

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE, GARMENT, AND LEATHER WORKERS' FEDERATION. Founded in 1970, the federation promotes the interests of its more than 217 member **trade unions** that represent the interests of 7 million workers in over 110 countries. It gathers and disseminates data on workers' conditions and, when necessary, supports workers on strike.

INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION (ITGA). Founded in 1984, the ITGA seeks to present the cause of tobacco farmers to the world, regardless of the size of the land cultivated or the volume of tobacco produced. The group works closely with relevant intergovernmental organizations. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTER (ITC). Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the ITC was established in 1964 as part of the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT) secretariat. In 1967, the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD) and GATT recommended that the ITC be operated by both organizations,

a recommendation that was formally implemented in 1974. It is now legally a joint subsidiary organ of the **World Trade Organization** (WTO) and the **United Nations** (UN), the latter operating through UNCTAD. The organization promotes the exports of **developing countries** by providing, with partners, sustainable and inclusive **trade** development solutions to the private sector, trade support institutions and policy makers.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION (ITUC). Formed on 1 November 2006 out of the merger of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Confederation of Labor (WCL), the ITUC is the world's largest **trade** union federation. The ITUC represents 168 million workers through its 311 affiliated organizations in 155 countries and territories. Its primary mission is the promotion and defense of workers' rights and interests through encouraging international cooperation among trade unions, global campaigning, and advocacy within the major global institutions, not least of all the **International Labour Organization** (ILO).

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA. Established in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the **Law of the Sea**, and based in Hamburg, Germany, the tribunal adjudicates disputes arising out of the interpretation and application of the convention. The tribunal is open to the 155 states that are parties to the convention and, in certain cases, to others such as international organizations, corporations, and individuals. It issued its first judgment in December 1997.

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO). Established in 1983, the ITTO has had its headquarters in Yokohama, Japan, since 1986. Its highest authority is the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC). The organization's aims are to monitor the tropical timber market, providing assistance when needed, and to conduct research, such as market intelligence. It encourages forest management and conservation. Its 60 member states represent about 80 percent of the world's tropical forests and 90 percent of the global tropical timber trade. *See also* COMMODITIES.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (ICUN). Established in 1948 in Fontainebleau, France, the union claims to be the world's oldest and largest conservation organization, with more than 1,000 government and **nongovernmental organization** (NGO) member organizations and approximately 10,000 volunteer scientists in more than 150 countries. Before its establishment, there were several national conservation organizations but none working at the international level. It was established as a union of governments, government agencies, and NGOs working together with scientists and experts to conserve nature's integrity and diversity and to provide leadership and promote a common approach to the world conservation movement. Its headquarters are in Gland, Switzerland. *See also* ENVIRONMENT.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS (UPOV). Established in 1961, the UPOV is an intergovernmental organization with a membership of 63 states who seek an internationally harmonized system of international property rights of plant breeders. The mission of the UPOV is to provide and promote an effective system of plant variety protection, with the aim of encouraging the development of new varieties of plants.

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION (IWC). The IWC was established in 1948 as a consequence of the entry into force of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling of 2 December 1946. Its secretariat is located in Cambridge, England. The IWC encourages research related to the convention's goals, namely the regulation of all species of whales to enable the orderly development of the whaling industry. Its main duty is to keep under view and review as necessary the measures that govern whales throughout the world, including designating specific areas as whale sanctuaries, setting limits on the number and sizes of whales that may be taken, and prescribing open and closed seasons and areas for whaling. By 1982, the commission's composition had changed from being pro-whaling to conservationist, and it adopted its first five-year moratorium on commercial whaling in that year. The commission can do little to deal with any of its 81 member states that violate its often quite

controversial moratoria. But the balance between conservationists and pro-whaling members may be shifting again. Given the limited demand for whale meat, and even less for whale oil, there is no expectation of a significant increase in whaling with or without the IWC's sanction. *See also* ENVIRONMENT.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL (IWC). *See* INTERNATIONAL GRAINS COUNCIL.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU). Founded in 1889, the IPU is an international **nongovernmental organization** aimed at promoting contacts among members of all national parliaments. Its membership includes interparliamentary national groups in 146 countries, and it is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB). Established in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in 1973 and functioning since 20 October 1975, the IDB assists Muslim countries and communities with **economic development** in accordance with Islamic principles. To the extent possible, the IDB follows Shariah law in borrowing, lending, and investment practices. It forbids usury and does not extend loans or credits for interest. The IDB supports social and economic development by taking equity participation in public and private enterprises. Emergency aid is extended to Islamic countries and to Muslims in non-Islamic countries. The prerequisite for membership is membership in the **Organization of the Islamic Conference** (OIC), 56 of whose members now belong to the IDB. *See also* BANKING AND FINANCE.

ISMAY, HASTINGS LIONEL (1887–1965). After serving as a general in the British cavalry, Lord Ismay worked in a variety of political and military organizations in the British government, culminating in his service as chief of staff to Winston Churchill, when Churchill was prime minister and minister of defense. Ismay served as the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**'s (NATO) first secretary-general in 1952–1957. He is credited with the aphorism explaining that organization's purpose: "to keep Russia out, to keep Germany down, and to keep the U.S. in." As secretary-general, he was able to call upon

his wartime experiences and friendships with Churchill and U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower to ease conflicts among the Big Three in the alliance. His unique strengths proved to be as a conciliator and facilitator on issues ranging from Cyprus to Germany, but they were not sufficient to prevent the Suez Crisis of 1956. He is generally credited with expanding NATO's policy-making role.

– J –

JACOBSSON, PER (1894–1963). Jacobsson was an internationally renowned Swedish economist with extensive experience with the **Bank for International Settlements** (BIS) before he became managing director of the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) in 1956. As managing director when the IMF really became active, he worked hard to increase the fund's quotas (national contributions), to get all of the European currencies convertible, and to place the French economy on firm grounding at the outset of France's Fifth Republic. He remained managing director until 1963.

– K –

KENNEDY ROUND. Named in honor of U.S. President John F. Kennedy, this round of multilateral **trade** negotiations sponsored by the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT) was held in Geneva, Switzerland, between 1964 and 1967. The talks are credited with having reduced the average level of world tariffs by one-third. They were especially effective in terms of trade reductions between the United States and Western Europe.

KOH, TOMMY (THONG BEE KOH) (1937–). A law professor, former dean of the faculty of law at Singapore University (1971–1974), Singapore's permanent representative to the **United Nations** (UN) in 1968–1971 and 1974–1984, and Singapore's ambassador to the United States in 1984–1990, Koh's most notable service at the UN was probably as president of the Third **Law of the Sea Conference** in 1980–1982. He also chaired the Singapore delegation. He is

often credited with saving the conference; by his skillful diplomatic maneuvers, he was able to get a final document that most of the world accepted, except the United States. After additional legal maneuverings and changes in the U.S. administration, even the United States came to accept the bulk of the agreement hammered out by Koh.

KÖHLER, HORST (1943–). Prior to becoming managing director of the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) on 1 May 2000, Köhler was president of the **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development** (EBRD). Among his accomplishments at the IMF were overseeing debt crises in Brazil and Turkey and expanding debt relief for the world's poorest countries. He had less success resolving continuing debt problems in Argentina. He also supported the IMF's reconstruction aid to Iraq. Köhler resigned in March 2004, a year before his term was up, to become president of Germany, after a coalition of conservative parties nominated him.

KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (KFAED). The Kuwait Fund is the oldest of the Arab aid agencies. It was set up in 1961 when Kuwait gained its independence and has served as a model for subsequent Arab aid agencies. Part of the motivation behind the fund, which has its headquarters in Safat, Kuwait, was for Kuwait to be recognized as a responsible member of the international community. At the outset, all of the fund's money went to Arab states. In 1974, the resource base was extended, and loans were made available to other **developing countries** in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

– L –

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (LAFTA). LAFTA was established in 1960 (by the treaty of Montevideo) to increase trade and foster **economic development** in Latin America. After initial success in trade negotiations that resulted in a rapid increase in trade among the members, the association hit a number of snags, including those emanating from the members' different levels of economic development, disagreements between large and small

members and between rich and poor, and the failure of members to implement the policies they themselves had helped shape. In 1980, LAFTA was replaced by the **Latin American Integration Association**. *See also* ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION.

LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION (LAIA) (ASSOCIACIÓN LATINOAMERICANA DE INTEGRACIÓN, ALADI). Established in 1980 and based in Montevideo, Uruguay, LAIA has as its major goal promoting **economic development** through the creation of a Latin American common market. It was seen as the successor to the **Latin American Free Trade Association** (LAFTA), in that its discussions have also focused on infrastructure services, **tourism**, and intraregional **trade** expansion. Members agreed to a common regional tariff to enter into effect by 1984. There are 12 member countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. *See also* ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

LAW AND COURTS. Adjudicatory bodies are among the oldest intergovernmental organizations. The **Permanent Court of Arbitration**, for example, traces its origins to the early years of the 20th century. The **Permanent Court of International Justice** (PCIJ), which was established alongside the **League of Nations**, was deemed so successful that its **United Nations**' successor, the **International Court of Justice (**ICJ), or World Court, is almost structurally identical. The only major difference is that the World Court is explicitly connected with the United Nations. Until the recent surge in International Court of Justice use, most deemed the PCIJ more successful than its successor.

In the post–World War II era, regional courts proliferated. Most of these have operated within sectoral parameters as well, such as the **European Court of Human Rights**. *See also* ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL; ADVISORY OPINIONS; AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS; AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS; ARBITRATION; CASSESE, ANTONIO; COMMON COURT OF JUSTICE AND

ARBITRATION; COMMON HERITAGE OF MANKIND; CONNALLY RESERVATION; CORFU CHANNEL CASE; COURT OF AUDITORS; COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE; DOMESTIC JURISDICTION; EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE; EUROPEAN PATENT ORGANIZATION; EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE; GENOCIDE CONVENTION; GOOD OFFICES; INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW; INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES; INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT; INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA; INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA; INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION; INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION; INTERNATIONAL SEABED AUTHORITY; INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA; LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCES; MEDIATION; PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES; PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY; QUIET DIPLOMACY; UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW; WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION.

LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCES (1958, 1960, 1973–1982). The 1958 conference produced four conventions: on the continental shelf; the territorial sea and the contiguous zone; the high seas; and fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas. All of these gained sufficient ratifications to enter into force by 1966. The Second Law of the Sea Conference focused on the breadth of the territorial sea; it failed by one vote. The Third Law of the Sea Conference was convened in 1973 to develop a comprehensive treaty, taking into account technological and political changes since the first treaty had been adopted. Because of the scope and complexity of the issues and the clash of diverse national interests (developed vs. developing; coastal vs. landlocked; capitalist vs. state-interventionist, etc.), the negotiations dragged on for nine years until a comprehensive treaty of 320 articles was overwhelmingly approved.

Most prominent among the opposition was the United States, which objected most to provisions relating to deep-sea mining. While the administration of President Jimmy Carter appeared ready to ratify

the treaty, with reservations, a year-long review by the administration of President Ronald Reagan concluded that the treaty could not be approved. At the same time, the United States took the position that much of the treaty (i.e., the provisions that it supported) were already binding as part of customary international law. As a consequence, the treaty's provisions were widely adhered to, even though it acquired ratifications very slowly. Even most of the advanced, industrialized, capitalist states that had signed the treaty (or abstained on the final vote) chose not to ratify it. In late 1994, the administration of President Bill Clinton negotiated a sort of compromise accord. This occurred literally as the treaty was coming into effect, having acquired the necessary ratifications. But the compromise has yet to make it through the U.S. Senate, much less be ratified by a U.S. president. *See also* KOH, TOMMY.

LAWYERS WITHOUT BORDERS (LWOB). LWOB, founded in 2000, is the world's largest globally oriented group of pro bono lawyers who stand ready to support nonprofit organizations. It recruits lawyers to represent nonprofit organizations, to mentor lawyers in developing countries, and to serve as neutral legal observers. Its participants also serve as advocates for strengthening the rule of **law**.

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES (ARAB LEAGUE). Formed in 1945 as the first pan-Arab organization to involve all Arab countries, the league aims to strengthen unity, coordinate political activities, and promote social, cultural, and **economic cooperation** among member states. Palestine is a member. Egypt was expelled in 1979 because of the Camp David Accords but has since been readmitted. The primary governing body is the Majlis, composed of a representative from each member state. Its headquarters were in Cairo, Egypt, until Egypt was expelled and then in Tunis, Tunisia, until 1 January 1991, when its relocation to Cairo was completed. The league meets twice a year. Binding decisions require unanimous agreement. Members, who now include Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates, have pledged to respect each other's forms of government and not to use force to resolve inter-Arab disputes. For much of its history, anti-Israeli policy was the only really unifying theme. Still, the league

is credited with the establishment of the Arab Common Market, the Arab Development Bank, the Arab Press, and the Arab States Broadcasting Union.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. The League of Nations was formed in 1920 on the basis of 26 articles included in the Treaty of Versailles, which concluded World War I; it was dissolved in 1946. Its principal architect was U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, but Senate opposition precluded U.S. membership. The major organs were the Assembly, a general conference of all members; the Council; and the Secretariat, headed by a secretary-general with limited powers. The focus was on military security questions, which were dealt with mainly by the Council. Its key mechanism was a **collective security** system that aimed at deterring war by threatening would-be aggressors with an immediate and united response of all other member countries. While the League was successful in defusing some military conflicts in its first decade, its reputation was permanently destroyed by members' inability to take decisive action regarding the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and the Italian invasion of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) in 1935. It was handicapped by the lack of U.S. membership, a unanimity rule for most important decisions, and a lack of resolve by the major European powers. Its activities in the nonmilitary security realm—including with **refugees**, **mandates**, the **Permanent Court of International Justice** (PCIJ), and the **International Labour Organization** (ILO)—were much more successful but were insufficient to offset its image as a failed institution. *See also* AVENOL, JOSEPH; BRUCE REPORT; DRUMMOND, JAMES ERIC.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. In 1971, the **UN General Assembly** drew up a list of least developed countries (LLDCs), which are **developing countries** without significant economic growth, with very low per capita incomes, and with low literacy rates. The list, which includes some three dozen countries, is updated periodically. *See also* LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES; THIRD WORLD; UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES; UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT.

LEE, JONG-WOOK (1945–2006). A world leader in the fight against tuberculosis and vaccine preventable diseases for children and a former director of the Tuberculosis Department in the **World Health Organization** (WHO), Lee took over as WHO director-general on 21 May 2003. During his short period as director-general—he died suddenly without having completed his initial five year term—WHO saw the ratification of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and adoption of a revised set of International Health Regulations. It also gained prominence in taking a leadership role in the health response to avian influenza, a massive Asian tsunami, and a severe earthquake in Pakistan.

LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. The less-developed countries (LCDs), or low-income countries, are also known as **developing countries** or the **third world**. These are mainly countries with low living standards and technology, and per capita GDPs are generally below $5,000, often below $1,500. *See also* GROUP OF SEVENTY-SEVEN; LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

LIE, TRYGVE (1896–1968). Before becoming the first **United Nations secretary-general** (1946–1953), Lie had held important posts in the Norwegian government, including that of acting foreign minister. He also headed the Norwegian delegation to the San Francisco conference where the UN Charter was written. Lie had the misfortune of being secretary-general during some of the most intense years of the Cold War. Accordingly, it was his challenge to try to carve out an independent role for the secretary-general, while antagonizing neither the United States nor the Soviet Union.

Lie was not always successful in meeting this challenge. For example, his proposed Twenty-Year Program for Peace was found wanting by both superpowers. More often, however, he alternated in which one of the superpowers he antagonized. In 1946, he reluctantly yielded to U.S. pressure to place on the **United Nations Security Council** agenda the Soviet Union's failure to promptly withdraw its military forces from northern Iran. Later, however, he refused to support the United States in its contention that the issue should remain on the Security Council agenda until all Soviet troops had been withdrawn. In 1950, he alienated the United States by advocating the

seating of the communist Chinese delegates, and then he alienated the Soviets by his support of UN-authorized military action in Korea. For the latter action, the Soviets ostracized him and announced their opposition to his reelection as secretary-general. In 1953, many members of the UN criticized Lie for allowing the (McCarthy-era) United States to use the UN headquarters for carrying out loyalty investigations of U.S. nationals employed in the **United Nations Secretariat** and for his dismissal of these employees. This was broadly interpreted as a violation of secretariat independence.

The Soviet veto of Lie's reelection bid was sidestepped by a U.S.-sponsored **UN General Assembly** resolution calling for an extension of his term for three years. This extralegal action (nothing in the UN Charter provides for it) turned out to be of little value, as the Soviets refused to deal with Lie in his extended term. Accordingly, he resigned in November 1952, long before he had to under the provisions of the resolution. While the Cold War atmosphere severely constrained what Lie could do as secretary-general, his actions set important precedents for his successors. Among the most notable was his initiative in presenting oral and written statements to the Security Council whenever he deemed that appropriate.

LINER CODE (CONVENTION ON A CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LINER CONFERENCES; UNCTAD LINER CODE CONVENTION). Signed in Geneva, Switzerland, in April 1974 and effective in October 1984, the Liner Code includes constraints on freight rates and limits on the open registry of ships. It also includes a scheme to allocate more equitably the shipping controlled by the world's ship owner organizations. The code's cargo-sharing ratio reserves 40 percent of the shipping involved in any bilateral **trade** for the importing country, 40 percent for the exporting country, and 20 percent for third parties to the trading. Countries, such as the United States, that voted against the convention were primarily concerned about these cargo-sharing provisions.

LISBON, TREATY OF. The treaty was signed on 13 December 2007 but requires ratification by all 27 members of the **European Union** (EU) before it can enter force. Its main objectives are to make the EU more democratic, accountable, and transparent and to make the EU more efficient in meeting the security and environmental challenges

of the 21st century. The treaty followed discussion about a proposed EU constitution. A treaty "establishing a constitution for Europe" was adopted by the EU heads of state and government in June 2004 and signed in Rome in October 2004, but it never acquired the necessary ratifications to enter into force. The fate of the Lisbon Treaty remains in doubt, as it was rejected by a referendum in Ireland, although most other states have approved it.

LOMÉ CONVENTION. Initially signed in Lomé, Togo, in February 1975, the convention established special trading relations between the **European Economic Community** (EEC) and the **African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries**. The accord replaced the expired **Yaoundé Conventions** and included Great Britain, then a relatively new member of the EEC. The five-year convention, subsequently renewed and revised, contains a **Generalized System of Preferences** and an export stabilization scheme called **STABEX** that supports the prices of a selected list of ACP raw materials exports. There is also a special facility for mining products, SYSMIN, which provides assistance to help overcome adverse consequences of a failure to produce or export copper (and associated cobalt), phosphates, manganese, bauxite (and alumina), tin, or iron ore. The most recent convention, Lomé IV, was negotiated in 1990 for 10 years, with a commitment to a midterm review in 1995. During that review, it became clear that the Lomé process, as it had existed for a generation, would end in 2000. Complicating matters was that the United States successfully petitioned the **World Trade Organization** (WTO), contending that the Lomé conventions violated WTO rules. The Lomé process was replaced by the **Cotonou Agreement**.

LUNS, JOSEPH M.A.H. (1911–2002). Luns began his professional career in 1938 as a Dutch foreign service officer, serving his last three years at the **United Nations** (UN). He left the foreign service in 1952 to become minister of foreign affairs, a post he held, with one brief intermission, until 1971, when he became secretary-general of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO). He remained NATO's chief civilian official until 1984, longer than any other holder of that office. Throughout his long term in office, he remained frustrated that the alliance failed to fulfill the military commitments called for in the **Harmal Report** of 1967. His term of office coincided with the signing of

a large number of arms control accords and the successful resolution of a number of serious challenges to the organization. Not the least of these was the debate over the Atlantic Alliance's deployment of intermediate-range nuclear forces in Western Europe. He was succeeded by **Peter Carrington**. *See also* PEACE, DISARMAMENT, AND ARMS CONTROL.

LUSAKA AGREEMENT ON COOPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS DIRECTED IN WILD FAUNA AND FLORA. The Lusaka Agreement, concluded under the auspices of the **United Nations Environment Programme** (UNEP), entered into force on 10 December 1996, after having obtained the necessary ratifications and accessions. Parties to the treaty include Congo, Kenya, Lesotho, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Ethiopia, South Africa, and Swaziland have signed but not yet ratified the agreement. The agreement is the first that seeks to reduce and ultimately eliminate illegal international trafficking in African wildlife. It provides for a taskforce to investigate violations of national laws pertaining to illegal trade in all wildlife and the dissemination of information on activities relating to them. Each party to the agreement also designates or establishes a national bureau responsible for liaison with the taskforce, and at least one officer from each national bureau is to be seconded to the taskforce headquarters. *See also* CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA.

LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (LWF). Founded in 1947 in Lund, Sweden, the LWF now has 140 member churches in 78 countries all over the world, representing about 69 million Christians. The LWF is actively involved in defending **human rights**, assisting in emergencies, and doing development work. Development projects such as dune fixation and reforestation are currently operating in 36 countries.

– M –

MAASTRICHT, TREATY OF. Drafted by the **European Council**, the Treaty of Maastricht was adopted on 7 February 1992. It consists

of a number of proposals aimed as reinvigorating the **European Community**'s quest for economic and political integration, with special emphasis on the opening of internal borders and a firm commitment to the **European Monetary Union** by the end of the century. The treaty met with resistance in certain member countries, including Great Britain; in Denmark, it was initially rejected by a referendum and was only accepted after a number of key provisions had been changed. It ultimately created both the "pillar" system of the **European Union** (EU) and the **euro**. *See also* DELORS, JACQUES.

MACBRIDE COMMISSION (INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS). The report of this commission, sponsored by the **United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) and known for its Irish Nobel Prize–winning chair, Sean MacBride, contained 82 recommendations. Some of the recommendations—such as the abolition of press censorship; the rights of individuals to seek, receive, and impart information; the formation of an international center for the study and planning of information; and the call for news about the **third world** to include more than natural and human disasters—antagonized representatives from both the West and the third world when the report was presented to the UNESCO conference in October 1980. *See also* NEW WORLD INFORMATION ORDER.

MANDATES. The mandate system of the **League of Nations**, under the leadership of the Permanent Mandates Commission, was devised to improve the lives of those living in colonial possessions. The mandate system placed the colonies of the defeated powers in World War I (chiefly Germany and Turkey) under the guardianship and tutelage of the victors, with oversight by the League Commission. Class A mandates (Arab territories formerly under Ottoman rule) were regarded as ready for independence and self-government after a minimum period of time. Class B mandates (East and West African colonies of Germany) were given no promises of early independence. Class C mandates (German South West Africa and the Pacific Islands) were to be governed as "international portions of the territory" with no promise of ultimate self-rule or independence. Critics portrayed

the mandate system as simply a continuation of colonialism under a different name. Nevertheless, it served as a rough model for the new system adopted after World War II, under the auspices of the **United Nations Trusteeship Council**. *See also* TRUST TERRITORIES.

MANO RIVER UNION (UNION DU FLEUVE MANO). Established on 3 October 1973, this customs union between Liberia and Sierra Leone was an organization that all countries in the West African subregion were invited to join. In 1980, Guinea initiated arrangements to join, and in 2008 Côte d'Ivoire agreed to join. Many of the union's original goals have been postponed owing to political conflicts within and among members and financial problems in the union. A new Diaspora project has been seen as a way to strengthen **peace** and security in the region. The union's headquarters are in Freetown, Liberia.

MANSHOLT, SICCO (1908–1995). After a career as a farmer and then a Dutch politician, most notably serving as minister of agriculture, fishery, and food distribution, Mansholt served in 1958–1972 as vice president of the **European Commission** and agricultural commissioner. In 1968, he put forward the first reforms, the Mansholt Plan, which prepared the way for future development in European agriculture. Even though he served as president of the commission for less than one year (from 24 April 1972 to 5 January 1973), he is remembered as being responsible for implementing the **Common Agricultural Policy** (CAP).

MATSUURA, KOÏCHIRO (1937–). Elected director-general of the **United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) after a career as a Japanese diplomat, and reelected for another four-year term on 15 November 2005, Matsuura has undertaken significant reforms in the organization, enough to justify the United States' long awaited return to the organization. He has pressed for a range of new programs, from universal basic education to freshwater management to the preservation of the living arts and culture.

MAYOR, FEDERICO (1934–). Elected director-general of the **United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organiza-**

tion (UNESCO) in November 1987, Mayor served in that post until 1999. Before that, he had served in the Spanish government, as a biologist and university official, and as deputy director-general of UNESCO (1978–1981). He is generally credited with restoring administrative and intellectual integrity to the organization, although the United States did not rejoin until after he had left the organization to create and run the Foundation for a Culture of Peace, based in Spain. As director-general, Mayor got UNESCO to create the Culture of Peace Program, whose objectives included education for **peace**, promoting **human rights** and democracy, the fight against isolation and poverty, the defense of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, and conflict prevention and the consolidation of peace.

MCNAMARA, ROBERT S. (1916–2009). Prior to becoming president of the **World Bank**, McNamara had served as president of Ford Motor Company and was the U.S. secretary of defense most associated with the Vietnam War. As president of the World Bank from 1968 to 1981, he is often credited with turning it into the world's largest development agency and moving it away from its traditional focus on "bricks and mortar" projects. He expanded its activities in Africa, in the sectors of population planning and rural agriculture. He often spoke of the necessity for the bank to address the needs of the poorest of the poor. Critics of McNamara spoke in terms of his tendency to emphasize large projects and to constantly seek to spend all of the funds at the World Bank's disposal, often without assessing whether such a massive infusion of money was needed or even desirable.

MÉDECINS DU MONDE (MDM) (DOCTORS OF THE WORLD, DOW). MDM was founded in Paris, France, in 1980 by 15 French doctors. One of these was Bernard Kouchner, who had left **Médecins sans Frontières** (MSF) for a number of reasons, including his view that MSF was trying to separate humanitarian aid from politics, something Kouchner thought impossible. MDM provides short-term emergency aid, reconstruction and rehabilitation aid, and long-term development projects, up to three years. MDM, which is working in more than 80 countries, consists of 12 national associations.

MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES (MSF) (DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS). Founded as a French volunteer organization in 1968, Doctors without Borders is composed of nurses and doctors who are willing to help the sick and hungry, wherever they are, whether their condition is a consequence of war, famine, or the political regime under which they live. This international **nongovernmental organization** has been steadfast in its commitment not to interfere in governmental affairs. This approach is probably not surprising, given that one of the impetuses for its founding was a concern that victims of war, famine, and dictatorship cannot rely on or wait for governments to come to their aid. Unlike the **Red Cross**, Doctors without Borders does not wait for government permission before getting involved in an emergency situation, but it has been criticized by some for withdrawing from very dangerous situations. It has missions in more than 70 countries. *See also* MÉDECINS DU MONDE.

MEDIATION. In this dispute settlement practice, the services of a third party are used as a means of reducing differences or bringing about a solution. Unlike in **good offices**, the third party—the mediator—makes suggestions and does not simply offer a venue for bilateral negotiations. Processes and procedures are even more ad hoc than in **arbitration** and are much less formal than court procedures. The **Hague Peace Conferences** of 1899 and 1907 provided certain procedures for mediation; the **League of Nations** required that member states submit disputes to the procedures of peaceful settlement. *See also* CONCILIATION; INTERNATIONAL ALERT; LAW AND COURTS.

MEDITERRANEAN SCIENCE COMMISSION. The commission, also known as the International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (Commission Scientifique de la Méditerranée, CISEM), was established in 1910 to guide and coordinate research programs relating to the Mediterranean and Black seas. Through its various monitoring programs, it now keeps watch at the regional level over sensitive indicators of change, recording warming trends, seasonal changes in absolute sea level, trace contaminants, introduced exotic species, harbor biodiversity, and zooplankton indicators. The 23-member-country organization is based in Monte Carlo, Monaco.

MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION (MRC). On 5 April 1995, the governments of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam signed the Agreement on Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin and agreed to the joint management of their shared water resources and the development of the economic potential of the Mekong River. The MRC is charged with implementing the agreement. The MRC's secretariat is based in Vientiane, Laos.

MERCADO COMUN DEL CONO SUR (MERCOSUR) (SOUTHERN CONE COMMON MARKET). Established in 1991 with headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay, MERCOSUR set its goal as having a regional common market in operation by 1 January 1995. The biggest stumbling block for the founding member states—Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay—proved to be working out a common external tariff. Because MERCOSUR's charter does not allow its member nations to have free trade agreements with nonmember states, MERCOSUR members are not permitted to join the **Comunidad Andina (CAN)** (Andean Community of Nations). When Venezuela joined MERCOSUR, it was required to resign from CAN, as Bolivia will have to do if it is admitted. Bolivia, however, has said that it will not leave CAN. CAN and MERCOSUR leaders have been central to the tentative formation of the South American Community of Nations, modeled on the **European Union** (EU). Although MERCOSUR is far from achieving a complete common market, it has held a series of meetings with Andean countries to create a free trade zone between the two groups, although political tensions are ongoing. More positive yet, MERCOSUR seated its parliament in 2007. *See also* ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION; TRADE.

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE. Article 47 of the **United Nations** (UN) Charter provides for a Military Staff Committee composed of the chiefs of staff, or their representatives, of the permanent members of the **UN Security Council**. The committee's purpose was to advise and assist the Security Council on all military matters relating to the council's duties to maintain international **peace** and security, and to assume strategic direction of any armed forces placed under the direction of the Security Council. With the onset of the Cold War, the

major powers never agreed on making such armed forces available. Accordingly, the Military Staff Committee was rendered ineffectual. Proposals to provide a meaningful role have evolved in the post–Cold War era. To date, however, the United States has shown no real interest in such proposals.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS). The 8 MDGs agreed to at the **Millennium Summit** of the **United Nations** (UN), which are supposed to be met by the target date of 2015, form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's governments and all the world's leading development institutions. Although few believe they will be achieved on time, much less by all of the countries in the world, they have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest and to assess progress toward meeting the goals. The eight goals are: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; ensure **environmental** sustainability, and develop a global partnership for development. *See also* CHILDREN; WOMEN'S ISSUES.

MILLENNIUM SUMMIT. On 6–8 September 2000, the largest gathering of heads of state and government in world history met at the **United Nations** (UN) headquarters in New York City. The most novel aspect of the Millennium Declaration was the **Millennium Development Goals** (MDGs). The specific setting of goals was something that conferees had decided was necessary, based on their experience with less specific targets from many of the UN-sponsored conferences of the 1990s.

MINISTATES. For much of the history of the **United Nations** (UN), concern has been expressed about the "problem of ministates," that is, giving such countries as Monaco, San Marino, and Liechtenstein full voting rights in the **UN General Assembly** and access to UN technical **assistance** funds, even though their contributions to the UN budget are quite minimal. In spite of such concerns, the UN—unlike the **League of Nations**, which denied membership status to some

such states—has continued to admit, as full members, states with fewer than 100,000 people. Suggestions for granting associate membership with limited privileges to ministates have never garnered significant global support, given that sovereign equality is one of the UN Charter's most fundamental principles.

MONNET, JEAN (1888–1979). After working briefly as a merchant in his native France, Monnet was appointed a deputy director-general of the **League of Nations**. During World War II, he was a member of the British Supply Council based in Washington, D.C. In 1947, he drafted what came to be known as the Monnet Plan, which called for the modernization of French industry and agriculture. This led to France's participation in the Marshall Plan and, later, to Monnet's drafting of the Schuman Plan and the establishment of the **European Coal and Steel Community** (ECSC). Regarded as an architect of modern-day Western Europe, Monnet was appropriately enough the ECSC's first president. In the 1950s, he organized the Action Committee for a United States of Europe, which supported the development of the European Common Market. He remained active in the movement for European unification for the rest of his life. *See also* SCHUMAN, ROBERT.

MORSE, BRADFORD (1921–1994). A member of the U.S. House of Representatives for 12 years, Morse was appointed **United Nations** (UN) undersecretary-general for political and general assembly affairs (1972–1975) and administrator of the **United Nations Development Programme** (UNDP) (1976–1986). His years as UNDP administrator were marked by considerable expansion in the activities and prestige of that UN organ.

MOST FAVORED NATION (MFN). By this principle, equal treatment is to be accorded to the signatories of any trade agreement. It is one of the requirements of all signatories of the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT): "to grant each other treatment as favorable as they give to any country in the application and administration of import and export duties and charges." It is now often referred to as normal trade relations, at least in the United States.

MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED (MSA). In the 1970s, the **United Nations** (UN) designated some countries "most seriously affected" by the increased prices of oil. These countries, some of which later became major debtors, were also known as the "fourth world."

MULTIFIBER AGREEMENT (MFA). Initially negotiated in 1973 under the auspices of the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT), the arrangements regarding international **trade** and the protocol, the "multifiber agreement," had their own institutional framework, until they formally expired on 31 December 1994. The purpose was to set out the rules and regulations for trade in textiles between the major importing and exporting countries. The objectives of the MFA were to progressively liberalize world trade in textile products, to promote the exports of economically **less developed countries**, and to encourage adjustment by the economically **developed countries** in their textile industries. At the same time that it sought to ensure the orderly and equitable development of the textile market, the MFA sought to avoid market disruption. The structure of the MFA included a textiles committee and a textiles surveillance body, whose responsibilities included the settlement of disputes among participants.

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY (MIGA). MIGA, which is legally autonomous of the **World Bank**, is open to all members of the bank. It came into being on 12 April 1988 to promote the flow of foreign investment to and among economically **less developed countries**. It meets this objective by guaranteeing eligible investments against losses due to currency transfers, expropriation, war or civil disturbances, and breach of contract by host states. It does not provide insurance against the risk of devaluation or currency depreciation. There are now 172 member countries participating in MIGA.

– N –

NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER (NIEO). On 1 May 1974, a special session on development was convened as the

Sixth Special Session of the **United Nations General Assembly** in the aftermath of the oil price increases set by the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries** (OPEC). At the session, the economically **less developed country** members, in particular, proclaimed, in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (NIEO), their determination "to work urgently for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity, sovereignty, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among states, irrespective of their social systems." The stated goals were to correct inequalities, redress existing injustices, eliminate the widening gap between the **developed countries** and those economically less developed, and ensure steadily accelerating **economic development**.

The Program of Action on the establishment of an NIEO dealt in great detail with the problems and objectives in the NIEO Declaration, but it did not impose legally binding obligations on states. It contains recommendations relating to raw materials, the international monetary system, industrialization, technology transfer, and sovereignty over natural resources. It aimed at a gradual shift in the terms of **trade** between economically developed and less developed countries and in the greater participation by **developing countries** in international financial markets and institutions. Subsequent efforts to bring about a new international economic order met with little success, not least of all because of OPEC's lessened threat to the West, divisions within the **South**, altered relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and a resurgence of classical liberal economic ideology.

NEW WORLD INFORMATION ORDER (NWIO) (NEW WORLD INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ORDER, NWICO). The origins of the NWIO are often traced to the Political Declaration of the Non-Aligned Countries' Fifth Summit Meeting (1976), which states that "a new international order in the fields of information and communication is as vital as a new international economic order." Such an order would include the free and unbiased flow of international news; technology transfer of **communication** hardware; transborder flows of information and remote sensing and the issues of state sovereignty connected with those; and the redistribution of the world's available

radio frequencies. The NWIO met with stern opposition, not least of all from the U.S. press community, which saw it as a threat to the free flow of information. *See also* MACBRIDE COMMISSION.

NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES (NICS) (NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZED ECONOMIES, NIES). First used by the **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development** (OECD), the term "newly industrialized countries," or "newly industrialized economies," or sometimes "newly industrializing countries" or "newly industrializing economies" describes **developing countries** in the **third world** that are experiencing very rapid economic growth. While the list varies, it includes such countries as Brazil, Chile, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand. *See also* ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

NIGER BASIN AUTHORITY (AUTHORITÉ DU BASSIN DU NIGER). Established in 1964 as the Niger Basin Commission, the institution's aim remains the same: to promote cooperation among the member states and to ensure the integrated development of the Niger Basin. Its priority projects include reforestation, energy, **transportation**, and **communication**. The authority also helps with flood control in the states through which the River Niger flows. Its headquarters are in Niamey, Niger. The member states are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM). The origins of the Non-Aligned Movement can be traced to the **Afro-Asian People's Security Conference** held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955. The **less developed country** members sought to offer a third global force, one that, during the Cold War, was tied to neither the United States nor the Soviet Union. The movement's members—now in excess of 100—allowed it to make significant inroads in the appointment process in the **United Nations** (UN), but its lack of a central headquarters may have weakened its role in recent years. More fundamentally, it has had a kind of identity crisis in the aftermath of the Cold War. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, NAM's preoccupations with

global politics and the Cold War have given way to concerns about globalization, **trade** and investment, debt, HIV/AIDS, and transnational crime.

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs). NGOs are the most numerous of the international organizations. They include those organizations operating within a single country and those composed of representatives from a variety of countries. The latter are sometimes referred to as international nongovernmental organizations. The representatives of NGOs do not represent governments. Most often, the term excludes organizations whose motive is to make profits. However, they are not defined in terms of their funding source. Many NGOs, especially those in the economic development field, receive funds from governments or intergovernmental organizations, including the **World Bank**. Some NGOs maintain consultative status with the **United Nations Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC), allowing them more direct access to delegates at various United Nations meetings. *See also* ENVIRONMENT; HUMAN RIGHTS.

NON-SELF GOVERNING. Chapter IX of the **United Nations** (UN) Charter is entitled "Declaration Regarding Non-Self Governing Territories" and provides, in effect, a charter of political, economic, social, and educational rights for all people who in 1945 were still living under colonial rule. Although most of these territories were not part of the trusteeship system, the colonial powers were required to furnish regular reports to the UN on their progressive development. *See also* UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

NONTARIFF BARRIERS (NTBs). Nontariff barriers are practices other than the imposition of tariffs that tend to restrain free **trade**. NTBs may be financial, such as internal taxes, countervailing duties or customs fees, or they may be nonfinancial, such as domestic regulations concerning sanitation or labeling of a product, quotas, or requiring excessive documentation. As tariff barriers to trade have decreased, the focus of the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT) and the **World Trade Organization** (WTO) has shifted to NTBs.

NORDIC COUNCIL. Since 1952, the Nordic Council, a regional organization based in Stockholm, Sweden, has been promoting economic, social, and cultural cooperation among the five Scandinavian member states: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. The council meets in session once a year, but there is also a council of ministers, which has decision-making authority on all Nordic affairs. There are also standing committees dealing with specific issues and two secretariats. In 1976, the council established the Nordic Investment Bank. Recent issues have been relations with the enlarged **European Union** (EU) and adjacent countries, especially the Baltic states and Russia. It has also focused on indigenous peoples and immigration. The Nordic Council is often credited as being among the first to broaden the definition of security to include economic, social, and **environmental** concerns. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

NORTH. The rich **advanced industrialized countries**, generally located in the northern portion of the Northern hemisphere, are often referred to simply as the North. *See also* NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE; SOUTH.

NORTH ATLANTIC COOPERATION COUNCIL (NACC). Established in 1991, the NACC was the first institutional link at the ministerial level between the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic. It served as a body both to facilitate cooperation among the member states and to oversee the development of future cooperation. Russian opposition to NATO membership by the former members of the **Warsaw Treaty Organization** (WTO) extended the life of the NACC long beyond what at least its Eastern and Central European members wished. In May 1997, it was succeeded by the **Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council**.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO). A **collective defense** organization, NATO initially aimed at keeping the Soviet Union out of Western Europe, restraining the Germans from rebuilding their military infrastructure, and keeping the United States firmly committed to the defense of Western Europe. It was created on

4 April 1949 on the basis of the North Atlantic Treaty and initially had 12 members. The addition of the Federal Republic of Germany as a member in 1955 provoked the Soviets to form the **Warsaw Treaty Organization** (WTO).

The current members of NATO are Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The North Atlantic Council (NAC), the only organ whose authority is explicitly derived from the North Atlantic Treaty, has effective political authority and powers of decision. It consists of permanent representatives of all member countries meeting together at least once a week. The council also meets at higher levels involving foreign, defense, or treasury ministers or heads of government, but it has the same authority and powers of decision-making, and its decisions have the same status and validity at whatever level it meets. The council has an important public profile and issues declarations and communiqués explaining its policies and decisions. It also was given responsibility under the treaty for setting up subsidiary bodies. Committees and planning groups have since been created to support the work of the council or to assume responsibility in specific fields such as defense planning, nuclear planning, and military matters.

NATO is credited by many as helping to deter the Soviets from marching into Western Europe; others contend that the Soviets never had any intention of doing so. With the end of the Cold War, many—at least until the Bosnian crisis heated up—wondered whether NATO should be abolished, a view not widely shared in Washington. Indeed, the United States tried to breathe new life into NATO by establishing the Partnership for Peace (PfP), which allows for military cooperation with non-NATO members. This was a way to cope with the demands of Central and Eastern European countries wishing to join NATO, but significantly Switzerland also used this arrangement as a way to edge away from its long nonaligned tradition. To accommodate the new members, NATO, in 1991, established the **North Atlantic Cooperation Council**. In 1997, NATO went further by establishing the **Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council**. In the same year, it agreed to start talks about letting some Eastern and Central

European countries join as full members, in spite of massive Russian opposition. After working out an agreement with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, NATO issued invitations in July 1997 to the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland to begin the lengthy and costly process of joining. NATO also made clear that it was keeping the door open to others wishing to join. In July 1997, Ukraine and NATO signed the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership aimed at contributing to a zone of stability and security throughout Europe.

NATO came to be regarded by many as an organization to put out fires and help stabilize Eastern European states. Significantly, in June 1996, France announced that it would rejoin the military structures it pulled out of in 1966, provided the alliance would give European members a stronger role in the organization's leadership. Later in the same year, Spain made a similar declaration, after agreeing to participate fully in the organization for the first time, 14 years after it had joined. Simultaneously, NATO agreed to the creation of "combined joint taskforces" as a new means of projecting power beyond the alliance's territory. In many ways, NATO entered into a new era in the period after 11 September 2001. Not simply did members invoke Article 5 (the collective self-defense provision) for the first time, but this presaged NATO's extensive involvement in the war in Afghanistan specifically and counterterrorism more generally. The unity of NATO members in coming to the defense of the United States in the aftermath of 9/11 is in sharp contrast to their divisiveness regarding the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003.

In 2008, NATO had to wrestle with how to respond to Russia's invasion of Georgia, a country aspiring to NATO membership. Tensions between Russia and NATO reached the point that the Russians announced they were terminating all cooperation with NATO, which went beyond NATO members' statement that business as usual with Russia was impossible. But in early 2009, tensions seemed to ease and relations with Russia were normalized. In March 2009, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced that France would rejoin NATO as a full member at the alliance's 60th anniversary summit meeting in April of that year. *See also* BROSIO, MANLIO; BURDEN SHARING; CARRINGTON, PETER; DE HOOP SCHEFFER, JAKOB GIJSBERT; EUROGROUP; EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY; HARMAL REPORT; LUNS, JOSEPH

M.A.H.; SOLANA, JAVIER; SPAAK, PAUL-HENRI; STIKKER, DIRK U.; WÖRNER, MANFRED.

NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE. The North-South Dialogue refers to economic discussions between the **North** (relatively rich, economically advanced industrialized countries generally located in the Northern Hemisphere) and the **South** (relatively poor, **developing countries** located mainly in the Southern Hemisphere). They included, but were not limited to, the **Conference on International Economic Cooperation**.

NUCLEAR ENERGY. Few intergovernmental organizations have been centrally involved with energy sources. The major exceptions are the **European Coal and Steel Community** and regional and global organizations relating to the use of nuclear fuel. Such organizations have chiefly two purposes: encouragement of use of nuclear fuel as an alternative to fossil fuels, as they were once believed to be safe, clean, and inexpensive; and oversight of nuclear facilities to ensure that nuclear materials are not diverted to military purposes.

The **International Atomic Energy Agency** (IAEA)—the chief **United Nations** (UN) body charged with nuclear issues—focuses on both of these purposes. That dual mandate is seen by some as dooming the agency to failure in both of them. *See also* BLIX, HANS; CERN; NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY; NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP.

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY. A Paris, France-based, 28-member specialized agency within the **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development** (OECD), the NEA is charged with assisting its member states in further developing the scientific, technological, and legal bases for safe, **environmentally** friendly, economic use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. *See also* NUCLEAR ENEGY.

NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP (NSG). Commonly known as the London Nuclear Club, London Club, or London Suppliers Group, the NSG originated at a meeting in London in November 1975. Its purpose is to ensure that cooperation in the peaceful use of **nuclear energy** does not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Members agree to adhere to the **International Atomic Energy Agency** (IAEA) safeguards procedures against proliferation but also to additional control accords on the export of nuclear-related dual-use goods and technology. Russia and the United States are among its members, as are France and Great Britain.

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OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA). In December 1991, the **United Nations General Assembly** adopted resolution 46/182 designed to strengthen the UN's response to complex emergencies and natural disasters. The resolution created the position of emergency relief coordinator (ERC) to provide a single focal point for complex emergencies as well as the natural disaster functions carried out by the UN disaster relief coordinator (UNDRO). Soon after, the **UN secretary-general** established the Office of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) and assigned the ERC the status of undersecretary-general for humanitarian affairs. In 1998, DHA was reorganized into the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OCHA, with a mandate that included coordinating humanitarian responses, policy development, and humanitarian advocacy. *See also* DISASTER RELIEF.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF COORDINATOR (UNDRO). *See* OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR). Originally authorized by the **United Nations General Assembly** on 14 December 1950 and commencing operations on 1 January 1951 for a three-year period, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees has had its mandate renewed for five-year periods since 1954. Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the UNHCR has assisted about 50 million people. It currently operates in more than 110 countries, helping about 33 million people. The UNCHR sees itself as the catalyst, coordinator, and initiator of **refugee** programs, which are often supported by individual governments. Although periodically

criticized for being overly bureaucratic or insufficiently funded to meet its task, the UNHCR is generally viewed as one of the UN's success stories. It was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1954 and 1981. *See also* GUTERRES, ANTÓNIO; OGATA, SADAKO.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA). The **Development Assistance Committee** of the **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development** (OECD) defines official development assistance (ODA) as flows of official financing that is administered with the promotion of the **economic development** and welfare of **developing countries** as the main objective, and that is concessional in character, containing a grant element of at least 25 percent. ODA is often distinguished from private assistance (e.g., that donated by voluntary and charitable organizations). An often-stated goal of the **third world** is that each economically developed country should provide ODA in the amount of 0.7 percent of its gross national product, although the figure has regularly been much less than half that level.

OGATA, SADAKO (1927–). Appointed UN high commissioner for refugees in 1991, Ogata served in that capacity for 10 years. Before that, she had served as dean of the Faculty of Foreign Service at Sophia University in Tokyo, Japan, and in various **United Nations** (UN) capacities, including as the minister on Japan's mission to the UN in 1978–1979 and chair of the **United Nations Children Fund**'s (UNICEF) executive board. With her appointment as head of the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**, she became the first woman to direct a major UN agency. During her time there, she constantly faced challenges, as she was commissioner during a decade of unprecedented large-scale civil wars and population displacement. She often cited the Kurdish humanitarian crisis in northern Iraq as a kind of model. Nor was she immune from controversy, including her widely reported assertion that humanitarian problems require more than humanitarian solutions and that politics, not aid, is the answer.

OIL COMPANIES INTERNATIONAL MARINE FORUM (OCIMF). A London-based international **nongovernmental**

organization, the OCIMF is composed of 68 oil companies having an interest in the transport and terminaling of oil and oil products. Since its founding on 8 April 1970, the forum has coordinated policies that influence the direction of policy at the **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) aimed at improved standards of design and operation.

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA FRANCOPHONIE (OIF) (INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF LA FRANCOPHONIE). While the history of La Francophonie dates back to the early 20th century, the OIF has its formal roots in the Agence de Coóperation Culturelle et Technique (Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation), founded in Niamey, Niger, in March 1970. In 1991, the name was changed to the Intergovernmental Agency of La Francophonie, and it acquired its current name in 2005. The 55-member (and 13-observer) organization aims to promote the French language; to foster **peace,** democracy, and **human rights**; to support education, training, and research; and to encourage sustainable development. The prerequisite for membership is not the degree of French language usage, but a prevalent presence of French culture and language in the country's identity. The Francophonie Summit of Heads of State and Government convenes every two years.

ORGANISMO PARA LA PROSCRIPCIÓN DE LAS ARMAS NUCLEARES EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE (OPANAL) (AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN). The agency was established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco (Mexico), which was signed by the governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, and Mexico on 14 February 1967 and can be seen as an outgrowth of the Cuban missile crisis. The treaty entered into force after 11 states had ratified it. The agency's first General Conference was convened on 2 September 1969. The purpose of the agency is to implement the treaty, with a view toward making Latin America a nuclear-free zone. The treaty prohibits all testing, manufacturing, acquisition, installation, and development of new weapons. All 33 Latin American and Caribbean states have now signed and ratified the treaty. The two protocols to the treaty apply to countries respon-

sible for territories in the region and for recognized nuclear powers. They have been ratified by China, France, the Netherlands, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. *See also* NUCLEAR ENERGY.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD). In 1961, the OECD replaced the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), which had been set up in 1948 to elicit common action among Marshall Plan recipient countries to aid their recovery from World War II. The OECD is composed of advanced industrialized, capitalist states and has earned the reputation of being the "rich man's club." Its membership, which is limited to countries with market economies and pluralistic democracies, expanded dramatically with the end of the Cold War, beginning with the membership of the Czech Republic in 1995. Russia formally requested membership in 1996; a roadmap for accession was worked out in 2007.

The OECD's members are expected to promote the expansion of world **trade** on a nondiscriminatory, multilateral basis and to facilitate the processes of economic advance of **developing countries**. It achieves these goals through Working Party 3 (WP-3), in which members discuss and at times coordinate fiscal policy, and through the **Development Assistance Committee** (DAC), a channel through which the major donor countries attempt to coordinate their policies for economic assistance. The OECD's research and publications, relating to the economic and financial status of member countries, are widely circulated and relied upon. Recent studies have focused on updating their guidelines for corporate behavior and on the harmful effects of tax havens on international trade and investment. *See also* ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION; OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE). The OSCE was originally known as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), a series of international conferences on European cooperation on security, economics, science and technology, **environmental** issues, and **human rights** attended by the United States and Canada and all European countries

except Albania. The CSCE was first convened in Helsinki, Finland, in July 1973 and resulted in the **Helsinki Accord** of 1 August 1975. Formal summit meetings were accompanied by a host of specialized sessions of experts on such topics as arms control, disarmament, and confidence-building measures.

In 1990, the CSCE agreed to set up a permanent headquarters in Vienna, Austria. A series of decisions in 1992 set up an armed **peacekeeping** force and further institutionalized the organization. In the latter regard, two organs of the secretariat are particularly noteworthy: the Office of the High Commissioner for National Minorities, located in The Hague, Netherlands, which performs an "early warning" task by identifying problems relating to minorities that might have significant security implications; and the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHIR), which replaced the Office of Free Elections. It is located in Warsaw, Poland. As the change in name suggests, the tasks of that office increased significantly. Effective December 1994, the name of the overall organization was changed to the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This was seen as part of an expansion of tasks reflecting the changing role of the organization and the strengthened secretariat. The Parliamentary Assembly, which meets in Copenhagen, Denmark, held its first session in July 1992.

The OSCE serves as a promoter of values, giving priority to democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and fundamental freedoms. It also serves as a permanent forum for dialogue on European security matters and as a forum for arms control and disarmament, and it intervenes in regions of conflict. While not always successful, the OSCE has been quite active in offering **good offices** and being a **mediator** in conflict situations in Europe. In accordance with the Dayton Peace Agreement, the OSCE was charged with preparing Bosnia and Herzegovina for elections. It also deployed an assistance group to Chechnya, Russia, in 1995 and is credited with giving the world much of its information about the military crisis there. It largest mission to date was the Kosovo Verification Mission, authorized in October 1998 and withdrawn in March 1999 before NATO initiated its bombing campaigns. It has also had missions to Albania, Croatia, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. More recently it has been working on stemming the trafficking of human beings and it has tried

to resolve tensions between Russia and Georgia. *See also* PEACE, DISARMAMENT, AND ARMS CONTROL; REGIONAL COOPERATION.

ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS (OPCW). The OPCW was established on 29 April 1997 to enforce the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction. OPCW also serves as a forum for discussion among the 183 member states.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU). Formed in 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the OAU sought to foster African solidarity, accelerate **economic development**, and provide security for member states. Each of the members was committed, under the OAU's charter, to peaceful settlement of disputes, nonalignment with any blocs, and noninterference in the internal affairs of member states. The latter limited what the OAU could do, for example, during the Biafran civil war. Among the OAU's achievements was the establishment of the **African Development Bank** (AfDB) and the African Economic Community (AEC). It also functioned as an effective caucusing group within the **United Nations** (UN). The OAU played an instrumental role in ending apartheid in South Africa and mediating several border and internal disputes, including in the Congo, Guinea, Somalia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia and Eritrea, and Morocco and Algeria. The OAU's efforts relating to civil wars in Morocco and the Western Sahara, Chad, Sudan, and Angola were less successful. On 9 September 1999, the foreign ministers of the members states were mandated to prepare the legal text for an **African Union** (AU), modeled more or less on the **European Union** (EU), and to be presented at the OAU's next annual summit in Lomé, Togo. On 11 July 2000, the OAU's members signed the protocol for the ratification of the African Union, which replaced the OAU. The OAU formally went out of operation on 8 July 2002, after a one-year transitional period.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS). Established by the Ninth International Conference of American States in Bogota, Colombia, in 1948, the OAS has its headquarters in Washington,

D.C. The OAS grew out of the earlier **Pan American Union**. It seeks to determine common political, economic, **defense**, and social policies and provide for coordination of various Inter-American agencies. The OAS charter reaffirms the principles that "an act of aggression against one American state is an act of aggression against all the other American states" and solemnly proclaims the fundamental rights of individuals regardless of race, nationality, creed, or sex. It is also active in regard to **economic development**, through the **Inter-American Development Bank** (IDB), and **health**, through the **Pan American Health Organization** (PAHO).

The structure of the OAS includes the General Assembly, Meeting of the Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Inter-American Juridical Committee, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, **Inter-American Court of Human Rights**, and General Secretariat. It has 33 Caribbean and Central and South American states as well as Canada and the United States as members. Cuba was suspended as a member in 1962 but reinstated in 2009.

As the regional superpower, the United States has traditionally played a dominant role in the organization. Still, it was not able to get the OAS to send troops into Haiti in 2004; it had to turn to the **United Nations** (UN) for that. Moreover, its policy toward the Sandinista government in Nicaragua in 2005 and support of the Contras was strongly rejected by many Latin American states. On the other hand, the U.S.-supported Inter-American Democratic Charter, adopted on 11 September 2001, defines the essential elements of democracy, indicates ways in which it can and should be promoted, and specifies how it should be defended when it is under threat. The charter has led to OAS involvement in a wide variety of member states, including Bolivia, Ecuador, and Nicaragua. *See also* COLLECTIVE SECURITY; INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN; INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

ORGANIZATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OAPEC). OAPEC was formed in 1968 to safeguard the interests of member countries—Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and the United Arab Emirates—and to determine ways and means to implement

mutual cooperation in the Arab oil industry. OAPEC, whose headquarters are in Kuwait City, was instrumental in the success of the 1973–1974 oil embargo of the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries** (OPEC), but its solidarity fell asunder during the 1991 Persian Gulf War. In more recent years, it has turned its attention to **environmental** issues and has set as a goal to increase its percentage of the world's oil exports from 32 percent to 38–40 percent by 2010. To achieve this, there may be a need for more investment.

ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES (ORGANIZACION DE ESTADOS CENTRO-AMERICANOS, ODECA). ODECA was founded in 1951, establishing its headquarters in San Salvador, El Salvador. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua form its membership. Guatemala had been a member. Its current charter dates to December 1962. ODECA's major organs include the meetings of heads of state, conference of ministers of foreign affairs, Executive Council, Legislative Council, Central American Court of Justice, Central American Economic Council, Cultural and Educational Council, and Central American Defense Council. Decisions on substantive matters require unanimity; this is also required in determining whether an issue is substantive or procedural.

The members of ODECA are committed to fostering political, economic, and social cooperation in Central America, with their long-term goal as the integration of Central America. The organization has already had some success in fostering regional unity. For example, it has encouraged the establishment of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), Central American University Superior Council of Central America (CSUCA), and Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Integration (SIECA). But it has been frustrated in its more ambitious political goals. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

ORGANIZATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES (OECS). Established in 1981, the OECS is headquartered in Castries, St. Lucia. It is now a nine-member organization: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Anguilla and the

British Virgin Islands are associate members. The organization's central decision-making body is the biannual Authority of Heads of Government meetings. Substantive work is carried out by four committees: Foreign Affairs, Defense and Security, Economic Affairs, and Legal Affairs.

The OECS seeks to increase cooperation among members in their foreign relations; to harmonize their economic, **trade**, and financial policies; and to coordinate **defense** and security arrangements. The underlying goal is greater subregional integration, and the specific goal is a single economic market. While the organization's achievements include the establishment of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, the Eastern Caribbean Telecommunications Authority, and the Eastern Caribbean Civil Aviation Authority, its greatest publicity came at the time of the U.S. intervention in Grenada in 1983. The OECS issued a controversial invitation to the United States to assist it in restoring order to that island member state. The timing and source of the invitation and whether it really accorded with the powers of the organization remain in dispute. To preclude such controversies in the future, the OECS subsequently established a regional security system with the United States that calls on the United States to help it maintain regional stability. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC). OPEC was founded in 1960, but the idea had already been broached in 1949. Its headquarters are in Vienna, Austria. OPEC's principal governing body is the conference of all members, which meets once a year. OPEC's ostensible purpose is to ensure the stability of oil production and prices in international markets. But the real purpose is understood by most as attempting to bolster the price of petroleum through a not always successful policy of limiting members' production. Its major success came with the oil embargoes of 1973–1974 and 1979, which generated sharp rises in prices and oil shortages. OPEC established the OPEC Fund for International Development in 1976, 16 years after OPEC itself began, but only shortly after it was widely recognized that countries in the **South** were the major sufferers from the rise of oil prices in the early and mid-1970s.

OPEC has 13 members: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The success of OPEC has been limited, in part, because some major oil producers, including Russia, Great Britain, and the United States, and some major oil exporters, notably Mexico, Canada, and Norway, have not joined the organization. Others, including Gabon, dropped out. Some OPEC members have formed the smaller, less effective **Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries** (OAPEC). At times, OPEC has been plagued by rivalries among members, sometimes related to oil revenue, such as those between Iraq and Iran and between Iraq and Kuwait. Most recently, OPEC members have been concerned about the high price of oil, partly due to the massive increase in demand from China and India, and OPEC members' fears that this will drive major importers to seek alternative energy sources.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BLACK SEA ECONOMIC COOPERATION (BSEC). Established in June 1992, the BSEC was not fully operative as a regional economic organization until 1999, owing to rivalries between some of its members. With headquarters in Istanbul, Turkey, the BSEC aims at promoting bilateral and multilateral **economic cooperation** among states on the Black Sea. Its initial membership of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine was augmented in 2004 with the accession of Serbia and Montenegro. On 26 February 1993, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC) was established as a forum for interparliamentary dialogue in the Black Sea region. The main objective of the 76-member body is to provide assistance to national parliaments in implementing laws necessary for the BSEC's projects to succeed. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC). The OIC, which now has 57 members, was founded in September 1969, with headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Its main aims are to consolidate cooperation among Muslim countries in economic, social, cultural, scientific, and other vital areas of activity; to facilitate consultation among member states in international organizations; to

work toward elimination of racial segregation and discrimination; to take measures to support international **peace** and security; to coordinate efforts for safeguarding holy places; to support the struggle of the Palestinians, and to improve the image of Islam. The OIC unsuccessfully sought to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war of 1980–1988; it was split by the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Key unifying themes have included opposition to the state of Israel and its position on the conflict in Bosnia. The OIC has established the Islamic News Agency; Islamic Development Bank; Islamic Broadcasting Organization; and Islamic Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

ORGANIZATION OF VINE AND WINE (OIV). OIV, which replaced the International Vine and Wine Office, was established on 3 April 2001. It is an intergovernmental organization with 43 member states, to which are added former members of the International Vine and Wine Office as observers. The OIV seeks to assist international organizations in carrying out standardization activities and to improve the conditions for marketing vine and wine products.

ORR, JOHN BOYD (1880–1971). Orr, a Scottish teacher, doctor, biologist, and politician, served as the first director-general, in 1945–1948, of the **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**. Orr resigned before his term was up, reportedly because he was frustrated about the inability to get members to support his plans for improving food production and its equitable global distribution. Orr won a Nobel Peace Prize for his work at the FAO and for his research on nutrition.

OXFAM INTERNATIONAL. Oxfam International was formed in 1995 by a group of **nongovernmental organizations** whose aim was to work together for greater impact at the international level to reduce poverty and injustice. The name OXFAM comes from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, founded in Great Britain in 1942 to assist in getting food supplies through an Allied blockade to starving women and **children** in enemy-occupied Greece during World War II. OXFAM's goal is to relieve poverty, distress, and suffering in any part of the world. It also sees as one of its responsibilities to educate the public about the

causes of poverty. There are currently 13 member organizations of OXFAM International, based in Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Quebec, Spain, and the United States. Oxfam International's headquarters are in Oxford, England. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

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P-5 (PERM-5). The P-5, or Perm-5, are the five veto-wielding members of the **UN Security Council**: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

PACIFIC BASIN ECONOMIC COUNCIL (PBEC). Established in 1967 by business leaders committed to expanding **trade** and investment through free markets from Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States, PBEC is now composed of some 850 fee-paying firms and business executives from Chile, Fiji, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, South Korea, and Taiwan as well as the founders. Annual conferences are held to examine regional economic and commercial conditions.

PACIFIC COMMUNITY (COMMUNAUTÉ DU PACIFIQUE). Formerly the South Pacific Commission, the group changed its name in 1998 because some of its now 25 members are in the North Pacific. The commission provides technical **assistance**, policy advice, training, and research services to members in such topics as **health** (including HIV/AIDS), human development, sustainable agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. The **environment** had become so dominant a topic that an autonomous organization was formed, the Pacific Regional Environmental Program.

PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNCIL (PECC). Formerly the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference, PECC is an international **nongovernmental organization** whose origins can be traced to the initiatives of Japanese Prime Minister Masayohsi Ohira and Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. Its current

name became effective in January 1992. Its composition—academics, business leaders, and state officials from any country, region, or organization that has a commitment to economic cooperation in the Pacific Basin—has become one of its distinguishing characteristics. Its members include representatives from 22 countries, including Chile, China, Mexico, Peru, and Russia, which also represents other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Over the years, both national committees and taskforces have been formed. They have reached a consensus on "open regionalism," regional liberalization that remains consistent with the norms and rules of the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT) and the **World Trade Organization** (WTO) but also embodies a regionally based form of multilateralism. It has also been noteworthy in its ability to facilitate diplomatic negotiations and is now concerned with water management.

PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM. Formerly the South Pacific Forum, the current name was adopted effective October 2000, as some of its newer members are located in the North Pacific. The forum was set up because the South Pacific Commission, now the **Pacific Commission**, was barred from concerning itself with political affairs. Discussions have focused on **environmental** issues, including the consequences of climate change, and ongoing concerns with nuclear testing and international money laundering. In 2000, it broke with its tradition—it lacks formal rules of procedure—and passed measures to deal with internal conflicts, in this instance in Fiji. In 2003, it sent a police mission to the Solomon Islands after being requested to do so. The forum's administrative arm is the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (formerly the South Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat). It is based in Suva, Fiji.

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES (PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES). The pacific or peaceful settlement of disputes essentially means resolution of international conflicts without recourse to violence or force. Among the many techniques for peaceful or pacific settlement are **arbitration**, **conciliation**, **good offices**, inquiry, adjudication, **mediation**, and negotiation. The **United Nations** (UN) unequivocally, especially in Chapter VI of the UN

Charter, demands that disputants initially resort to peaceful means for the settlement of disputes. This does not always happen. *See also* PEACE, DISARMAMENT, AND ARMS CONTROL.

PACIFIC TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE (PAFTAD). Begun in 1968, this international **nongovernmental organization** has been portrayed as the intellectual driving force behind subsequent intergovernmental **regional cooperation**. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sponsored the first meeting of the conference. It met to discuss a proposed Pacific Free Trade Area (PAFTA). Although those attending the meeting thought the proposal premature, they found a transnational gathering of professional and academic economists valuable and worthy of repetition. It is funded by foundations, governments, and other organizations.

PALME COMMISSION (INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ON DISARMAMENT AND SECURITY ISSUES). Created in 1981 under the leadership of Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme, the commission was to complement the work of the **Brandt Commission** "by concentrating on security and disarmament measures that can contribute to peace in the 1980s and beyond." Among the recommendations included in its 1982 report, Common Security: A Blueprint for Survival, was the call for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe and a more active **peacekeeping** role by the **United Nations**. It also coined the term "common security" and extended it well beyond nuclear strategic issues: by thinking of joint survival rather than mutual destruction; by thinking in terms of global security, not simply the security of the super or major powers. Moreover, and perhaps even more unusually, the commission spoke of security that included the economic well-being of citizens, which at times was seen possibly to contradict the military security of states.

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO). Set up in 1902 as the International Sanitary Bureau, the PAHO promotes and coordinates efforts to combat disease in the Western Hemisphere. It is now a specialized agency of the **Organization of American States** (OAS), with the same membership as the OAS and its headquarters also in Washington, D.C. It is linked to the **World Health Organization**

(WHO) through its secretariat, which serves as the WHO's regional office for the Americas. Still, because of its long history, it maintains considerable autonomy. Among the PAHO's achievements are its contributions to the eradication of smallpox in the Western Hemisphere and the drastic reduction of yellow fever. It has among its highest priorities providing potable water, improving basic sanitary conditions to those living within its domain, and working on sexually transmitted diseases. *See also* HEALTH.

PAN AMERICAN UNION (PAU). In 1910, the Pan American Union replaced the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics that had been agreed to at the First International Conference of the American States, convened in 1889 in Washington, D.C. The PAU focused on the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information. The PAU was replaced in 1948 by the **Organization of American States** (OAS).

PARIS CLUB (CLUB DU PARIS). The Paris Club is an international negotiation forum that meets 10–11 times a year in Paris, France, where potential bilateral credits are discussed, as is rescheduling and the consolidation of debts owed to or guaranteed by participating governments. It has no fixed membership but began in 1956 as a forum of 10 Western European countries working together to assist Argentina. Since then, the group has reached 403 agreements concerning 85 debtor countries. There are currently 19 permanent members, the governments with large claims on various governments throughout the world.

PARTNERS IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (PPD). PPD is the only international organization wholly dedicated to the promotion of **South**-South partnerships. PPD is an intergovernmental organization, currently with 22 member states, that was launched at the 1994 **International Conference on Population and Development**, convened in Cairo, Egypt. PPD operates on the assumption that primarily governments and **nongovernmental organizations** in the member countries in the South are best able to address their own domestic challenges locally and overcome their shortcomings by sharing the best practices of other countries.

PPD's secretariat is located in Chaka, Bangladesh. Shared experiences have occurred in such areas as sexual and reproductive rights, including family planning, HIV/AIDS, and population and development.

PAX CHRISTI INTERNATIONAL. A nonprofit Catholic **nongovernmental organization**, Pax Christi was founded in 1945 as a group committed to post–World War II reconciliation in Europe. It currently seeks peace and solidarity through grassroots movements.

PEACE BRIGADES INTERNATIONAL (PBI). Founded in 1981 as an international **nongovernmental organization** with headquarters in London, PBI focuses on conflict resolution. Its work is premised on the belief that a lasting end to violent conflict cannot be imposed from above but must be based on the will and capacity of local people to build a positive **peace**. Accordingly, PBI sends teams to various countries to promote nonviolent **peacekeeping**, particularly in countries undergoing significant social, economic, and political change. The main focus of PBI work is what they refer to as international accompaniment, in which international volunteers accompany threatened organizations and communities to deter potential attacks and provide moral support. In a recent year, PBI had an average of 65 volunteers from 25 countries working in several countries, most recently including Colombia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico, and Nepal.

PEACE, DISARMAMENT, AND ARMS CONTROL. The **League of Nations** and the **United Nations** (UN) both saw as their key goal the maintenance of international peace and security. The League sought to achieve this through the means of **collective security**. Its failure led UN founders to rely more heavily on a limited collective security system, augmenting the UN with regional collective self-defense organizations, such as the **Organization of American States** (OAS). Whereas disarmament was central to the League, the UN founders rested their faith in arms control. This may be because of the League's perceived failure in the peace and security field or because the UN Charter was signed before most of people in the world had witnessed the destructive capacity of atomic weapons.

Especially in the aftermath of the detonation of atomic and nuclear weapons, international **nongovernmental organizations**, such as the **Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs**, have worked hard to decrease the likelihood of interstate conflict. Following the Cold War, additional attention has been devoted to internal conflicts, including the work of the **Carter Center**. *See also* CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT; HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCES; HELSINKI ACCORD; INTERNATIONAL ALERT; INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR PEACE INITIATIVES; ORGANISMO PARA LA PROSCRIPCIÓN DE LAS ARMAS NUCLEARES EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE; ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE; PALME COMMISSION; PEACE BRIGADES INTERNATIONAL; PEACEKEEPING FORCES; PEARSON, LESTER B.; PELINDABA, TREATY OF; RESOLUTION 242; SERVICE CIVIL INTERNATIONAL; UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT COMMISSION; UNITING FOR PEACE RESOLUTION; WAR RESISTERS INTERNATIONAL; WORLD FEDERALIST MOVEMENT.

PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION (PBC). Created by both the **United Nations General Assembly** and the **United Nations Security Council** in 2005, the PBC focuses attention on reconstruction, institution building, and sustainable development in post-conflict situations. Thus the PBC is seen to fill an important gap in the UN system in the relief-to-development continuum. The PBC includes an Organizational Committee comprised of 31 member countries, including the **P-5**.

PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF). The **United Nations** (UN) PBF was launched in October 2006. It provides sustained support to countries emerging from conflicts when other funding support may not yet be available. The PBF supports countries before the **Peacebuilding Commission** (PBC) is available. The initial funding target was $250 million. Funds are to be expended in support of the implementation of **peace** agreements and to respond to imminent threats to the peacebuilding process. Thus it seeks to minimize the risk of a relapse into conflict.

PEACEKEEPING FORCES. Although not provided for in the **United Nations** (UN) Charter, one of the best known of the UN's activities is the use of peacekeeping forces, consisting of national conscripts under UN control and direction, to contain conflicts. Technically, the term began with UNEF I, the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East at the conclusion of the Suez War. But the term has been loosely applied to just about every non-Chapter VII (i.e., UN **Security Council**–declared threats to international peace and security) deployment of UN troops, even if their only function is to observe. Although **Dag Hammarskjöld** articulated a number of quite clear guiding principles for peacekeeping forces, they have been breached more often than followed in subsequent practice. One, however, remains true: UN peacekeeping forces cannot be deployed on a country's territory without that country's explicit permission.

Thirty-nine peacekeeping operations have completed their missions: First United Nations Emergency Force (in the Middle East) (UNEF I), November 1956–June 1967; United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL), June 1958–December 1958; United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC), July 1960–June 1964; United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian) (UNSF), October 1962–April 1963; United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM), June 1963–September 1964; Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic (DOMREP), May 1965–October 1966; United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM), September 1965–March 1966; Second United Nations Emergency Force (in the Middle East) (UNEF II), October 1973–July 1979; United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP), April 1988–March 1990; United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG), August 1988–February 1991; United Nations Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I), January 1989–June 1991; United Nations Transition Assistance Group (in Namibia) (UNTAG), April 1989–March 1990; United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), November 1989–January 1992; United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), April 1991–October 2003; United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II), June 1991–February 1995; United Nations Observer Mission

in El Salvador (ONUSAL), July 1991–April 1995; United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC), October 1991–March 1992; United Nations Protection Force (in Croatia and subsequently in Bosnia and Herzegovina) (UNPROFOR), February 1992–March 1995; United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), March 1992–September 1993; United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I), April 1992–March 1993; United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), December 1992–December 1994; United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II), March 1993–March 1995; United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda/Rwanda (UNOMUR), June 1993–September 1994; United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL), September 1993–September 1997; United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), September 1993–June 1996; United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), October 1993–March 1996; United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (Chad/Libya) (UNASOG), March 1994–June 1994; United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT), December 1994–May 2000; United Nations Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III), February 1995–June 1997; United Nations Confidence Restoration Organization in Croatia (UNCRO), March 1995–January 1996; United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (in Macedonia) (UNPREDEP), March 1995–December 1999; United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), December 1995–December 2002; United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Sirmium (UNTAES), January 1996–January 1998; United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), January 1996–December 2002; United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), January 1997–May 1997; United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH), July 1996–June 1997; United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), June 1997–February 1999; United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH), August 1997–November 1997; United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MINOPUH), December 1997–March 2000.

Current, ongoing peacekeeping operations include (beginning dates provided): United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (in the Middle East) (UNTSO), May 1948; United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), January 1949;

United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP), March 1964; United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (in the Golan Heights) (UNDOF), June 1974; United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), March 1978; United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), April 1991; United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), August 1993

In addition, there are a number of United Nations Civil Police Support Group operations, many of which are ongoing (i.e., those without a closing date in this list): United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), April 1998–February 2000; United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), July 1998–October 1999; United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), June 1999; United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), October 1999–December 2005; United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET), October 1999–May 2002; United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), November 1999; United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), July 2000–July 2008; United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET), May 2002–May 2005; United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), September 2003; United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), April 2004; United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), June 2004; United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUM), June 2004–December 2006; United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), March 2005; United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), August 2006; African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), July 2007; United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), September 2007. *See also* PEARSON, LESTER B.

PEARSON, LESTER B. (1897–1972). A Canadian prime minister, Pearson served as the president of the **UN General Assembly** in 1952. In 1956, it was his ideas that provided the foundation for what came to be known as UN **peacekeeping forces**, initially in the Sinai. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 for his idea, which was seized on and concretized by UN Secretary-General **Dag Hammarskjöld**. He was also the chair of the **Pearson Commission**, which published a widely cited report, *Partners in Development*.

PEARSON COMMISSION (COMMISSION IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT). Created in 1968 by then **World Bank** President **Robert S. McNamara**, the commission was to study international development, with a view toward making it more efficient and effective in achieving its ends. The commission's report, Partners in Development, recommended increased foreign aid, more aid through multilateral channels, and that it not be considered a replacement for foreign direct investment or increased world **trade**. The commission came to be known for its chair, **Lester B. Pearson**.

PELINDABA, TREATY OF (AFRICAN NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE TREATY). Signed on 11 April 1996, in Cairo, Egypt, by more than 40 African countries, the treaty brought to fruition a commitment made 32 years earlier. It also includes protocols to ensure that African denuclearization is supported by the previously acknowledged nuclear powers. It was quickly signed by France, Great Britain, and the United States. Pelindaba is the name of the area near Pretoria, South Africa, where a joint **United Nations** and **Organization of African Unity** (OAU) Group of Experts finalized the treaty on 2 June 1995. Later that same month, it was adopted by the OAU. Yet it still lacks the requisite 30 ratifications to be binding.

PERÉZ DE CUÉLLAR, JAVIER (1920–). Before serving as the fifth **United Nations (UN) secretary-general** (1982–1991), Pérez de Cuéllar was the permanent representative of Peru to the UN (1971–1975), the secretary-general's special representative in Cyprus (1976–1977) and in Afghanistan (1981), and UN undersecretary-general for special political affairs (1979–1981). His first term as secretary-general was marked by the growing marginalization of the United Nations during the height of what came to be known as the crisis of multilateralism, not least of all because of U.S. indifference, at best, to the UN and the onset of massive financial difficulties. His second term, however, was marked by increased supportive attention to the UN, partly because of a number of successes credited to the secretary-general himself and the end of the Cold War. Among those successes were the UN's roles in ending the war between Iran and Iraq and in the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Likewise,

his second term saw a massive proliferation of **peacekeeping** and peacekeeping-like forces in Central America, Namibia, Angola, the Western Sahara, and Kuwait. His role in response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was both more controversial—accused by some as lacking independence—and more marginal.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION. Not permanent and not a court, but actually a panel of international jurists first established in 1900 under the 1899 **Hague Peace Conferences**, the organization provides readily available arbitrators for international disputes. The court is tied to the **International Court of Justice** (ICJ) in the sense that the members of the ICJ are elected from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. In 2009, the court had a record 33 pending cases. Recently completed cases have dealt with the Eurotunnel, land and maritime disputes between Yemen and Ethiopia, maritime disputes between Surinam and Guyana, and a border dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia. *See also* ARBITRATION.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (PCIJ). Created by the **League of Nations** to settle conflicts between states and render advisory opinions on any dispute or question referred to it by the League, the court met beginning in 1922. It did not meet during World War II. Its final session was in 1945, when it was succeeded by the **International Court of Justice**. At no time did a party refuse to accept the PCIJ's judgment (in its 32 contentious cases) or opinion (in its 27 advisory opinions). Many of its decisions, including its advisory opinions, remain seminal cases of public international law.

PHARMACIENS SANS FRONTIÈRES (PSF). Operating since 1985, PSF, which is headquartered in Paris, France, provides pharmaceutical assistance in economically **developing countries**, focusing especially on places afflicted by famine and malnutrition. In addition to assisting **refugees**, displaced persons, and war victims, it contributes in educating medical professionals and in the renovation of health facilities.

PHELAN, EDWARD (1888–1967). After working in the British civil service, Phelan was the first official of the **International Labour Organization** (ILO). He was appointed acting director-general in 1941 and director-general in 1946, with retrospective effect to 1941. Throughout World War II, Phelan did what he could to keep the ILO operative. Most notably in April 1944, the International Labor Conference met in Philadelphia, adopting the Declaration of Philadelphia, which laid down the principle that universal peace required social justice.

PILLAY, NAVANETHEM (1941–). Pillay is the **United Nations high commissioner for human rights**. Prior to assuming this role on 1 September 2008, she served as a judge on the **International Criminal Court** (ICC) and judge and president of the **International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda** (ICTR). She was also the first woman to start a law practice in South Africa's Natal Province. Her appointment was made by UN Secretary-General **Ban Ki-Moon** over the objections of the United States.

PLEBISCITE. Plebiscites are votes to determine the will of an area's population on a particular issue. They are among the peaceful means for settlement of disputes used by the **United Nations** (UN) and other bodies. Controversies almost always arise as to the choices and wording of such ballots and, at times, whether the population has been provided sufficient or unbiased information prior to casting their ballots. The UN sponsored plebiscites in several former African **trust territories** as they emerged as independent countries. Others have been proposed but never held, as in Vietnam in 1956 and in India and Pakistan in 1949 about Kashmir. *See also* PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES; UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

PLEVEN PLAN. *See* EUROPEAN DEFENSE COMMUNITY (EDC).

POPULATION COUNCIL. Since 1952, the Population Council, an international **nongovernmental organization** headquartered in New York City, has been committed to improving the reproductive health of current and future generations. It conducts research in three areas:

HIV and AIDS; poverty, gender, and youth; and reproductive **health**. It has offices in 18 **less developed countries** and has had programs in over 65.

PREBISCH, RAÚL (1901–1986). An Argentine economist, Prebisch is especially notable for challenging classical world **trade** theory in terms of comparative advantage. While serving as executive secretary of the **Economic Commission for Latin America** (ECLA) (1948–1963), he became known as the champion and leading economic theoretician of **developing countries**, focusing on their negative terms of trade. His popularity reached its zenith prior to the success of the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries** (OPEC) in raising oil prices. After leaving ECLA, he was appointed the first secretary-general of the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD). He held that position from 1963 to 1969. *See also* PREBISCH REPORT.

PREBISCH REPORT. The 1964 report *Towards a New Trade Policy for Development*, written by **Raúl Prebisch**, the secretary-general of the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD), came to be the core policy document for the **Group of Seventy-seven** (G-77). In Prebisch's view, the economies of **developing countries** could only develop adequately if exports could be increased, which could happen only if international measures were taken, such as **international commodity agreements**, compensatory finance accords, and tariff preferences. This was because of what Prebisch saw as the inevitable, ongoing negative terms of **trade** that all **developing countries** endured, owing to the unfair rules of the international system, colonialism, and late industrialization. The success of the member countries of the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries** (OPEC) and the **newly industrialized countries** of the **South** has been seen by many as a refutation of Prebisch's attack on orthodox trade policy.

PRESTON, LEWIS T. (1926–1995). Before becoming president of the **World Bank** in 1991, Preston had a 40-year career with J. P. Morgan and Company. During the period in which he was president (1991–1995), the World Bank gained 23 new members, including

the states of the former Soviet Union. The bank also initiated **economic development** programs in the West Bank, Gaza, and South Africa and resumed lending to Vietnam after a 15-year hiatus. Under Preston, the bank made an increased proportion of loans in support of education, **health**, family planning, and the **environment**. He also sought to make the bank more cost effective at the same time that he guided it to a larger advisory role in the restructuring of the public sectors of client countries.

PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY. The term "preventive diplomacy" was used to refer to United Nations Secretary-General **Dag Hammarskjöld**'s approach to the handling of disputes. It involved techniques for preventing or forestalling conflicts or avoiding their escalation into higher levels of violence, especially in terms of preventing the involvement of the superpowers in regional conflicts.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL UNIONS. The term "public international unions" refers to the 19th-century international agencies concerned with problems in various functional areas, including **communications**, **transportation**, economics and finance, **health**, science, and art. The unions provided important procedural precedents for the intergovernmental organizations of the 20th century.

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS. Begun in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1957, these periodic conferences bring together individuals, in their private capacities, to discuss ways to prevent armed conflict. There are currently national Pugwash Groups. Over the years, many have credited ideas generated at the more than 275 Pugwash conferences, symposia, and workshops with influencing global policy. *See also* PEACE.

– Q –

QUIET DIPLOMACY. The quiet diplomacy approach entails negotiation techniques that involve impartiality, tact, persistence, and especially minimal publicity. Initially identified with United Nations

Secretary-General **Dag Hammarskjöld**, it is now used much more generically and commonly.

– R –

R2P. The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is a concept about the duties of governments to prevent and end unconscionable acts of violence against the people, wherever they occur. The phrase, coined in the 2001 report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, was endorsed by the **United Nations General Assembly**, unanimously endorsed by the **United Nations Security Council** in 2006, and embraced by United Nations Secretary-General **Ban Ki-Moon**, who has called for the translation of R2P "from words into deeds." The concept still remains contested primarily because of its association with humanitarian intervention and the belief by some that its principal aim was to legitimize unilateral military intervention.

RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK (RAN). Established in 1985 to protect tropical rain forests and to support the rights of indigenous peoples, RAN, which has its headquarters in San Francisco, California, disseminates information, backs direct action campaigns including product boycotts and letter writing, and provides small grants to groups in tropical countries. RAN currently works with **environmental** and **human rights** groups in 60 countries and has four ongoing campaigns: freedom from oil, calling on the auto industry to produce zero-emissions vehicles; global finance, challenging banks to stop funding destructive industries and start funding renewable energy; old growth, which criticizes companies with destructive logging practices, and rainforest agribusiness, challenging the rapid expansion of industrial agriculture in the rain forests.

RED CROSS. *See* INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS; INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES.

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS. International organizations have long been involved in coping with the challenges of refugees. Impressive strides in this area were made by the **League of Nations**. But there has always been the hope that this was a transitory problem. Accordingly, early in its history, the **United Nations** (UN) chose not to set up a permanent **UN specialized agency**, the **International Refugee Organization**, as was initially considered. Rather, it elected to rely on an agency without a permanent budget, the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** (UNCHR). A small number of regional intergovernmental organizations work on refugee issues, but much of the ground work (i.e., temporary feeding, clothing, housing, legal assistance, acculturation) is done by international **nongovernmental organizations**, many religious based. *See also* AGA KHAN; AMERICAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE; HEBREW IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY; INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUBS; INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMISSION; INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION; OGATA, SADAKO; REFUGEES INTERNATIONAL; UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST.

REFUGEES INTERNATIONAL (RI). This **nongovernmental organization** based in Washington, D.C., seeks to aid and protect displaced persons around the world. The primary mode of operation is to interview refugees, then leverage for policy change in Washington, New York City, and Geneva, Switzerland, while simultaneously providing aid in the camps. RI currently operates in 20 countries.

REGIONAL COOPERATION. Some intergovernmental organizations have very broad mandates, namely to encourage cooperation across a wide range of sectors. In contrast to **functionalism**, the founders, supporters, and participants in these organizations believe that there are significant advantages in having a broad-based organization where the strengths and needs of member states in one issue area can be traded off for benefits in another. As is true in this book and throughout the study of international organizations, "regional" is used loosely (i.e., to refer to any organization that is not open to all countries, not universal). In this sense, the exemplar of a regional coop-

eration organization is the **Commonwealth**, whose members include countries from throughout the world, whose agendas vary, and which has committees operating on diverse topics. *See also* AFRICAN UNION; AMAZON COOPERATION TREATY ORGANIZATION; ARAB MAGHREB UNION; ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION; ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS; BAY OF BENGAL INITIATIVE FOR MULTISECTOR TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION; BENELUX ECONOMIC UNION; CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY; COLOMBO PLAN FOR COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC; COMMISSION DE L'OCÉAN INDIEN; COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES; COMUNIDAD ANDINA; CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE; CONTADORA GROUP; COOPERATION COUNCIL FOR THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF; COUNCIL OF EUROPE; COUNCIL OF THE BALTIC SEA STATES; DELORS, JACQUES; EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT; GUAM; INDIAN OCEAN RIM ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION; LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES; MANO RIVER UNION; NIGER BASIN AUTHORITY; NORDIC COUNCIL; NORTH ATLANTIC COOPERATION COUNCIL; ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY; ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES; ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES; ORGANIZATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES; ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE; PACIFIC BASIN ECONOMIC COUNCIL; PACIFIC COMMUNITY; PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNCIL; PACIFIC TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE; PAN AMERICAN UNION; SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION; SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION; SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY.

REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (RCD). *See* ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION.

REHABILITATION INTERNATIONAL (RI). Founded in 1922, RI serves as a forum for the exchange and dissemination of information relating to the rehabilitation of those with disabilities. RI's headquarters are in New York City. Its members are affiliated with national

organizations in 100 countries and distribute information in more than 150 countries. It conducted the first global survey of people with disabilities (estimated at close to 500 million) and organized the first International Conference on Legislation Concerning the Disabled (1971). It worked hard to gain acceptance of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 12 May 2008.

REPORTERS SANS FRONTIÈRES (RSF) (REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS). Headquartered in Paris, France, RSF is a **nongovernmental organization** committed since its establishment in 1985 to freedom of the press throughout the world. It defends journalists and media assistants who are imprisoned or persecuted; it fights against censorship and laws that undermine press freedom; it provides financial aid to journalists needing money for lawyers, medical care, or equipment; and it seeks to improve the safety of journalists, especially those reporting from war zones. There are close to 200 journalists and cyber-dissidents in prison, and the number of journalists killed is almost at record levels.

RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE. To coordinate **United Nations** (UN) economic and social projects within each recipient country, the UN appoints a field agent to reside and coordinate activities there. This individual is the chief UN representative in the country. The resident representative is expected to assist a host country in developing its aid requests. Historically, resident representatives—often employees of the **United Nations Development Programme** (UNDP)—have been stymied by their lack of real authority and, often related, problems of cooperation with host governments.

RESOLUTION 242. This **United Nations Security Council** resolution, adopted on 22 November 1967, has often been referred to as the United Nations' blueprint for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Its major provisions call for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, acknowledgment of sovereignty of all states in the area, an end to belligerency, and settlement of the **refugee** problems. Its key provisions are, inevitably and intentionally, open to multiple interpretations.

REY, JEAN (1902–1983). After working as a barrister and in the Belgian government, including as minister of the economy, Rey helped in the development of the **European Coal and Steel Community** (ECSC) and in the negotiations that led to the **Treaty of Rome**. He also worked in the **European Economic Community** (EEC) at the time of the **Kennedy Round** of negotiations. From 2 July 1967 to 30 June 1970, he was president of the **European Commission**. While he was in office, the **European Union**'s customs union was completed. He also strove to strengthen the powers of the **European Parliament**, including calling for universal suffrage for the assembly, something that only came about in 1979.

RIO GROUP. Established in December 1986, the Rio Group is an association of 19 Latin American countries seeking a common foreign policy, with an emphasis on enhancing the security of its member states. For much of its history, it has focused on weapons of mass destruction, but more recently it has been working on terrorist threats. This has included meetings with ministers from the **European Union** (EU). Its members include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

ROBERTSON, GEORGE ISLAY MACNEILL (1946–). After serving in the House of Commons and as British Defence Secretary, Robertson was selected as the 10th **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) secretary-general, serving in 1999–2003. His term of office included the first invocation of NATO's collective defense Article 5 as well as the controversy over Turkey's request for NATO to defend in case of a possible attack from Saddam Hussein's Iraq. Throughout his time as secretary-general, he pressed for increased military expenditures by NATO's European members.

ROBINSON, MARY. The seventh and first female president of Ireland (1990–1997), Robinson became the **United Nations high commissioner for human rights** on 12 September 1997. She was appointed to the position by United Nations Secretary-General **Kofi Annan**,

a strong advocate of human rights who wanted the holder of this position to be one as well. During her tenure in office, she made a controversial trip to Tibet and criticized the United States for allowing capital punishment to continue in that country. Although she had planned to resign after a four-year term, she extended her term for a year so she could preside over the **World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance**. Her controversial role there, as well as her public criticism of the United States for violating human rights in its war on terrorism, contributed to pressure from that government on her to resign, which she did in 2002.

ROME, TREATY OF. Signed in Rome on 25 March 1957 and entered into force on 1 January 1958, the Treaty of Rome established the **European Economic Community** (EEC). The treaty establishing the **European Atomic Energy Community** (Euratom) was signed at the same time, and the two are therefore jointly known as the Treaties of Rome. *See also* SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT.

ROOSEVELT, (ANNA) ELEANOR (1884–1962). Roosevelt, wife of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, served as U.S. delegate to the **United Nations General Assembly** (1946, 1949–1952, and 1961), heading the delegation during most of that time. She was a strong advocate of **human rights**, chaired the **United Nations Commission on Human Rights** (1947–1951), and is often given credit for having shaped the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**. With Dwight D. Eisenhower's election as U.S. president, she resigned from her UN post but continued an active life in the international public sphere, including years of service as head of the American Association for the United Nations.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL. Founded in 1905, with its current name dating to 1922, Rotary International supports a wide variety of service programs throughout the world. There are more than 25,000 Rotary Clubs located in every country in the world. Rotary International runs an active international exchange program for people of all ages and professions. It also provides grants to teachers to serve in economically **developing countries** and has a number of special

development and technical **assistance** programs geared to assisting the poor in developing countries. More than a million people in over 155 countries are members of Rotary Clubs. The international headquarters are in Evanston, Illinois.

– S –

SANTER, JACQUES (1937–). Santer was president of the Commission of the **European Union** (EU), the EU's highest official, from January 1995 to March 1999. Before that, he had a long career in the Luxembourg government, including serving as minister of finance, labor, and social security (1979–1984); prime minister, minister of state, and minister of finance (1984–1989); and prime minister, minister of state, minister for the treasury, and minister for cultural affairs (1989–1994). His prior experience in international organizations includes serving as governor of the **World Bank** (1984–1989), governor of the **International Monetary Fund** (1984–1989), and president of the **European Council** (in 1985 and in 1991). As president of the commission, his highest priority was to move forward with the financial integration of the EU: the **Treaty of Amsterdam** was signed in 1997 and the **euro** was introduced in 1999. The Santer years are most remembered for the allegations of corruption, the assertion of power by the **European Parliament**, and the mass resignation of the entire Santer Commission, effective 15 March 1999.

SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT (SFD). Established in 1974, the SFD provides "soft" loans (i.e., loans at low rates of interest and long repayment periods) to **developing countries** in Africa and Asia. There is no restriction that the funds are to be expended on Saudi goods, and the grant component can be as high at 60 percent. The fund contributes to the financing of 3,750 projects in 71 countries: 41 African countries, 25 Asian countries, and 5 countries in other parts of the world. The SFD's headquarters are in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE (ISCA). The first Save the Children Fund was founded in London in 1919. The next year, the International Save the Children Union was officially founded, with

the International Save the Children Alliance being formed in 1977. Its mission is to help **children** achieve a happy, healthy, and secure childhood, and the group provides everything from emergency relief to long-term development assistance. The alliance is composed of 28 autonomous national voluntary organizations that operate in 125 countries. Its secretariat is in London.

SCHENGEN AGREEMENT. The purpose of the Schengen Agreement is to enable people to move freely between the countries that are a party to it. Although the free movement of persons was an objective of the **European Community** (EC) from its earlier days, it proved difficult to achieve. In 1985, however, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands signed an intergovernmental agreement in Schengen, Luxembourg, providing for the gradual abolition of checks of individuals crossing the signatories' common borders. In 1990, the countries signed a convention setting out in detail how the agreement was to be implemented. The convention went into force in 1995, when border controls were abolished between the five original countries plus Spain and Portugal. Currently, only five EU member states are not parties to the Schengen Agreement: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ireland, Romania, and the United Kingdom.

SCHUMAN, ROBERT (1886–1963). A French finance minister, foreign minister, defense minister, and prime minister, Schuman developed a plan—the Schuman Plan, which was drafted by **Jean Monnet**—that eventually became the basis for the **European Coal and Steel Community** (ECSC). In making his proposal in 1950, Schuman not only was proposing an experiment in **economic cooperation** and integration, but he also conceived of this as the beginning of the political integration of Western Europe. From 1958 to 1960, Schuman served as president of the European Parliamentary Assembly.

SCHWEITZER, PIERRE-PAUL (1912–1994). After serving in France's treasury and finance ministry, Schweitzer became managing director of the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) in 1963, serving for two full terms until 1973. He was IMF managing director at a time of international monetary crisis, not least of all brought

on by the inability or at least the unwillingness of the United States to raise taxes or devalue the dollar in spite of massive budget deficits deriving from the Vietnam War. Schweitzer's repeated calls for the United States to exercise monetary discipline were not welcomed by the U.S. government, and he had to learn from television of the U.S. decision to end the **Bretton Woods** system as it had heretofore operated.

SECOND WORLD. Countries with centrally planned economies are sometimes referred to as the second world. *See also* FIRST WORLD; THIRD WORLD.

SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON AGEING. The main thrust of the conference, convened in Madrid, Spain, in 8–12 April 2002 was the need for development and for development assistance to cope with aging populations. But no specific financial commitments were made.

SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. Hopes were high that the second conference, convened in Geneva, Switzerland, 1–12 August 1983, might succeed where the first had not. But given that the **UN General Assembly** resolution on Zionism as racism had not yet been rescinded, the United States did not attend. The focus of many of the conference resolutions was again on apartheid, specifically on the need for countries to sanction the South African government.

SELF-DETERMINATION. Technically, self-determination is the right of a people to choose the political entity under which they would like to live. More commonly (and loosely), it is understood to be the process by which national entities establish themselves as independent states. The right to "self-determination of peoples" is called for in the **United Nations** Charter (Articles 1 and 55) without any elaboration of what is intended by "peoples" or what means are justified in obtaining it. Since the charter was written, the rights of colonial peoples, at least, to self-determination have generally been understood to have evolved from an international norm to an international legal right. What remain highly problematic are cases

of self-determination of peoples within noncolonial states, like the Basques, Kurds, and Kosovars.

SERVICE CIVIL INTERNATIONAL (SCI) (INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE). SCI, headquartered in Bonn, Germany, was founded in 1920. Its aim is to promote international understanding and **peace**. An early focus was lobbying for conscientious objection as a basic **human right**. Now it coordinates short- and long-term voluntary projects for people of all ages and backgrounds, working with the philosophy of "deeds not words." It assumes not only that volunteers can make small but useful changes to help other communities (e.g., teaching English to nuns in Nepal or planting trees in Iceland), but also that in interacting with people of different backgrounds, volunteers can break down prejudices and stereotypes. It has 43 national branches and groups throughout the world.

SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (SCO). The SCO was established on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai, China. Original members included China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Its main goals are to strengthen mutual confidence and good-neighborly relations among its members and to promote their effective cooperation in politics, **trade**, and economy. The SCO began operating by trying to build members' confidence through resolving border disputes. In recent years, it has been seen by some as an anti-U.S. bulwark in the region, as when, in 2005, it issued a timeline for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Uzbekistan. The SCO members are now discussing increasing military cooperation, sharing intelligence information, and counterterrorism drills. Iran, currently one of four SCO observers, has requested full membership in the organization. Two bodies govern it: the Heads of State Council and the Heads of Government Council, each meeting annually. It also has two permanent bodies: the Secretariat in Beijing, China, and the Regional Antiterrorist Structure in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

SHELTER. Although shelter is basic to survival, the **United Nations** (UN) has provided an inconsistent focus on the issue. It often reacts to pressure from **nongovernmental organizations**, and its efforts

have centered on debates at UN-sponsored global conferences, most notably the **United Nations Conference on Human Settlement** (Habitat I and II). *See also* ASIAN COALITION FOR HOUSING RIGHTS; COMITÉ DES ORGANISATIONS PROFESSIONELLES AGRICOLES; HABITAT FOR HUMANITY INTERNATIONAL; HABITAT INTERNATIONAL COALITION; UNITED NATIONS CENTER FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS.

SIERRA CLUB INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM. The Sierra Club International Program was founded in 1971. Through the 1970s and early 1980s, it operated out of various New York City offices near the **United Nations** (UN). Its focus then was on the **Law of the Sea** negotiations, the proposed moratoria on whaling, protection of Antarctica, and various conservationist activities by the Soviet Union and the United States. In 1985, the program relocated to Washington, D.C., and saw as its chief goal fostering a global outlook among grassroots activists in the United States and Canada. It was quite visible at the **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development** (the Earth Summit), underscoring that while its focus is on North America, it is not exclusively so. In this context, it has a special program focused on international population stabilization and another on **trade** and the **environment**, dealing with activities of the **World Trade Organization** (WTO) as well as the North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA). More recently, it has done follow-up work to the Kyoto protocol, developing opportunities to engage Chinese and Indian environmental **nongovernmental organizations** developing a plan to involve NGOs in support of green building standards and continuing to oppose investments of financial institutions that promote fossil fuel consumption or destruction of forests.

SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT (SEA). The first major revision in the **European Community**'s constitutive document, the **Treaty of Rome**, the SEA was initially written in 1985 but did not come into force until 1987, after it had been ratified by the legislatures of the member states. The main elements of the SEA were the establishment of an internal market, increased cooperation in foreign and defense policy, and the formal establishment of the **European Political Cooperation** (EPC). There was also an agreement to strengthen the

powers of the **European Parliament** and to ease the burden of the **European Court of Justice**.

SISTEMA ECONÓMICO LATINOAMERICANA (SELA) (LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM, LAES). Created in 1975, in the aftermath of the 1974 U.S. Trade Reform Act, SELA aims to coordinate existing integration mechanisms, give new impetus to intraregional cooperation, organize producers of raw materials and basic agricultural products, and coordinate positions and strategies of member states toward the outside world, including the United States. Fearing its overwhelming power, the United States was intentionally not asked to join, contrary to the situation with the **Organization of American States** (OAS).

Based in Caracas, Venezuela, SELA tries to increase **South**-South **trade**. It has been fairly successful in building up regional cooperation among Latin American governments on international economic issues, including external debt. But the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) remains on hold; it was expected to encompass most of SELA's members. *See also* REGIONAL COOPERATION.

SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION. The first special session of the **United Nations General Assembly** called by the **third world**, the Sixth Special Session met from 9 April to 2 May 1974. Quickly moving beyond the original focus on trade in raw materials, the agenda expanded to encompass a broad range of economic concerns for **developing countries**, including the call for a **New International Economic Order**.

SNAKE. The joint float (fluctuation) of currencies of member states of the **European Economic Community** (EEC), the Snake was originally agreed to in April 1972 among the original six members of the EEC and then was expanded. The participants agreed to limit fluctuations of their own currencies so that the margin between the strongest and weakest currencies would not be more than 4.5 percent. On a graph, the narrow band of permitted fluctuation over time resembles a snake. The Snake operated within a wider **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) band, giving rise to the phrase "the snake in the tunnel."

SOLANA, JAVIER (1942–). Solana was elected secretary-general of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) in December 1995, after six weeks of very public and bitter debate on the successor to the Belgian Willy Claes, who had resigned to face charges over an arms-buying scandal while he served in the Belgian cabinet. Before his selection, Solana was the foreign minister of Spain (1992–1995), minister of education and science (1988–1992), minister of culture (1982–1988), and a university professor of solid-state physics. Because he was a member of the Socialist party, his appointment was opposed by a number of Republican senators in the United States. Within days of taking over as NATO secretary-general, the NATO-led multinational implementation force (IFOR) was deployed in Bosnia. Solana's period as secretary-general also included negotiations of the Founding Act with Russia, negotiations of a new relationship with Ukraine; the addition of the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland as NATO members; and the bombing of Serbia to force an end to the war in Kosovo. After leaving NATO, he was the **European Union**'s high representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). He was also appointed secretary-general of the **Western European Union** (WEU), overseeing the transfer of responsibilities from that organization to the CFSP. He would have become the EU's first minister for foreign affairs had the **Lisbon Treaty** been ratified.

SOMAVIA, JUAN (1941–). Somavia began his career as an academic, but before long he began to work at the **United Nations**, (UN) including twice serving as president of the **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC). On 23 March 1998, he was elected the ninth director-general of the **International Labour Organization** (ILO) and was reelected in March 2003 to a second five-year term. As director-general, he has emphasized the importance of making "decent work" a strategic international goal and promoting fair globalization. He views work as a critical instrument of poverty alleviation, stressing the ILO's role in helping to achieve the **Millennium Development Goals** (MDGs), including cutting world poverty in half by 2015.

SOUTH. The poorer, less industrialized, **developing countries**, generally located south of the developed countries, are often referred to as the South. *See also* NORTH; NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE.

SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC). SAARC was formed in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in 1985 by Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Its goal is to promote **regional cooperation** on the basis of sovereign equality, political independence, and mutual benefit. In spite of conflicts and postponed meetings, members agreed to the establishment, effective 1995, of a modest South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA) for reducing or eliminating intraregional trade barriers, followed by the South Asian Free Trade Agreement in 2006. Members disagree as to whether the organization's mandate should be broadened to include political issues. India is strongly and consistently opposed to such an initiative.

SOUTH CENTER. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the center is a treaty-based intergovernmental organization of **developing countries** that came into existence on 31 July 1995. The impetus for its establishment was recognition of the need for enhanced **South**-South cooperation in order to effectively mobilize the South's expertise, experience, and global bargaining potential. The center's policy advice is available to those requesting it, including the **Group of Seventy-seven** and the countries of the **Nonaligned Movement**.

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM (SPREP). SPREP is an outgrowth of a small program attached in the 1980s to the South Pacific Community (SPC), now the **Pacific Community**. It fulfilled the need for an organization that could serve as the conduit for concerted environmental action at the regional level, that is, an organization charged with protecting and managing the **environment** and natural resources with a view toward regional sustainable development. SPREP, headquartered in Apia, Samoa, runs two programs: Island Ecosystems and Pacific Futures.

SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION (SEATO). A now-defunct mutual defense alliance that called on the signatories to consult and to meet the common danger of communism (as an internal or external threat), SEATO was created by the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, signed in Manila, the Philippines, in 1954. Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines,

Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States were members. It evolved as a part of the "pactmania" that typified U.S. foreign policy in the early 1950s and was immediately precipitated by the defeat of the French in Indochina. It was used as one of the justifications for the U.S. military involvement in Vietnam in the 1960s and 1970s. It collapsed after the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam in 1973 but was not formally dissolved until 1977. *See also* COLLECTIVE SECURITY.

SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN COOPERATIVE INITIATIVE (SECI). The SECI was established in May 1995 to combat transborder crime and dismantle organized crime networks. This is facilitated by the rapid exchange of information between law enforcement agencies from the member countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, and Turkey. SECI's headquarters are in Bucharest, Romania.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC). The origins of SADC can be traced to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which was established in Lusaka, Zambia, on 1 April 1980. The current organization was agreed to on 17 August 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia. The aim of SADC is to create a community providing for regional **peace** and security and an integrated regional economy. Issues on the community's agenda include HIV/AIDS, illegal immigration, and **refugees** as well as narcotics and arms smuggling. The Tribunal of the Southern African Development Community, seated in Windhoek, Namibia, began operations on 18 November 2005 and received its first complaint in October 2007. SADC's members are Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia. and Zimbabwe.

SPAAK, PAUL-HENRI (1899–1972). A prominent Belgian politician, Spaak became, in 1938, the first Socialist party premier of Belgium but resigned the following year. He subsequently served as foreign minister with the government-in-exile in London during World War

II. In 1946, Spaak was elected president of the first **United Nations General Assembly**. He served again as Belgian prime minister in 1946 and from 1947 to 1949. Long an advocate of European unification and generally credited with being one of the founders of the **European Community**, he served as chair of the Council for European Recovery (1948–1949) and as president of the consultative assembly of the **Council of Europe** (1949–1951).

After serving again as Belgian foreign minister (1954–1957), Spaak was selected as secretary-general of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO), a position he held from 1957 to 1961. This post seemed a natural role for one of that organization's founders and most outspoken advocates. He vigorously pursued a stronger NATO role in decision making, one where members broadened the scope and deepened the character of their consultation. After serving as secretary-general, he returned to Belgium and served as foreign minister from 1961 until his resignation from the parliament in 1966. While he explained his resignation from NATO as a consequence of internal Belgian politics, others have suggested that it also had to do with his inability to overcome some of the political bickering within the organization, not least of all that related to Gaullist nationalism.

SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS. Special drawing rights (SDRs) are artificial international reserve units created, initially in 1969, by the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF). They were created to supplement the limited supplies of gold and dollars that had been the prime stable international monetary assets up until then. SDRs are used between members to settle balance of payments accounts, as reserve assets, and as reserve credits.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES. *See* UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES.

STABEX (SYSTÈME DE STABILISATION DES RECETTES D'EXPORTATION). The **European Community** (EC) established STABEX as a compensatory facility for the stabilization of export products. As part of the **Lomé Convention** of 1975, the EC agreed to this stockpiling and intervention scheme to deal with 12 staple goods

exported by the **African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries** that were former colonies of EC member states. These goods were bananas, cocoa, coconut products, coffee, cotton, groundnut products, palm products, hides and skins, sisal, tea, timber, and iron ore. STABEX was abolished when the **Cotonou agreement** took effect in 2000.

STIKKER, DIRK U. (1887–1979). Prior to entering the Dutch government, Stikker held **banking** and industry positions. In 1958, he was appointed the Netherlands' permanent representative to the North Atlantic Council and to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). In 1961, he was selected secretary-general of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) and chair of the North Atlantic Council. Stikker's successes as secretary-general were limited. His ill heath prevented him from performing some of his daily duties and eventually led to his early retirement, in 1964. He was also unable to work well with French President Charles de Gaulle, whose preferred candidate for secretary-general had lost to Stikker.

STRAUSS-KAHN, DOMINIQUE (1949–). Prior to his 2007 election as managing-director of the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF), Strauss-Kahn was an economics professor, a corporate lawyer, and a member of the French government. At the fund, he has continued his predecessor's work at reform but also confronted an almost unprecedented decline in loan applications. In light of the global financial meltdown of 2008–2009, he became an outspoken advocate of making funds available to economically **less developed countries**.

STRONG, MAURICE (1929–). A Canadian business executive, Strong has been the most prominent **United Nations** (UN) official on issues of the **environment**. He was secretary-general of the **United Nations Conference on the Human Environment** (UNCHE) in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972, executive director of the **United Nations Environment Programme** (1972–1975), and principal architect and secretary-general of the **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development** (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992.

SUPRANATIONALITY. An international institution is said to have attained supranational status (or attained elements of supranationality) when member governments can be required to implement decisions that they voted against. The **European Union** (EU) and the **World Trade Organization** (WTO) are the most cited intergovernmental organizations that display elements of supranationality in their decision-making processes.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED POWERS EUROPE (SHAPE). The central command of military forces of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO), SHAPE is located at Casteau, north of Mons, Belgium. From 1951 to 2003, SHAPE was the headquarters of the operational forces in the European theater. Since 2003, it has been the headquarters of the Allied Command Operations (ACO) controlling allied operations worldwide. It has retained its earlier acronym. The commanding officer of the ACO has also retained the title of supreme allied commander Europe (SACEUR) and continues to be a U.S. four-star flag officer who also serves as the commander of the U.S. European command.

SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL (SI). Founded in 1969, SI currently has supporters in 82 countries and is headquartered in London. SI publicizes the problems and aspirations of tribal peoples and works for their rights in three complementary ways: education, advocacy, and campaigns.

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THANT, U (1909–1974). U Thant served (1961–1971) as the third **United Nations secretary-general**. At the time of his appointment (initially as acting secretary-general), he was the permanent representative of Burma to the **United Nations** (UN). His appointment reflected the first move toward choosing a **third world** top administrator for the UN. His first tasks were to extract the UN from the Congo and to regain the confidence of all of the world's power blocs in the UN. While he never achieved the global influence that his predecessor **Dag Hammarskjöld** had, he was praised for his role in the Congo and in

the Indo-Pakistani conflicts of both 1965 and 1971. He was criticized for quickly acquiescing to Egyptian demands in 1967 for the withdrawal of United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) troops from the Sinai. The United States, in particular, was also critical of his frequent (and abortive) attempts to mediate an end to the war in Vietnam. He publicly denounced the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. Meeting in Brussels, Belgium, in 14–20 May 2001, conferees recognized the need for drastic action if they were to reverse the trend of an increasingly long list of **least developed countries**. Partnering with actors in the private sector was singled out as a potentially important road to go down.

THIRD WORLD. The **less developed countries** are often referred to as the third world, but the term is seen by some as obsolescent in the post–Cold War era in which there is no longer a **second world**. *See also* SOUTH; THIRD WORLD FORUM.

THIRD WORLD FORUM. An independent **nongovernmental organization**, the forum is composed of social scientists and intellectuals from developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East who are committed to the creation of a more just and equitable world, one in which the basic needs of every human being are adequately met. Formed at a meeting of **third world** social scientists held 23–25 April 1973 in Santiago, Chile, the forum is now headquartered in Dakar, Senegal.

THOMAS, ALBERT (1878–1932). After a career as a journalist and in government service in France, Thomas was selected in 1919 as the first director of the **International Labour Organization**. Not simply did Thomas build the organization's infrastructure, but his enthusiastic and energetic approach to his job resulted in the passage of 16 labor conventions and 18 recommendations in the organization's first two years. Although some opposition to this rapid pace developed, along with a number of financial challenges, Thomas's 13 years in office—he died suddenly at the age of 54—set something of a standard for executive heads of international organizations.

THORN, GASTON (1928–2007). After serving in the Luxembourg government, including as prime minister (1974–1979) and as president of the **United Nations General Assembly** (1975–1976), Thorn was president of the **European Commission** from 12 January 1981 to 5 January 1985. Although one of the postwar generation determined to build a federal Europe, Thorn was commission president during a period of economic and political crisis within what was known as the years of Euro-sclerosis. His appointment had not been supported by France and Great Britain, which were suspicious of his federalist views, but he was strongly backed by the smaller member states and by the West German government. While his term was overshadowed by a worsening relationship with the British government's demands that other members should compensate Britain for a large proportion of its share of EC budget payments, there was an acceleration of the pace of the enlargement process in the south and further steps toward adoption of the **Single European Act** (SEA), but these came to fruition after he had left office.

TOKYO ROUND. The seventh major multilateral **trade** negotiations held under the auspices of the **General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT), the Tokyo Round lasted from 1973 to 1979. The talks resulted in agreements for an average reduction in tariffs of 33 percent over the following eight years and established new codes of conduct regarding **nontariff barriers** (NTBs).

TOURISM. Although international **nongovernmental organizations** (NGOs) such as the now defunct International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) long served the interests of tourists and tour companies, it is only relatively recently that intergovernmental organizations have counted tourism among their areas of interest. In part this is a consequence of the recent focus on tourism as one means to accelerate economic growth. Thus, organizations such as the **Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization** have added the promotion of tourism to their agendas. In addition, the **World Tourism Organization** has been expanding its membership base since its establishment in 1975. Some NGOs are also concerned about the possible negative social consequences (rise of stratification, prostitu-

tion, AIDS, etc.) of relying on the tourist industry as a means for achieving economic growth.

TRADE. Working on the presumption that trade contributes to economic growth as well as lessening the chances of interstate conflict, government leaders have spent considerable time, especially in the post–World War II era, concluding trade agreements, some of which have resulted in the establishment of intergovernmental organizations. Most notable in this regard are the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT) and the **World Trade Organization** (WTO). Although both of these institutions are open to all states, it is often contended that the main beneficiaries have been industries located in advanced industrialized, capitalist states. This, in part, explains the origins of the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD), whose major goal has been to increase the trading opportunities of the economically **less developed countries**. This involves interfering with the market, a process in tension with the founding principle of the GATT. A similar principle underlay the **Lomé Conventions**, the major beneficiaries of which were the former colonies of the members of the **European Union** (EU). *See also* DOHA DEVELOPMENT ROUND; GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES; INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRADING ORGANIZATIONS FOR A DEVELOPING WORLD; INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE; KENNEDY ROUND; SISTEMA ECONÓMICO LATINOAMERICANA; TOKYO ROUND; UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW; URUGUAY ROUND; WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION; WORLD FAIR TRADE ORGANIZATION.

TRADE UNIONS AND LABOR. The concern with working conditions is long standing, as is governments' concern with interstate economic competition. As a consequence, the move to standards for labor practice has a long tradition in international organizations, in terms of both lobbying for those standards, largely the work of numerous trade union (con)federations, and issuing them. The latter is largely the province of the **International Labour Organization**

(ILO), established in 1919. Among its major achievements have been treaties concerning **child** labor, maximum hours, working in dangerous environments, and mistreatment of women in the workplace.

The major activities of the key trade union (con)federations, many of which are organized along ideological lines, are assisting workers in less economically advanced countries who need advice on unionization and defense of rights. *See also* CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL RIGHTS; EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION; INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS; INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE, GARMENT, AND LEATHER WORKERS' FEDERATION; INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION; WOMEN'S ISSUES; WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL (TI). Founded in 1993 and headquartered in Berlin, Germany, TI is a global network of more than 90 chapters that has played a leading role in building momentum for the anticorruption movement. It works to change laws, regulations, and practices in order to curtail government corruption and prevent its recurrence. Politically nonpartisan, TI does not undertake investigation of alleged corruption or expose individual cases.

TRANSPORTATION. Among the earliest public international unions were those relating to transportation, initially focused on river and rail traffic. Industrialization, initially in Europe, required coordination of schedules, right of access, collection of fees, safety, and other standards, in order to facilitate commerce and thus economic growth. Organizations of this genre proliferated in the 19th century. Many of them established procedural precedents for international organizations in other arenas. Some were nongovernmental, some intergovernmental, and some creative combinations of the two. Some remain operating today, such as those relating to the major river bodies in Europe like the **Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine**. While there has been some global coordination, especially in the airlines industry as by the **International Air Transport Association** (IATA), most cooperation remains geographically delimited. *See also* COMITÉ MARITIME INTERNATIONAL; DANUBE COMMISSION; EUROPEAN CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE; EU-

ROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR THE SAFETY OF AIR NAVIGATION; INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE BY RAIL; INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING; KENNEDY ROUND; LINER CODE; OIL COMPANIES INTERNATIONAL MARINE FORUM.

TRIBUNALS. *See* LAW AND COURTS.

TRILATERAL COMMISSION. A **nongovernmental organization** begun in 1973, the commission is composed of 325 citizens from Western Europe, North America, and Japan. Its purpose is to provide a debating forum about the key problems of international public policy confronting those regions of the world. Its members have included prominent statespersons, some of whom subsequently became heads of government and foreign ministers.

TROIKA. Rule by a group of three persons is often referred to as a troika (named for a Russian carriage drawn by three horses abreast). In 1960, because of Soviet displeasure over United Nations Secretary-General **Dag Hammarskjöld**'s policies in the Congo, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev demanded that Hammarskjöld resign and be replaced by a three-member executive group. Under his proposal, the troika members would be representative of socialist, Western, and nonaligned interests, and each would have a veto power over decisions. Many diplomats thought this would marginalize the secretary-general, if not the entire **United Nations** (UN), from global politics. The idea—opposed by the **third world**, which feared that it would be further marginalized by such an arrangement—was soundly rejected by the **United Nations General Assembly**.

TRUST TERRITORIES. The dependent trust territories were former territories of the defeated powers in World War II that were placed under the **United Nations** (UN) trusteeship system. The goal of this process was, with the assistance of a designated administering state, to encourage independence. There were two sorts of trusts. Most were under the administration of the **UN Trusteeship Council**. A much smaller number—called strategic trusts—were under the authority of the **UN Security Council**. The last remaining dependent

territory designated as a trust was Palau, a strategic trust in the western Pacific administered by the United States until 1994. *See also* MANDATES.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL. *See* UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

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UNION DE PAISES EXPORTADORES DE BANANA (UNION OF BANANA EXPORTING COUNTRIES). The union was formed in 1974 during the post–oil embargo euphoria with **commodity** cartels. Its goal was to coordinate policy for its member states with regard to the technical and **economic development** of the banana industry: promoting exports; finding new, nontraditional markets; rationalizing output; ensuring a good price. Member states include Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela. The headquarters are in Panama City. The key organ is a conference of ministers, composed of the ministers of economy or agriculture of the member states.

UNION DOUANIÈRE ET ECONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE. *See* COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE ET MONÉTAIRE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE.

UNION ECONOMIQUE ET MONÉTAIRE OUEST AFRICAINE (UEMOA) (WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION, WAEMU). The treaty establishing the UEMOA was signed in Dakar, Senegal, on 10 January 1994. The union's supreme decision-making organ is the Conference of Chiefs of State and Heads of Government. It meets at least once a year. The Council of Ministers meets at least twice a year. The Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors function as the judicial arms of the UEMOA. The key objectives of the union include strengthening competitiveness in the economic and financial activities of the members, ensuring the convergence of members' economic performance and policies, creating a customs union and a common

market, and harmonizing members' sectoral policies and laws, including those relating to taxes. It has been frustrated in achieving its goals, owing to problems in a number of its member states, including the economically dominant Côte d'Ivoire. The members include Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. *See also* ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION.

UNION OF SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS (UNIÃO DE NAÇÕES SUL-AMERICANAS, UNASUL; UNIÓN DE NACIONES SURAMERICANAS, UNASUR). The union, envisioned by some as a South American version of the **European Union** with a single market and its own currency and passport, was created by the continent's 12 heads of government meeting in Brasíla, Brazil, on 23 May 2008. The plan is for it to unite two existing customs unions, the **Mercado Comun del Cono Sur** and the **Comunidad Andina**. Completion is anticipated by 2010. There are also those who wish it to help coordinate defense affairs across South America, but the government leaders were not able to reach a consensus on that. Similarly, there are some more enthusiastic than others about the expansion of the Bank of the South as an alternative to the **World Bank** and the **Inter-American Development Bank**. It was launched in December 2007 and is to be sited in Caracas, Venezuela, whereas the union's headquarters are in Quito, Ecuador. A South American parliament is to be located in Cochambamba, Bolivia.

UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE (UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN; MEDITERRANEAN UNION). Established on 13 July 2008, the union unites the members of the **European Union** (EU) and non-EU states bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. The union, whose main proponent is French President Nicolas Sarkozy, began by working cooperatively on a number of projects rather than building a set of institutions paralleling what exist within the European Union. Sarkozy hopes that the union can help build peace among all of its members, seemingly by embracing **functionalism**. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak serves as the union's co-president. In December 2008, he called for a freeze in all union meetings, as a protest to the latest military conflict in Gaza.

UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (UCLG). Founded in 2004 as the successor to the merged International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and the World Federation of United Cities (FCMU), the UCLG represents and defends the interests of local governments on the world stage, regardless of the size of the communities the governments serve. UCLG, headquartered in Barcelona, Spain, has members in 127 countries and represents half of the world's population.

UNITED NATIONS (UN). The UN is a comprehensive, universal organization (open to all "peace-loving" states in the world) resulting from elaborate planning during World War II. The UN, which officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, has its main headquarters in New York City and subsidiary headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and offices in Vienna, Austria. While its primary goal is peace and security, it tried to differentiate itself from the **League of Nations** that it succeeded by stressing welfare concerns as well. Although membership has grown from 50 to 192 countries, the major organs remain the same as those stipulated in the UN Charter: the **UN General Assembly**, **UN Security Council**, **International Court of Justice** (ICJ), **UN Secretariat** (headed by the **UN secretary-general**), **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC), and **UN Trusteeship Council**.

All members of the UN are members of the General Assembly, where each has one vote. The Security Council consists of 5 permanent members and 10 nonpermanent members. Each of the permanent members (the **P-5**)—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—has a veto. The nonpermanent members are elected to two-year terms by the General Assembly and are not eligible for immediate reelection. The official languages of the UN are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

While the UN itself has a broad range of activities, these are multiplied even further and often in greater detail by a series of **United Nations specialized agencies** such as the **Food and Agriculture Organization**, **International Labour Organization**, **United Nations Environment Programme**, and **World Health Organization**. While many of the debates and work are undertaken in its own organs, committees, and subcommittees, from time to time special

conferences are held to deal with crucial issues and often generate further organizations, such as the **United Nations Conference on Desertification**; **United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries**; **United Nations Conference on the Human Environment**; **World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance**; **World Conference on Women**; and **World Summit on the Information Society**.

See the entries on individual United Nations components that follow this entry. *See also* BAN, KI-MOON; BOUTROS-GHALI, BOUTROS; BUNCHE, RALPH J.; COLLECTIVE SECURITY; COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN; COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION; COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD; ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC; ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA; ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA; ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE; ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN; EXPANDED PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; FRECHETTE, LOUISE; GLOBAL COMPACT; HAMMARSKJÖLD, DAG; HOFFMAN, PAUL; INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY; INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA; INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA; INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION; INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION; INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT; INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION; LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCES; MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE; MILLENNIUM SUMMIT; MINISTATES; NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER; NEW WORLD INFORMATION ORDER; OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS; OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES; PEACEKEEPING FORCES; PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR, JAVIER; R2P; SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON AGEING; SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT

RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION; SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION; THANT, U; THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES; UNITING FOR PEACE RESOLUTION; UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS; UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION; URQUHART, BRIAN E.; WALDHEIM, KURT; WORLD ASSEMBLY ON AGEING; WORLD BANK; WORLD BANK GROUP; WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS; WORLD CONFERENCE ON THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN; WORLD CONFERENCE TO REVIEW AND APPRAISE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN; WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE; WORLD FOOD COUNCIL; WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME; WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION; WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION; WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE; WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT; WORLD SUMMIT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION; WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (UNCDF). Established in 1966 after five years of preparatory discussion, UNCDF is charged with making grants and long-term loans, at concessionary rates, to very poor countries. The focus of its loan program has been on low-income groups in the **least developed countries**. It focuses on local development programs and microfinance projects. The administrator of the **United Nations Development Programme** (UNDP) acts as the fund's managing director.

UNITED NATIONS CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. Since its founding in 1982, the center has served as the focal point of the **United Nations** (UN) in the field of **human rights**. It assists in the drafting of human rights "legislation" for the UN and follows up and prepares reports on the implementation of human rights. There are, at times, subsequent on-site investigations.

UNITED NATIONS CENTER FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (UNCHS). Also known as Habitat, the UNCHS was established in 1978 by the **UN General Assembly** as the secretariat to the

UN Commission on Human Settlements, which had succeeded the Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning. The Habitat Agenda implements the Istanbul Declaration of the second **United Nations Conference on Human Settlements** (Habitat II), June 1996, in which governments committed themselves to the goals of adequate shelter for all and sustainable urban development. *See also* SHELTER.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF). Established by the **UN General Assembly** in 1946 as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, UNICEF was originally intended to provide emergency supplies of **food**, clothing, and medicine to destitute **children** in countries ravaged by World War II. UNICEF, which depends on contributions from governments, individuals, and organizations and on the charitable sale of greeting cards, provides material assistance to nursing mothers, adolescents, and needy children, especially in economically **less developed countries**. Recent priorities of the 190-member-state UNICEF have included the administration of mass **health** campaigns against epidemics that strike young children, including HIV/AIDS, often conducted in conjunction with the **World Health Organization** (WHO); caring for young **refugees**; and girl's education. Generally regarded as one of the UN's success stories, UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (CSD). A functional commission of the **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC), CSD has 46 members elected by ECOSOC. Since the convening of the **World Summit for Social Development** in Copenhagen in 1995, the commission has been the key **United Nations** body in charge of the follow-up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action. Each year since 1995, the CSD has taken up key social development themes, including poverty eradication and employment, generational issues and integration, inclusive development, and indigenous issues.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. The commission was established in

1992 as one of the functional commissions of the **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC). As such, it provides the **United Nations** with advice on how to prevent crime. Its priority areas are combating national and transnational crime, including organized crime, economic crime, and money laundering; promoting the role of criminal law in protecting the environment; crime prevention in urban areas, including juvenile crime and violence; and improving the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice systems.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS. This was one of the functional agencies established to assist and report to the **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC). It was responsible for developing recommendations and reports based on alleged violations of **human rights** and fundamental freedoms. The commission's mandate allowed it to appoint special rapporteurs to investigate allegations in particular countries. This was done in such places as Afghanistan, Chile, El Salvador, Iran, and Romania. Major areas of work included civil rights, the status of women, and freedom of information. Specific recommendations were developed with regard to disappearances, summary executions, torture, and religious intolerance. The commission was generally given high marks for its work in standard setting but less praise for the more difficult task of policy implementation and change. Its major accomplishments included the promulgations of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (1948) and the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966). More routinely, the commission heard testimony from both its own investigators and **nongovernmental organizations** on charges of gross violations of human rights. Because it was viewed by some powerful members of the UN as being both highly politicized and ineffectual, it was replaced in 2006 by the **United Nations Human Rights Council**. *See also* ROOSEVELT, (ANNA) ELEANOR; WOMEN'S ISSUES.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW (UNCITRAL). Established by the **UN General Assembly** in 1966, UNCITRAL facilitates international **trade** through "the promotion and progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade." Based in Vienna, Austria, this 60-

member state organization, with members elected by the UN General Assembly, prepares and promotes the adoption of new international conventions and model laws. It also monitors the legal development of international law on the municipal level.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS. This 53-member commission is one of the functional agencies established to assist and report to the **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC). It is charged with helping ECOSOC formulate policies on narcotic drugs, and its work has contributed to the codification of international narcotics law. It also monitors the implementation of the three international drug control conventions and is empowered to consider all matters pertaining to the aim of the conventions, including the scheduling of substances to be brought under international control.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Originally the UN Population Commission, the group adopted its current name in 1994. This commission of the **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC) is responsible for arranging for studies and advising ECOSOC on population issues and trends and especially how those relate to **economic development** policies and strategies.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (CSTD). A 43-member-state subsidiary body of the **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC), CSTD was established in 1992. It acts as a forum for science and technology questions and their implications for **economic development**; the advancement of understanding on science and technology policies, particularly with respect to developing countries; and the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science and technology issues for other agencies within the **United Nations** system.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CSD). Established in 1993 as a functional agency of the **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC) pursuant to the

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the CSD is charged with implementing the conference's wide-ranging and ambitious **Agenda 21**. Its earliest work was on toxic chemicals, radioactive wastes, and the sustainable use of water, talking positively about the "polluter pays" principle. More generally, its focus is on building partnerships to achieve sustainable development.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN. The commission was established in 1947 as the successor to the original subcommission by the same name. That was actually a subcommission of the **United Nations Commission on Human Rights**, which was one of the functional commissions of the **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC). Since 1946, an ECOSOC-designated functional commission in its own right, the commission has sought to advance the rights of women through monitoring, reviewing, and appraising implementation of various national, regional, and global strategies. While the rights of women in most parts of the world have made progress in the years since the commission's establishment, few credit international institutions and fewer still the commission.

The modest credit that is given to international institutions in this arena is usually reserved for the various global ad hoc conferences convened dealing with the rights of women, most notably those held in Mexico City (1975), Nairobi (1985), and Beijing (1995). In each of these instances, as with most global conferences, much of what was achieved occurred prior to the holding of the conference, as country delegations sought to be sure that they would not be embarrassed at the meetings. For example, before the Mexico meetings, many Latin American states took steps to eliminate de jure inequality of women.

Critics of the commission contend, in retrospect, that it may have been a mistake to have women's **human rights** issues handled separately from other human rights issues, as this allowed them to be marginalized. One of the key consequences of the **World Conference on Human Rights** (held in Vienna, Austria, in June 1993) was to mainstream the handling of women's issues related to human rights. This has meant that the Commission on Human Rights, which has extensive mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of human

rights treaties, has begun to concentrate on women's issues, seemingly leaving the Commission on the Status of Women to continue its focus on the role of women in **economic development**, its chief concern since the 1960s.

The UN Commission on the Status of Women regained stature in the aftermath of its 49th session (in 2005), at which it was charged with reviewing the implementation of the actions taken at the Beijing Conference (the **Fourth World Conference on Women**). An additional focus of commission attention is the development of forward-looking strategies for achieving the empowerment of girls and women. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON DESERTIFICATION (UNCOD). Convened in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1977, the conference had three goals: to increase global awareness about desertification; to collect information about the challenge and possible solution; and to initiate a program to combat desertification. The Plan of Action met the third goal, but implementation subsequently proved a major problem.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCED). Also known as the Earth Summit or Rio Conference, UNCED was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3–14 June 1992. It adopted the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, **Agenda 21**, an 800-page action program intended to orient environmental practices in the 21st century. It also opened for signature the Climate Change Convention, which addresses "greenhouse" emissions, including carbon dioxide, and opened for signature the Convention on Biological Diversity. It also agreed to a nonbinding statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation, and sustainable development of all types of forests. This last subsequently came to be called the missing Rio convention.

The Declaration or Charter of Sustainable Development, like UNCED as a whole, tried to reconcile the notions of **environmental** protection and **economic development**. Nevertheless, some of the proposed measures aroused resistance in certain member states. For example, the United States initially rejected the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which aims to conserve

biological species, genetic resources, habitats, and ecosystems; to ensure the sustainable use of biological materials; and to provide for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from genetic resources. The U.S. government contended that the treaty was not sufficiently attentive to the rights of intellectual property owners. Still among the most notable phenomena connected to UNCED was the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, more commonly known as the Brundtland Commission, named for its chair, **Gro Harlem Brundtland**. The report focused attention on sustainable development and thus foreshadowed much of what happened in Rio. *See also* STRONG, MAURICE; WORLD SUMMIT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT I AND II). Convened in Vancouver, Canada, in 1976, the Habitat I conference sought to find practical means for the exchange of information about solutions to the problems of human settlements. The conference recommendations focused on shelter, clean water, sanitation, a decent physical environment, and the opportunity for individuals' cultural development. The themes of Habitat II (also called the City Summit), held 3–14 June 1996 in Istanbul, Turkey, were adequate shelter and sustainable human settlements in an urbanizing world. What distinguished this conference from Habitat I was the focus on urbanization and not simply housing, a difference made possible because of the end of the Cold War and controversies over the private sector. *See also* SHELTER.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ILLICIT TRADE IN SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN ALL ITS ASPECTS. Meeting 9–20 July 2001 in New York City, conferees sought to adopt a treaty to eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. The U.S. delegate to the conference, Undersecretary of State John Bolton, expressed his government's strong opposition to such a binding agreement or even the convening of any follow-up to this largely inconclusive conference.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION (UNCIO). At this gathering also known as

the San Francisco Conference, the **United Nations** (UN) Charter was formally written and adopted. From 25 April to 26 June 1945, almost 300 delegates hammered out the 111-article charter. Among the more important changes made in the draft during the San Francisco meetings were several intended to accommodate some of the demands of smaller states, which saw the UN as a very hierarchical organization.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. Few concrete results emerged from the first conference, held in Paris, France, on 1–14 September 1981, but conferees came to recognize the special challenges confronting the economically **least developed countries**. At the second conference, convened in Paris on 3–14 September 1990, conferees agreed on the need to mobilize and develop human capacity in the least developed countries and to expand and modernize the economic basis of such countries. Follow-up funding, however, was not immediately forthcoming.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY. The conference, convened in Nairobi, Kenya, 10–12 August 1981, fell short of its goals, largely because the United States was not ready to commit a lot of money to support the quest of **less developed countries** for development of their fossil fuel resources or to make use of renewable alternatives.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT. Convened in Vienna, Austria, on 20–31 August 1979, the conference aimed to identify and effectuate strategies to build up the science-based, problem-solving capacity of economically **less developed countries**. As a consequence of the conference, the **United Nations General Assembly** created a voluntary interim fund for science and technology for development.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT (UNCHE). Also known as the Stockholm Conference, this gathering was the first global intergovernmental conference convened to address concerns with the threat of pollution and other **environmental** hazards. Meeting in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972,

the conferees approved a plan for international action and agreed to establish a new **United Nations** (UN) agency. This idea, quickly approved by the **UN General Assembly**, resulted in the establishment in Nairobi, Kenya, of the **United Nations Environment Programme** the first major UN agency with its headquarters in the **South**.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA (UNCLOS). *See* LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCES.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD). Over the opposition of the economically **developed countries**, especially the United States, UNCTAD was established on 30 December 1964 as a permanent organ of the **United Nations General Assembly**. It convenes conferences about every four years. Its purpose is to develop world **trade** in a way that accelerates **economic development** (especially of **less developed countries**), including by provision of lower tariff rates for exports from poor countries and promotion of multilateral trade agreements.

For much of its early history, it was little more than periodic conferences, at which the numerically dominant less developed country members called for increased foreign aid, lowered shipping insurance rates, and more generally, revision of the world's trade rules in a way more sympathetic to the needs of the poor. UNCTAD's greatest achievement has been its role as an articulator of the interests of the **South**. Its secretariat has also been credited with assisting economically less developed states in making their case for various proposals, including the **Common Fund for Commodities** and **Integrated Program for Commodities**.

In recent years, especially with the global trend toward free trade and the establishment of the **World Trade Organization**, some have argued that the organization has lost its purpose and direction. Yet it still understands itself to be an authoritative, knowledge-based institution that aims to shape current policy debates and thinking on development. Thus it functions as a forum for intergovernmental deliberations; it undertakes research, policy analysis, and data collection; and it provides technical assistance, with special attention to the **least developed countries** and **countries in transition**. *See also* DADZIE, KENNETH K. S.; PREBISCH, RAÚL; PREBISCH REPORT.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT. The first large **United Nations** (UN) conference, it was held in Havana, Cuba, from 21 November 1947 to 24 March 1948. Conferees agreed to the proposed International Trade Organization (ITO) as part of the **Havana Charter**.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM). Established in 1976 as the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, UNIFEM provides financial and technical **assistance** to programs and strategies that foster women's empowerment and gender equality. It focuses on four areas: reducing feminized poverty; ending violence against women; reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS among women and girls; and achieving general equality in democratic governance during peace and war. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP). Established in 1965 as a result of the **United Nations General Assembly**'s decision to merge the **Expanded Program of Technical Assistance** (EPTA) (set up in 1949) with the Special Fund (set up in 1958). UNDP is chiefly a coordinating mechanism and funding source for most of the UN organs and affiliates engaged in strengthening human resources in economically less developed countries. Its headquarters are in New York City, but it has field offices in over 166 countries. UNDP is generally described as the world's largest agency for multilateral technical and preinvestment cooperation. In assisting **developing countries** to attract and use aid wisely, it encourages the protection of **human rights** and the empowerment of women. UNDP sees these as priority challenges that need to be met and where aid might be helpful: democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, **environment** and energy, and HIV/AIDS. *See also* HOFFMAN, PAUL; MORSE, BRADFORD; WOMEN'S ISSUES.

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT COMMISSION (UNDC). Founded in 1952 as a consequence of the merging of two previous commissions (on atomic energy and conventional armaments), the UNDC, which includes all members of the **United Nations**, meets

in New York City each year during the spring. It was formed, in part, to allow smaller states to participate in the arms control and disarmament deliberative process. While over its long history, it can point to some instances in which the policies of dominant military powers have shifted as a consequence of positions taken in the UN by militarily weaker powers, it concluded its latest three-year cycle (2006–2008) without anything concrete to show in terms of agreements on nuclear disarmament or conventional weapons disarmament. Members of the commission recognized that the commission's credibility was likely to come into question. *See also* PEACE, DISARMAMENT, AND ARMS CONTROL.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC). One of the six major organs of the **United Nations** (UN), ECOSOC serves as a central forum for the discussion and formulation of policies relating to global economic and social issues, including standards of living, levels of unemployment, economic and social progress, international economy, **health**, international cultural and educational cooperation, **human rights**, and fundamental freedoms. ECOSOC undertakes studies, convenes global conferences, and (loosely) coordinates activities of the **United Nations specialized agencies** and other bodies such as the **United Nations Development Programme** (UNDP), **United Nations Children's Fund** (UNICEF), and **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** (UNHCR). It also works with 2,100 **nongovernmental organizations** (NGOs) that have consultative status. ECOSOC originally had 18 members, but as UN membership grew, it was increased to it current 54 in 1973. During most of its history, it held two sessions a year but in 1992 shifted to a single session of about four weeks. ECOSOC's inability to have a significant impact on global economic and social issues has resulted in its being targeted in many UN reform proposals. Some members have suggested that it be abolished, although none is calling for the total abolition of the many regional and functional commissions and subcommissions that report to it.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO). A **United Nations specialized agency**, UNESCO is charged with the promotion of inter-

governmental collaboration through education, science, culture, and **communications**. Its constitutive document stresses the belief that education is the means for preventing interstate war. By the nature of its mandate, including work in communications, culture, and education, UNESCO has long been accused of being overly politicized. This occurred first during the Korean War, when it was portrayed as serving as an agent of the U.S. government. More recently, it was criticized by the United States for being anti-Israeli, pro-Soviet, and biased toward the interests of the developing world, including in its position on the rights of states to restrict the dissemination of information. In 1984, the United States and the United Kingdom withdrew from UNESCO, alleging bureaucratic and managerial incompetence as well as politicization. Singapore also left, noting that it was no longer worth belonging to, as most of its policies served the countries in the **South**. In spite of a significant loss of revenue resulting from these departures, UNESCO continued to convene countless scientific congresses and worked to eradicate illiteracy and to safeguard the natural and built **environment**. With a new Labour majority in control of its government, the United Kingdom returned to the organization, effective 1 July 1997; the U.S. followed in 2003 and Singapore in 2007. Many of UNESCO's current activities are aimed at helping meet the **Millennium Development Goals** (MDGs), especially those related to poverty, primary education, gender discrimination in the schools, and sustainable development. *See also* MACBRIDE COMMISSION; MAYOR, FEDERICO.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP). Established by the **UN General Assembly** in December 1972, in the aftermath of the **United Nations Conference on the Human Environment** (UNCHE), UNEP coordinates various programs related to improving the global **environment**. But its greatest contribution, partly owing to necessity, as UNEP's budget is quite small by UN standards, is generally taken to be its role in keeping environmental pollution toward the top of member countries' agendas and as a catalyst for action by other organizations. A governing council of 58 member states oversees UNEP. There are 16 seats for members from Africa, 13 for Asia, 6 for Eastern Europe, 13 for Western Europe and other states, and 10 for Latin America and the Caribbean. UNEP has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. *See also* STRONG, MAURICE.

UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS (UNFF). Established in October 2000 as a subsidiary organ of the **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC), the forum is charged with promoting the management, conservation, and sustainable development of all types of forests. The forum is composed of the **United Nations** member states and the **United Nations specialized agencies**. Following intense negotiations at the forum's seventh session, on 28 April 2007, the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests was adopted, the first international instrument for sustainable forest management. While there is hope that it will have an impact on the reduction of deforestation, and reducing poverty for all forestry dependent peoples, it is not a legally binding treaty.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA). *See* UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND.

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) is one of the major UN organs, namely, its plenary body. Each member of the UN is entitled to five representatives, but only one votes. Decisions on substantive issues are passed by a simple majority or, if they have been designated as "important questions," by a two-thirds vote. According to the UN Charter, the General Assembly's powers are limited to passing nonbinding resolutions—thus its informal designation as the world's sounding board or debate chamber. The General Assembly was not to discuss any question relating to any international conflict where the situation was currently being discussed by the **UN Security Council**, but this limitation has been obviated by the **Uniting for Peace Resolution**.

The General Assembly holds regular annual sessions of about three months in duration but may meet in special sessions and emergency sessions, each devoted to a single issue. Among its regular tasks, the assembly approves the UN budget and chooses members of the Security Council, **UN Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC), and the **UN Trusteeship Council**. It shares with the Security Council the selection of the **UN secretary-general** and the judges of the **International Court of Justice** (ICJ). It also admits states to UN membership, upon receiving recommendations for membership from the Security Council. The General Assembly also has the leading role

in proposing amendments to the UN Charter and has periodically established suborgans that report to it. These include the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** (UNCHR), **United Nations Children's Fund** (UNICEF), **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** (UNCTAD), **United Nations Institute for Training and Research** (UNITAR), and **United Nations Population Fund** (UNFPA).

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. In April 1994, the post of UN high commissioner for human rights was created, pursuant to a **UN General Assembly** decision in the preceding year. The first commissioner was **José Ayala-Lasso** of Ecuador. The idea for establishing such a post can be traced to the early days of the **United Nations**. It was hoped that such a post would attract a skilled and vigorous champion of **human rights** who could integrate human rights concerns into the UN's field operations as well as coordinate the panoply of UN human rights activities. Ayala-Lasso, who received credit for setting up field offices for monitoring and early warning purposes, was nonetheless criticized by human rights groups for not being active enough in pressing civil rights issues. He resigned midway through his term to become Ecuador's foreign minister. In June 1997, UN Secretary-General **Kofi Annan** named Irish President **Mary Robinson** as his successor, who served until 2002. Her replacement, Sergio Vieira de Mello, served briefly, as he was killed on 19 August 2003 while on temporary assignment as the **UN secretary-general**'s special representative to Iraq, heading up the UN's office in Baghdad. After Bertrand Ramcharan's interim appointment as high commissioner, **Louise Arbour** took over effective 1 July 2004. As in the case of Robinson, Arbour's outspoken defense of human rights, including criticism of the United States, was not equally appreciated by all of the member states. Effective 1 September 2008, **Navanethem Pillay** became the high commissioner.

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL. A subsidiary body of the **UN General Assembly**, the council was established on 15 March 2006 as a successor to the **United Nations Commission on Human Rights**, which was often faulted for its selective criticisms

of countries and for the number of its elected members that did not have strong **human rights** records. The United States was one of the few governments voting against the new council's establishment; it did not believe there were enough safeguards to prevent governments without strong human rights records from being elected to the council. However, the resolution establishing the council specifies that council members "shall uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of human rights" and will be subject to periodic review. Each member of the council must be approved individually by a majority of the UN General Assembly in a secret ballot. Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the 47-seat council held its first session in June 2006. It is charged with promoting universal respect for all human rights, making recommendations relating to violations of human rights, and promoting the effective coordination and mainstreaming of human rights in the UN system.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO). Over the opposition of economically developed states, particularly the United States, UNIDO became a **United Nations specialized agency**, effective 1986. Before that, since 1966, it was an organ of the **UN General Assembly**. Based in Vienna, Austria, UNIDO promotes industrial development; it is the only agency in the UN system that promotes the creation of wealth and seeks to alleviate poverty through manufacturing. It achieves its ends by convening seminars, sponsoring studies and training programs, and more generally applying pressure on rich countries to facilitate the industrial development of **less developed countries**. Its principal organs are the General Conference and the Industrial Development Board. Citing U.S. congressional opposition and budgetary considerations, in December 1995 the United States announced that it would no longer be a member of UNIDO after 1996. There are, however, 172 member states. UNIDO has three interrelated thematic priorities: poverty reduction through productive activities; building trade capacity; and energy and development.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR). Established in 1965 by the **UN General Assembly**, the institute trains individuals in international affairs man-

agement and capacity building in economic and social development. It is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF). *See* UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND.

UNITED NATIONS NONGOVERNMENTAL LIAISON SERVICE (NGLS). NGLS was established in 1975 to strengthen ties between the **United Nations** and **nongovernmental organizations** focusing on the area of **economic development**. NGLS seeks to accomplish its goals by providing information, advice, expertise, and consulting and support services. It is widely seen as an advocate of the **South** on development issues.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA). A trust fund established in 1967 as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UNFPA was subsequently made a subsidiary body of the **UN General Assembly**. The current name was adopted in 1987. The fund assists governments in 150 countries and territories in developing population goals and then funds programs to assist in their achievement. UNFPA's willingness to provide funds to countries that allow abortions led the U.S. Congress, initially during the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, to cut off U.S. financial support, a policy that President Barack Obama is the latest Democratic president to work to reverse. UNFPA's goals are to help achieve universal access to reproductive health services by 2015, reducing maternal mortality by 75 percent by 2015, reducing infant mortality, increasing life expectancy, and reducing HIV infection rates.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA). The agency was set up in 1949 as a temporary, nonpolitical body to help **refugees** who lost their homes and livelihood as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict of 1948. UNRWA continues to provide a wide range of social services, including education, training, and **health** services, to Palestinians in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. In the absence of a solution to the Palestinian

refugee problem, the **UN General Assembly** has repeatedly renewed UNRWA's mandate, most recently extending it until 30 June 2011. Over 4.5 million refugees are registered with the agency.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (UNRISD). UNRISD was set up in 1963 as an autonomous body within the **United Nations** (UN) system, although it receives no subvention from the regular UN budget. It is the only UN agency to focus exclusively on research on social development. Major areas of research include social policy and development; democracy and governance; civil society and social movements; markets, business, and regulation; conflict and cohesion, and gender.

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT. The Secretariat is one of the six major organs of the **United Nations** (UN). The international civil servants who comprise the secretariat serve under the direction of the **UN secretary-general**. They are recruited internationally in accordance with the UN provision for "securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity" with due regard to geographical distribution. The last provision differentiated UN secretariat recruitment from that of the **League of Nations**. The UN goal was to garner insights from the world's diverse cultures and experiences. Charter principles also underscore the importance of these individuals' neutrality. The total staff of the secretariat numbers about 8,900, many of whom are stationed away from the UN's New York City headquarters. Under massive budgetary (and political) pressures to do so, all recent secretaries-general have sought to implement administrative reforms: reorganizing, cutting staff, freezing salaries, offering competitive exams for lower-level positions, and establishing and empowering a UN inspector-general. One example of this reorganization was the establishment, in 1998, of the post of deputy secretary-general. **Louise Frechette** of Canada was appointed as the first to hold the position.

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL. The secretary-general is the chief administrative officer of the **United Nations** (UN). He or she is chosen by the **UN General Assembly** on the recommendation of the **UN Security Council**. The secretary-general's term of

office is five years; appointment to a second term is the norm. Many recommendations have been voiced lately to counter the trend in which the election process is increasingly politicized.

The secretary-general's power and influence are derived from a number of sources (and largely exceed those of the **League of Nations** secretary-general). The secretary-general serves as the organization's chief administrative officer, under Article 99 having power to place before the Security Council items relating to **peace** and security, preparing the agenda for the major UN organs, and compiling a budget and expending UN funds. The General Assembly chose **Trygve Lie** of Norway as the first secretary-general. *See also* ANNAN, KOFI; BAN, KI-MOON; BOUTROS-GHALI, BOUTROS; HAMMARSKJÖLD, DAG; PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR, JAVIER; THANT, U; WALDHEIM, KURT.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL. The Security Council is the principal organ of the **United Nations** (UN) chiefly responsible for maintaining international **peace** and security. It is composed of 5 permanent members and 10 nonpermanent members. The permanent members (the **P-5**) are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The nonpermanent members are elected by the **General Assembly** for two-year terms and are not eligible for immediate reelection. According to a general understanding concerning the nonpermanent seats, Asia and Africa have 5, Central Europe 1, Latin America 2, and Western Europe 2. Any state that is not a member of the Security Council may be invited to participate in the council's deliberations if it is a party to the dispute under consideration.

A member directly involved in a dispute must abstain from voting when questions concerning peaceful settlement are brought to a vote. Voting decisions in the Security Council are made by vote of any 9 members of the council on procedural matters. On substantive questions, however, the minimum of 9 cannot adopt the measure if one of the permanent members casts a negative vote. It can abstain. Unlike the General Assembly, the Security Council is empowered to take actions that all members are obliged to carry out. Such actions can include the imposition of economic sanctions or the deployment of military troops (Chapter VII activities).

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID. Established in 1962, initially as the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa, then the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid, the committee adopted its current title in 1974. The committee is given considerable credit for keeping apartheid on the **United Nations** agenda and thus the globe's agenda. It did this, in part, by sponsoring UN resolutions and reporting on what was learned on the basis of site visits. It is also given credit for the eventual elimination of South African apartheid.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES. The Special Committee, also known as the Committee of Twenty-four, was set up in 1961 pursuant to the passage by the **UN General Assembly** of the landmark United Nations Declaration on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the **Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**. The committee is credited by many with keeping the UN's attention, for several decades, focused on decolonization as a high-priority concern and thus with accelerating the pace of decolonization. The committee, which has had 27 members since 2004, often formulated UN General Assembly resolutions. More recently, it has been under pressure to vote itself out of office, something its members have steadfastly refused to do. There remain 16 territories before the committee, most of which are not seeking independence: American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falklands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Guam, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Western Sahara.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES. These agencies are characterized by Article 57 of the UN Charter as "having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, education, health, and related fields." All are technically responsible to the **United Nations Economic and So-**

cial Council (ECOSOC), but for some, such as the financial institutions, that means little more than filing an annual report. This reporting requirement contrasts with the arrangement under the **League of Nations** where analogous bodies such as the **International Labour Organization** (ILO) were autonomous. This revised arrangement was intended to ensure continued support and praise for the UN, even when its successes in the military security realm lagged.

The specialized agencies currently include the following: **Food and Agriculture Organization** (FAO) of the **United Nations**; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), or **World Bank**; **International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes** (ICSID); **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO); **International Development Association** (IDA); **International Finance Corporation** (IFC); **International Fund for Agricultural Development** (IFAD); **International Labour Organization** (ILO); **International Maritime Organization** (IMO); **International Monetary Fund** (IMF); **International Telecommunication Union** (ITU); **Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency** (MIGA); **United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO); **United Nations Industrial Development Organization** (UNIDO); **Universal Postal Union** (UPU); **World Health Organization** (WHO); **World Intellectual Property Organization** (WIPO); **World Meteorological Organization** (WMO); and **World Tourism Organization** (UNWTO).

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD (CEB). Formerly the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), the CEB aims to convene, on a regular basis, the executive heads of the organizations of the **United Nations** (UN) system. These meetings are chaired by the **UN secretary-general**. The group's mandate includes coordination and cooperation on substantive and management issues facing the UN system. It also approves policy statements on behalf of the UN system as a whole.

UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL. One of the six major organs of the **United Nations** (UN), the council was formed to supervise the administration of the **trust territories**: Cameroons,

Nauru, New Guinea, North Pacific Islands (Marshall Islands, Micronesia, northern Mariana Islands, and Palau), Ruanda-Urundi, Somaliland, and Tanganyika, Togoland, and Western Samoa. Its composition is specified as an equal number of administering and nonadministering states but also includes automatic membership for the five permanent members of the **UN Security Council**. After most trust territories gained independence, the only members of the Trusteeship Council were these five Security Council members, the **P-5**. The Trusteeship Council performed its functions by reviewing annual reports from the administering authorities, examining petitions from the inhabitants of the territories, and undertaking periodic visiting missions to each trust territory.

The admission to the United Nations of Palau—the last of the trust territories—led to the formal suspension (effective 1 November 1994) of the Trusteeship Council. Anticipating this, by a resolution adopted on 25 May 1994, the council amended its rules of procedure to drop the obligation to meet annually and agreed to meet as required, by the decision of its president, or at the request of a majority of its members or the **UN General Assembly** or Security Council. This has led to a number of creative suggestions for new missions for the Trusteeship Council, including overseeing global **environmental** commons areas, an idea endorsed in 1997 by United Nations Secretary-General **Kofi Annan**. Others have suggested that it should be eliminated, but few are keen to begin a UN Charter amendment process for this purpose.

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (UNU). Established by the **United Nations General Assembly** in 1973 and based in Tokyo, Japan, the UNU links together a global network of 13 UNU Research and Training Centers/Programs and liaison offices in New York City and Paris, France, to work on research projects of relevance to the **United Nations** (UN) agenda. None of the UNU's funding comes from the UN's regular budget. The Japanese government donated its headquarters.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS (UNV). Established in 1970 by the **United Nations General Assembly**, this program, based in Bonn, Germany, involves more than 7,500 field workers on two-year

contracts in more than 140 **developing countries**. About 75 percent of the volunteers come from developing countries and more than 40 percent of the volunteers serve in their own countries. Although the volunteers are highly qualified within their specialties, they receive only modest stipends. They have helped organize and run elections and support **peacekeeping** and humanitarian projects. The volunteers comprise one-third of all international civilians working on UN peacekeeping operations.

UNITED NATIONS WATER CONFERENCE. Convened in Mar del Plata, Argentina, on 14–25 March 1977, conferees agreed on the need to coordinate national plans on water use and conservation in their national development plans. Conferees also used the rhetoric of **human rights** in arguing that all people have a right to have access to clean drinking water.

UNITING FOR PEACE RESOLUTION. Adopted by the **United Nations General Assembly** in 1950, the resolution allows that body to take action if the **UN Security Council**, because of a lack of unanimity of its permanent members, fails to act against an aggressor. The resolution was passed because of fear by the United States and its allies that the Soviet Union would prevent effective Security Council action in response to the North Korean invasion of South Korea. Critics of the resolution see it as amending the UN Charter without going through the charter's amendment processes.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. This **United Nations General Assembly** resolution, declared on 10 December 1948, was passed by a vote of 48–8–0 (six Eastern European members, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa voted against it). It was explicitly declared not to be binding international law at the time of its adoption. The declaration proclaims that people everywhere are humans entitled to a wide range of **human rights**. It is now generally believed (and has been attested to by municipal and international courts) that many of its items have subsequently become legally binding through the process of customary international law. Others remain only aspirations. *See also* ROOSEVELT, (ANNA) ELEANOR.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU). A **United Nations specialized agency** since 1948, the UPU's origins can be traced back to the Berne Treaty of 1874. In addition to solving the many dilemmas of international mail (who collects the fee, on what basis it is charged, etc.), the UPU has evolved into an effective technical **assistance** agency helping countries with the development of cost-effective, expeditious mail-handling systems. The 191-member UPU is headquartered in Berne, Switzerland. While an explicitly nonpolitical organization, the UPU has as an objective to develop social, cultural, and commercial communication between people through the efficient operation of the global postal service.

UNREPRESENTED NATIONS AND PEOPLES ORGANIZATION (UNPO). The members of UNPO, which was founded in The Hague, Netherlands, in 1991, are indigenous peoples, minorities, and unrecognized or occupied territories. By joining forces, they hope to protect and promote their **human rights** and cultural rights. The almost 70 members of UNPO are all committed to five principles: nonviolence, human rights, democracy and **self-determination**, **environmental** protection, and tolerance.

URQUHART, BRIAN E. (1919–). A British public servant, Urquhart served longer in the **United Nations Secretariat** (1946–1986) than any other person. His responsibilities included overseeing **peacekeeping** operations. Since leaving the **United Nations** (UN), he has been an articulate spokesperson for UN (especially Secretariat) reform.

URUGUAY ROUND. The largest trade negotiation to date, the Punta del Elste, Uruguay, round of talks took seven and half years (1986–1994), almost twice the original schedule. Sponsored by the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT), the negotiations by 125 countries covered almost all **trade**, from toothbrushes to pleasure boats, from **banking** to telecommunications, from the genes of wild rice to AIDS treatments. Among the key elements of the final accord were agreements on the creation of the **World Trade Organization** (WTO) and on some aspects of services and intellectual property.

– V –

VOLUNTEERS IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (VITA). Founded in 1959, VITA has provided information to almost 300,000 individuals and groups in **developing countries**. VITA aims to make available to individuals and groups in economically developing countries a variety of information and technical resources aimed at fostering self-sufficiency and bridging the digital divide. Its recent activities have included **communications** technology. It also runs the Disaster Information Resources Program and manages long-term development programs. VITA's headquarters are in Arlington, Virginia. *See also* ASSISTANCE, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL.

– W –

WALDHEIM, KURT (1918–2007). The fourth **United Nations secretary-general**, serving from 1972 to 1981, Waldheim was a prominent Austrian politician both prior to his service in the **United Nations** (UN), including as foreign minister, and subsequent to it, including as president. Waldheim's major accomplishments at the UN were in the field of **quiet diplomacy**. He assisted in the development of a number of **peacekeeping** operations in the Middle East and played an active (yet ultimately unsuccessful) role in trying to negotiate a solution to the Cyprus problem. While generally supportive of **third world** demands for a **New International Economic Order**, little significant progress in redressing economic (and political) inequities was made during his term in office. Subsequent to his service in the UN, serious questions were raised about his role in World War II and possible connections with German war crimes in Yugoslavia and Greece. His autobiographical writings had made no mention of the activities that came to the surface in the mid-1980s.

WAR RESISTERS INTERNATIONAL (WRI). Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, WRI is an international **nongovernmental organization** that traces its origins to 1921. It is dedicated to the struggle for **peace** throughout the world. It does this by assisting pacifists, conscientious objectors, and peace organizations in their work for

peace, social choice, disarmament, and the abolition of conscription. It has affiliates in more than 35 countries.

WARSAW TREATY ORGANIZATION (WTO). A now defunct regional military alliance established in 1955, the WTO, or Warsaw Pact, was intended to ensure joint defense of Central and Eastern Europe. From its origins, its members—Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union—contended that it was simply meant as a counter to the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) and that it would close up shop as soon as NATO did. In fact, it was abolished in 1991 as a consequence of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the velvet revolutions in Central and Eastern Europe. Before that, Albania had left (in 1968), and the East German membership ended when that country ceased to exist. Throughout its 35-year existence, it was dominated by the Soviet Union.

WEIGHTED VOTING. While equality of voting (each sovereign state getting an equal vote) is the general principle for voting in intergovernmental organizations, it is not the only voting principle operating. In some institutions, a distribution of voting rights that more accurately reflects differences in power or national interests operates. Often this pattern of distribution is referred to as weighted voting. For example, in some organizations whose primary function is the handling of money, such as the **World Bank Group** and the **International Monetary Fund**, voting power is governed by the amount of a member's contribution. In councils established by **international commodity agreements**, votes are often allocated according to the volume of imports and exports of a commodity. In some organizations focused on issues affecting waterways, voting rights might be proportional to river frontage. In organizations where this sort of weighted voting is not acceptable, differences among members are often recognized by the creation of special executive or deliberative bodies of limited membership. The **UN Security Council** is the most prominent of these.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION (WEU). The WEU, an organization concerned with European defense matters, was established in

1955 after the French rejection of the **European Defense Community** (EDC). Moribund throughout much of its history, the WEU was revived because of the presence of France as a full member and the absence of the United States. Thus, it was looked on as a possible alternative or complement to the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) and to **European Community** (EC) defense and foreign policy activities. This was especially so because it lacked NATO's long-standing, but no longer operative, problem of coordinating actions out of area (i.e., beyond the area specifically called for in its constitutive document). Thus the WEU worked with NATO during the Iran-Iraq War of the 1980s and the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Under the **Maastricht Treaty**, the WEU became an integral part of the **European Union** (EU), essentially the institution through which the EU was to implement its Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). But under the Nice Treaty, the WEU's collective defense roles were turned over to NATO. This was all to be clarified in the **Lisbon Treaty**, but because it has not been approved, a few WEU institutions remain operative at least for now. These include the Brussels Treaty underlying the WEU, most importantly Articles 5 and 9, and the Interparliamentary European Security and Defense Assembly, the name given to the 400-member WEU Assembly after the transfer of the WEU's operational activities to the EU in 2000. It now focuses on the European Security and Defense Policy and the further development of the EU's civil and military crisis-management capabilities. Moreover, it continues to scrutinize intergovernmental cooperation in the field of armaments and armaments research and development, holding committee meetings on a regular basis as well as colloquies, conferences, and seminars on specific topics.

WETLANDS INTERNATIONAL. Founded in 1954 as the International Wildfowl Inquiry, when it focused on water birds, and later the International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau (IWRB) as the scope of the organization broadened to include the protection of wetland areas, the organization adopted its current name in 1995. A global organization, supported by governments (about 60) and **nongovernmental organizations** (about 15) from all regions of the world, its mission today is "to sustain and restore wetlands, their resources, and biodiversity for future generations."

WITTEVEEN, HENRIKUS JOHANNES (1921–). A Dutch economist and politician, Witteveen served as managing director of the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) from 1973 to 1978, the years when the international monetary system was under particular stress owing to massive increases in the price of oil. Witteveen's initiatives, which came to be connected with his name (i.e., the Witteveen facility), included increasing access to IMF funds to cope with the balance of payments deficits connected to the increase in the price of barrels of oil.

WOLFENSOHN, JAMES (1933–). Following a successful career as a Wall Street investment executive, Wolfensohn became president of the **World Bank** in June 1995, a position he held until 31 May 2005. His announced intention was to change the way the bank did its work. Taking a cue from business, he focused on learning from the bank's clients in ways that would make the bank more efficient and effective. This included working with civil society, indigenous peoples, faith-based groups, and other nongovernment stakeholders. Wolfensohn invested heavily in staff training and accelerated the loan approval process. He also broke new ground in addressing issues of client corruption, debt relief, the environment, and gender. However, his relations with the U.S. government soured over the years, especially in terms of World Bank aid and how it was to be distributed.

WOLFOWITZ, PAUL (1943–). Prior to being approved as the tenth president of the **World Bank** on 31 March 2005, Wolfowitz had spent more than 24 years working in the U.S. government, although he is probably best known for his advocacy of the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003. He had also served as dean of the Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. As bank president, he was known for focusing on Africa, what he called the "continent of hope," and for calling for good governance, effective safeguards against corruption, and protection of the **environment**. After just two years as bank president, however, he resigned, ending a protracted battle over his leadership that was sparked by a promotion he arranged for his companion.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICE (ISIS). A resource and documentation center, ISIS was set up in 1974 by a collective of women to gather materials from local women's groups and the feminist movement and to make these resources available to other women. ISIS, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, coordinates the Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange, creating networks and sharing information to overcome gender inequalities. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

WOMEN'S ISSUES. Issues relating to women have long been on the agendas of international organizations, including the **International Labour Organization** (ILO) and the **United Nations Commission on the Status of Women**. But rarely were they treated as high-priority items. Even after three United Nations conferences on the status of women, there still is no high-level UN institution focusing on women's issues.

Attention on the regional level has also been slow in coming. Notable strides in addressing issues of gender inequality have been taken in the **European Union** and the **Organization of American States** (OAS). But significant, persistent, and ongoing attention to the rights of women, including those in the **third world**, has only been evidenced by international **nongovernmental organizations**, like **Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era** (DAWN). *See also* INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN; INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN; INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS; INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN; WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICE; WORLD YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

WOODS, GEORGE (1901–1982). Woods's 1963–1968 presidency at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or **World Bank**, is often ignored because of the much greater personal fame of his successor **Robert S. McNamara** and the greater growth of the bank during the McNamara years, but many of the dramatic changes were actually presaged by actions taken during the latter part

of Woods's term. Woods was the first to head not simply the World Bank but also the **International Finance Corporation** and, most importantly, the **International Development Association** (established in 1960). Woods was nominated for the job by President John F. Kennedy as part of Kennedy's plans for transforming and expanding foreign assistance.

Woods came to the World Bank with years of successful experience in the private **banking** sector but also with some international experience, owing to overseas missions he had gone on for his predecessor, **Eugene Black**. Under Woods's leadership, the bank began to serve a new constituency, the **third world**. It also moved beyond its traditional "bricks and mortar" type loans. Under Woods's leadership, the World Bank was transformed from a relatively passive investment organization, owned by many governments, to a development assistance institution that actively sought more and better ways to assist economically **less developed countries** throughout the world.

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE (WARC). WARC is the conference regularly convened by the **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)** to allocate and regulate radio frequencies for the purposes of television and radio broadcasting, data communications, navigation, maritime and aeronautical communication, and satellite broadcasting. **Third world** countries have strongly protested the traditional "first come, first served" principle of frequency allocation, which they claim privileges the already technologically advanced.

WORLD ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. Founded in 1855, the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (YMCAs) is a confederation operating in 120 countries. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, it sponsors activities in the fields of education, recreation, sports, special programs (e.g., for homeless **children**, delinquent youth), Bible studies, and religious activities. The alliance also sponsors the World Service, which provides support and assistance to YMCAs in more than 30 countries. The next meeting of the World Council, which is

the alliance's deliberative and legislative body, is scheduled for July 2010 in Hong Kong.

WORLD ASSEMBLY ON AGEING. Convened in Vienna, Austria, from 26 July to 6 August 1982, the world assembly sought to increase awareness of major demographic shifts and the likely consequences of those, especially in economically **less developed countries**. While not much was accomplished beyond publicizing the issue, this global conference was unique in the degree to which the U.S. Congress was behind it.

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF BEET AND CANE GROWERS (WABCG). The decision to create the WABCG was made in Guadalajara, Mexico, by participants at the first World Sugar Farmers' Conference, organized by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) in May 1980. The association's constitution, adopted in October 1994, established the only international organization that brings together nation-level organizations of beet and cane growers on a worldwide basis. Headquartered in Paris, France, the WABCG speaks on sugar affairs, maintaining close contact with other international organizations concerned with the sugar industry.

WORLD BANK (INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, IBRD). The World Bank is a 185-member **United Nations specialized agency** created to provide capital for rebuilding countries devastated by World War II and for development programs in economically **less developed countries**. It was established at Bretton Woods in 1944 and began operation in 1946. It makes loans for projects and relies for its funding on its ability to borrow in the international capital markets and to secure contributions from member states. It uses a system of **weighted voting** in which the voting power of its members is proportionate to their capital subscriptions. The World Bank is currently involved in 1,800 projects in every **developing country**. Loan decisions are ostensibly made on economic criteria alone. Some people loosely use the term World Bank to refer to other institutions that are part of the **World Bank Group**, most often the **International Development**

Association (IDA) and the **International Finance Corporation** (IFC). But while they share a common president, they have different missions and somewhat different membership. *See also* BLACK, EUGENE; BRETTON WOODS SYSTEM; MCNAMARA, ROBERT S.; PRESTON, LEWIS T.; WOLFENSOHN, JAMES; WOLFOWITZ, PAUL; WOODS, GEORGE; ZOELLICK, ROBERT B.

WORLD BANK GROUP. The World Bank Group is composed of five organizations: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), commonly called the **World Bank**; the **International Development Association** (IDA); the **International Finance Corporation** (IFC); the **Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency** (MIGA); and the **International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes** (ICSID).

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOR (WCL). *See* INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION.

WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM. Convened in Geneva, Switzerland, on 14–25 August 1978, the conference was boycotted by the United States and Israel owing to the **UN General Assembly**'s passage in 1975 of a resolution equating Zionism with racism. Much of the discussion at the conference focused on the evils of apartheid in South Africa.

WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA, AND RELATED INTOLERANCE. Hopes were high coming into the conference, symbolically convened in postapartheid Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001. In 1991, the **United Nations** (UN) had rescinded the resolution equating Zionism with racism, the reason for earlier U.S. boycotts. The key issues of the agenda were **environmental** racism, race and **health**, race and education, race and criminal justice, and migrants' rights. Discussions were wide ranging, covering such topics as hate speech and compensation to victims of the slave trade. Perceiving an anti-Israeli bias, the U.S. and Israeli delegations walked out on 3 September, after some failed mediation by the Europeans. The Europeans participated throughout. The Durban Review

Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, 20–24 April 2009, was to evaluate progress toward the goals set by the 2001 conference. In March 2009, the United States announced that it would not attend the review conference, believing it would be biased against Israel. Neither Israel nor Canada would attend either.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS. Convened in Vienna, Austria, 14–25 June 1993, the conference drew almost 7,000 participants, including representatives of more than 800 **nongovernmental organizations**. Its final document, the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action for Human Rights, called for the establishment of a high commissioner for **human rights**, the appointment of a special rapporteur on violence against women, and the universal ratification, by 1995, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It also recommended the proclamation by the **UN General Assembly** of an international decade of the world's indigenous peoples. *See also* CHILDREN; UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS; WOMEN'S ISSUES.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN. The second world conference on women, convened in Copenhagen, Denmark, 14–30 July 1980, was plagued by politicization. Australia, Canada, Israel, and the United States all voted against the Program of Action because it included the inflammatory word "Zionism" in it. There were also debates between the countries of the **North** and **South** over the meaning of feminism, the merits of the proposed **New International Economic Order** (NIEO), and the evils of apartheid. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN. The first World Conference on Women was convened in Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975. The conference's themes were gender equality, integration and full participation of women in **economic development**, and the increased participation of women in strengthening world **peace**. While considerable media attention was focused on the conferees' debates over the Arab-Israeli conflict, two concrete institutions grew out of the conference: the **International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women** (INSTRAW) and the

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

WORLD CONFERENCE TO REVIEW AND APPRAISE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT, AND PEACE. During 15–26 July 1985 in Nairobi, Kenya, delegates from 157 governments met to review what had happened in terms of achieving women's equality since they had last met. Most of the resolutions passed at the conference focused on the role of women in development. The conference is probably most noteworthy for the building of global feminist networks that resulted from it. The U.S. delegation was not particularly supportive of many of the issues under discussion. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (WCC). This Geneva, Switzerland-based **nongovernmental organization** was formally constituted in 1948. Its goal is to promote cooperation among Christian churches and to clarify the bases for unity among churches. It is open to all churches that acknowledge "the Lord Jesus as God and savior according to the Scriptures and therefore seek to fulfill together their common calling to the glory of one God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit." The WCC has 349 member churches in 110 countries representing over 560 million Christians and including most of the world's Orthodox churches. Although the Roman Catholic Church is not a member, it possesses observer status at the WCC's meetings.

WORLD COURT. *See* INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

WORLD CRAFTS COUNCIL (WCC). Founded in 1964, the WCC is a **nongovernmental organization** whose purpose is to strengthen the status of crafts as a vital part of cultural and economic life and to foster **economic development** through income-generating craft activities.

WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION (WCO). The WCO, established in 1952 as the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC), is the only intergovernmental organization exclusively focused on customs

matters. With its membership of 173 customs administrations processing approximately 98 percent of the world's **trade**, the WCO is recognized as the voice of the global customs community. It maintains the international Harmonized System goods nomenclature and administers the technical aspects of the **World Trade Organization** (WTO) Agreements on Customs Valuation and Rules of Origin.

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM. An international organization, incorporated as a Swiss not-for-profit foundation, the forum seeks to be the foremost organization that builds and energizes leading global communities; the creative force that shapes global, regional, and industry strategies; and a catalyst for global initiatives. It works on the assumption that the globe's key challenges cannot be met by governments, business, or civil society alone. The forum is composed of world leaders from communities throughout the globe.

WORLD FAIR TRADE ORGANIZATION (WFTO). Founded in 1989 as the International Fair Trade Association (IFAT), the WFTO is a global association of nearly 300 organizations in 60 countries whose goal is to improve the livelihoods of disadvantaged producers by linking and promoting fair trade organizations and articulating the value of global fair trade. Members are fair trade producer cooperatives and associations, export marketing companies, importers, retailers, national and regional fair trade networks, and fair trade support organizations.

WORLD FEDERALIST MOVEMENT. Begun in 1946 in Luxembourg, the movement now has national organizations in 14 countries, with headquarters in New York City and The Hague, Netherlands. Its goal is world governance through the rule of international law, developed by an international legislature. It militates in favor of world **peace** and supports **United Nations** (UN) efforts seen to be leading in that direction. It also supports revision of the UN Charter to enhance that organization's ability to deal with global conflict and poverty. Currently it oversees six programs: Federalism and Constitutional Democracy; Promoting Rule of Law, Defending Human Rights; Creating Lasting Peace, Preventing Conflicts, Protecting Civilians; International Democracy; Global Economic Governance;

and Global Environmental Governance. It was a strong advocate of the establishment of the **International Criminal Court** (ICC).

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU). Headquartered initially in Paris, France, but now in Prague, Czech Republic, this organization established in 1945 seeks to consolidate and unite trade unions throughout the world. It currently has over 90 million members in 119 countries and territories. Before 1989, most of its members were in Central and Eastern Europe. Because of its connections for some time with the World Peace Council, it was seen by some as a communist front organization. In the post–Cold War era, its membership numbers have declined significantly and it has shifted its recruitment efforts to the **third world**, campaigning against imperialism and racism as well as capitalism.

WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE. Convened in Rome 5–16 November 1974, the conference focused on **food** security, resulting in an agreement to set up a new **United Nations specialized agency**, the **International Fund for Agricultural Development** (IFAD). Conferees also called for the establishment of a **World Food Council** (WFC) that would be the primary coordinating mechanism for food policy in the UN system.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL (WFC). Established by the **United Nations General Assembly** in 1974, the WFC seeks to raise the political priority of **food** and hunger issues, to coordinate food assistance, and to assist in defining an international food policy that can promote food security. In 1993, the WFC's operations were taken over by the **Food and Agriculture Organization** (FAO) and the **World Food Programme** (WFP). *See also* WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP). Established by the **UN General Assembly** in 1961 and jointly sponsored by the **United Nations** (UN) and the **Food and Agriculture Organization** (FAO), the WFP was originally viewed as a three-year temporary program. The WFP provides emergency relief in the form of **food**, and the initial plan was to establish a system that would redistribute agricultural surpluses. Now, over 60 countries make voluntary contributions of

commodities, cash, and services (especially shipping) to the program. Food aid is provided primarily to people in low-income, food-deficit countries and to those suffering from disasters, whether natural or caused by human beings. The program is regarded as one of the most successful involving the UN, although some scholars express concern about the long-term effects of food aid on countries' achievement of food self-sufficiency. If countries know they can get multilateral aid when they need it, food prices may be suppressed and governments may not provide sufficient funds to get their own agricultural industries working. Still it should be noted that, in a single year, the WFP provides food to almost 90 million people in almost 80 countries. *See also* DISASTER RELIEF.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO). A **United Nations specialized agency** since 1948, the WHO, with 193 member countries, is one of the largest intergovernmental organizations. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Its primary goal is to help countries strengthen their **health** systems by increasing an awareness of health needs and services and by creating and developing health institutions, referral systems, and technology. The WHO sponsors conferences and research. Past successes have included a global yaws control program (1952–1964); the eradication of smallpox, the first and so far the only time that a major infections disease has been eradicated; the Global Polio Eradication Initiative; recognition and control of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS); and the adoption of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Its current agenda includes six points: promoting development; fostering health security; strengthening health systems; enhancing partnership, including with other UN agencies, civil society, and the private sector; and improving performance. In 2009, it continued efforts to cope with the ongoing HIV/AIDS crisis and the spread of the H1N1 influenza, initially referred to as swine flu. *See also* BRUNDTLAND, GRO HARLEM; CANDAU, MARCOLINO GOMES; CHAN, MARGARET; CHISHOLM, GEORGE BROCK; LEE, JONG-WOOK.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO). Established as a **United Nations specialized agency** in 1974, WIPO can be traced back to the 1883 Paris Convention for the

Protection of Industrial Property and the 1886 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. WIPO's sometimes controversial mission is to harmonize policies concerning proprietary rights so that knowledge can be effectively shared, widely used, and fairly compensated. Just how contentious and important this can be was underscored in 1996 when it adopted treaties to crack down on the flow of unauthorized information over electronic data networks. WIPO also assists economically **less developed countries** through the transfer of technology. One of WIPO's most important achievements has been in standard setting and international registration. The 184-member organization has identified five strategic goals: to promote an intellectual property culture; to integrate intellectual property into national development policies and programs; to develop international intellectual property laws and standards; to deliver quality services in global intellectual property systems; and to increase the efficiency of the organization's management and support processes.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO). A **United Nations specialized agency** since 1957, the WMO traces its origins back to the International Meteorological Organization (IMO) set up in 1873. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the 188-member WMO is charged with coordinating activities to ensure reliable weather data. Its supreme body is the World Meteorological Congress that meets every four years. Its agenda, which is oriented around the World Weather Watch, includes attention to issues related to climate change and the use of space-based observation systems and satellite **communications**. It is also responsible for the implementation of a number of **environmental** conventions.

WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE). The need to fight animal disease at the global level led to the creation, in 1924, of the Office International des Epizooties. In May 2003, the office became the World Organization for Animal Health but chose to keep its historical abbreviation. The OIE, which has 172 member countries and territories, is the intergovernmental organization responsible for improving animal health worldwide. Its headquarters are in Paris, France.

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE. The World Population Conference held in Bucharest, Romania, 19–30 August 1974, was the third such conference convened by the **United Nations** (UN) but the first intergovernmental one. While the conference raised political consciousness about issues related to overpopulation, conferees clashed in an ultimately unproductive way over the rights of sovereign states to determine their own population plans and the desire, by some, for a global management plan.

WORLD SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS (WSPA). The WSPA is both an international nonprofit welfare organization active in 140 countries and a federation of 800 member groups also committed to animal protection, the prevention of cruelty to animals, and relieving animal suffering. They have lobbied against bull fighting, bear baiting, whaling, capturing and keeping dolphins, intensive farming of animals, and raising and trading dogs and cats for food. Most of their lobbying efforts have been relatively unsuccessful.

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN. On 29–30 September 1990, the largest gathering of world leaders to date assembled at the **United Nations** (UN) headquarters in New York City to attend the summit. Led by 71 heads of state and government and 88 other senior officials, the summit participants adopted a Declaration on the Survival, Protection, and Development of Children and a Plan of Action for implementing it. Much of the implementation funding ultimately came from foundations rather than governments. *See also* CHILDREN.

WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Convened in Copenhagen, Denmark, 6–11 March 1995, the gathering was also known as the People's Summit. Its ambitious goal was to find a way to make extreme poverty seem intolerable in the 21st century. The summit aimed to find the means for eradicating poverty in the world by finding the way for everyone to attain secure and sustainable livelihoods through freely selected work.

WORLD SUMMIT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WSSD). The WSSD, convened in Johannesburg, South Africa,

from 26 August to 4 September 2002, was billed as a 10-year review of progress made in effectuating the outcomes of the **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development** (UNCED). Recognizing that implementation had fallen short of what UNCED's supporters had hoped for, the conferees at the WSSD proposed unique public-private partnerships as the way to be more successful in the future in trying to combat the multiple challenges to sustainable development, including HIV/AIDS, organized crime, racism, natural **disasters**, and illicit arms trafficking.

WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY (WSIS). The WSIS was uniquely convened in two separate phases, the first in Geneva, Switzerland, on 10–12 December 2003 and the second in Tunis, Tunisia, on 16–18 November 2005. The goal of the first phase was to take concrete steps to establish the foundations for an information society for all. The second phase was to put a plan of action into operation and reach agreements on such issues as Internet governance and financing mechanisms.

WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION (WTO). Established as an intergovernmental organization in 1975, the WTO, which is a **United Nations specialized agency**, replaced an international **nongovernmental organization**, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO), which had been in place for the previous five decades. The WTO's purpose is to promote world **tourism** as a means to **economic development**. It is the only intergovernmental organization whose activities cover all aspects of tourism on a worldwide basis. In seeking to achieve its goal, it provides **developing countries** with technical **assistance**, including that related to providing security to tourists. The organization includes 160 member countries and is headquartered in Madrid, Spain. It encourages the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, with a view of maximizing the benefits of tourism while minimizing its negative social and **environmental** impacts.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO). The WTO was established effective 1 January 1995, in accordance with agreement at the

Uruguay Round of the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (GATT). Its purpose is to replace the GATT with a more permanent, structured, and effective organization with the same goals, liberalizing and expanding world **trade**. Accordingly, it is responsible for administering multilateral trade agreements negotiated by its members, in particular the GATT, the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), and the Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). The most recent negotiating round, the **Doha Development Round**, was launched in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001 but ended in collapse on 30 July 2008. The major reason for the round's failure relates to the inability of China and India on one side and the United States on the other to agree to new accords on agriculture, with the former insisting that selective tariffs needed to be retained, especially in light of the contemporaneous global **food** crisis, and the latter not being willing to cut agricultural subsidies to the degree sought by **developing countries**. Many saw this failure as a major blow to the global commitment to freer trade and globalization as an engine of global economic prosperity and growth; others saw it as a sign of China's and India's growing power on the world scene and the difficulty of the United States and other traditional powers to reconcile themselves to it.

The WTO does not embody substantive rules regarding government policies. It is a formal institutional structure under whose auspices member states negotiate and implement treaty agreements. Thus the 152-member WTO is best understood as a negotiating forum, a set of rules, and an institution that helps to settle disputes. The WTO's basic underlying philosophy is that of open markets and the belief that nondiscrimination and competition in global trade are conducive to the national welfare of all countries.

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL. Founded in 1950, World Vision International is a Christian relief, development, and advocacy organization dedicated to working with **children**, families, and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. This has been traditionally done largely by providing training programs in community and child-focused development projects in **less developed countries**. More recently, however, the organization has increased its advocacy efforts, especially on behalf of child survival and poverty alleviation.

World Vision International, which operates in almost 100 countries, has its headquarters in Monrovia, California.

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF). Initially called the World Wildlife Fund, a name it still uses in North America, the WWF began its activities in 1951. Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the WWF's basic purpose has been conservation, that is, to stop and eventually to reverse the degradation of the natural **environment**. It focuses its efforts on projects such as sustainable forestry and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The WWF promotes conservation of the ecosystem and biodiversity. Much of its impact has been at the local level. It operates in about 100 countries and has almost 5 million members.

WORLD YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Founded in 1885, the organization coordinates Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) affiliates in 125 countries from its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. It holds international and regional conferences and advocates for **peace**, justice, **human rights**, and the **environment**. Each year it reaches more than 25 million women and girls through grassroots work in 22,000 communities. *See also* WOMEN'S ISSUES.

WÖRNER, MANFRED (1934–1994). Before becoming secretary-general of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO), a post he held from 1988 to 1994, Wörner was the speaker of the German parliament and German minister of defense. During his leadership at NATO, the Germanys reunited and the Soviet Union imploded. He was an early supporter of opening up NATO to Central and Eastern European states and worked to ease NATO's transition into the post–Cold War era. The most frustrating moments on his watch were those related to NATO's reaction to fighting in the former Yugoslavia. He died of cancer before the fighting had ceased.

– Y –

YAOUNDÉ CONVENTIONS. The conventions were a series of **trade** agreements between the **European Economic Community**

(EEC) and 18 African countries. The first was signed in Yaoundé, Cameroon, on 20 July 1963. They were superseded by the **Lomé Conventions** and more recently the **Cotonou Agreement**.

– Z –

ZOELLICK, ROBERT B. (1953–). Prior to becoming the eleventh president of the **World Bank** on 1 July 2007, Zoellick had worked for Goldman Sachs and served in the U.S. government, most prominently as U.S. trade representative and deputy secretary of state. As bank president, he has spoken out forcefully about the global **food** crisis, the need to address issues related to climate change, and the continuing need to focus attention on Africa.

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INTRODUCTION

The first guiding principle used to determine inclusion or exclusion of a work in this bibliography relates to accessibility. This bibliography is restricted to books, and for the most part, they are secondary sources. The reason for omitting journal articles and for not focusing on publications by international organizations (including house organs) is that those materials are becoming increasingly accessible, especially on the organizations' own Web sites and by the use of electronic databases. What the electronic finding guides have not done as well is to list books and bibliographies of books in the field, which therefore is the focus here.

The second principle is to focus on recent works, partly because of the emphasis in this series. Thus, for example, the key works on the League of Nations and on the founding of the United Nations (UN) are included, as are some works that cover the origins of the various organs of what is now the European Union (EU). However, there is much more coverage on the UN of the 21st century and the contemporary EU. In addition to the bibliographies listed here, many of the recent books have bibliographies of their own that include older works. Thus, if a reader seeks a broader listing than contained here, this bibliography can assist the reader in taking the first step down that path.

The third principle is to focus on works from a variety of ideological perspectives. Admittedly, limiting the bibliography to works published in English is somewhat in tension with this principle, but great efforts were expended to include works that are both supportive and critical of various international organizations. The works on the World Bank, the International Criminal Court, international nongovernmental organizations, the World Trade Organization, and the International Monetary Fund illustrate this, as well as those on the major organs of the UN, including works on UN peacekeeping.

The fourth principle relates to breadth of coverage. Especially in the section on regional intergovernmental organizations, as wide a variety of organizations as possible is covered. In some instances, this has meant that the coverage of some institutions is much thinner than of others; in other cases, organizations are only represented by relatively outdated works. Works on all international organizations seem to go in spurts, but some institutions get much more attention than do others. In addition, despite the emphasis on academic works, there are also included a number of works that interested laypersons will find of value.

Finally, the bibliography includes a number of general and classic works on international organizations and what has come to be known as global governance. The following paragraphs highlight a few works from each major section and explain why they are included and why particular attention was drawn to them.

The general works section of the bibliography includes both functionally specific works and those that transcend a single function. Included here, for example, is Inis Claude's classic text *Swords into Plowshares*. It provides an eloquent introduction to the subject of intergovernmental organizations and is nicely complemented by Craig Murphy's more recent *International Organization and Industrial Change*. Other more recent texts are noted, including A. LeRoy Bennett's frequently revised and easy to read *International Organizations: Principles and Issues*. Such works should be turned to if the goal is up-to-date information especially on the United Nations, but none of these others has the breadth of coverage, historical and theoretical, that Claude's does. Also found in this section of the bibliography is David Mitrany's theoretical masterpiece, *A Working Peace System*. Its classic articulation of the notion of functionalism in international organization explains the particular faith that many put in the United Nations' specialized agencies and the various component parts of what is now the

European Union. Ernst B. Haas's *Beyond the Nation State*, found in the section on specialized agencies because it includes an in-depth study of the International Labour Organization, begins with an extended essay on neofunctionalism. It is the best statement of that refinement of Mitrany available anywhere. Haas's book also demonstrates the ability to write both an in-depth case study and a work of major theoretical import, including on international organization executive heads.

There is no single great book on the United Nations, although Paul Kennedy's, Stephen Schlesinger's, and Thomas Weiss and Sam Daws's recent works are quite impressive. Goodrich, Hambro, and Simons remains the definitive study of the UN Charter, however. And Gordenker and Rovine have provided essential works on the UN secretaries-general. Both should be supplemented by the many monographs, autobiographies, and biographies in the UN section of the bibliography as well as the works by Kent Kille and Simon Chesterman. Few biographies are better done than Urquhart's of Hammarskjöld.

M. J. Peterson's work on the General Assembly is an up-to-date and concise work on that UN major organ. Edward Luck has provided the same sort of work on the Security Council, in the same Routledge series. There are, of course, a number of other more in-depth works on the Security Council. There are several recent works on the International Court of Justice, including a recent edition of Rosenne, but, not surprisingly, little on the moribund Trusteeship Council and even less on the oft-maligned Economic and Social Council. The bibliography is peppered with works on UN reform, often quite pessimistic, and with works on the specific functions of the UN, including human rights, gender equity, terrorism, the environment, human security, peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding. Likewise, there are a number of works included on UN-sponsored global conferences. Weiss and colleagues' frequently revised *The United Nations and Changing World Politics* addresses all of these in a timely manner by focusing on peace and security, human rights, and humanitarian affairs and sustainable human development.

There are, unfortunately, few works on the relationship between member countries and the UN. Krause and Knight's *State, Society, and the UN System: Changing Perspectives on Multilateralism*; Alger, Lyons, and Trent's *The United Nations System and the Politics of Member States*; and Karns and Mingst's *The United States and Multilateral Institutions: Patterns of Changing Instrumentality and Influence* each in its own way addresses these issues, but all are now quite dated. In a similar vein, when it was

first published, everyone praised both the goal and execution of Cox and Jacobson's comparative and theoretically important work *Anatomy of Influence*. Its focus was on power and influence within the UN's specialized agencies. In spite of its praise, no one has published a successor volume since then. Instead, most of the attention has been focused on a relatively few specialized agencies, particularly the Bretton Woods twins, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Included in the bibliography are both "house" histories of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and some quite critical works of these institutions, including Steve Berkman's recent book on the World Bank. Competing with the Bretton Woods twins for scholarly attention is the World Trade Organization, represented by a large and diverse group of works.

The section on non-UN, nonregional intergovernmental organizations includes the "must reads" about the League of Nations. F. P. Walters's definitive work *A History of the League of Nations* is where everyone should turn first. It is usefully supplemented with F. S. Northedge's more recent *The League of Nations: Its Life and Times, 1920–1946*. Works on the International Criminal Court are now being published, as have been works on the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Because the tribunals were established by the UN Security Council, they are located in that section of the bibliography.

As the bibliography reflects, works on regional organizations—aside from the European Union and to a lesser extent NATO—are not too numerous. Even less frequent are works covering organizations from more than one region.

The early years of European economic integration are best approached by reading Ernst B. Haas's magisterial work *The Uniting of Europe*. The study of economic integration in Europe and beyond is best pursued by reading the various chapters in *Regional Integration*, edited by Leon Lindberg and Stuart Scheingold. They provide useful insights into reasons for the unparalleled success of the European experiment. That is, they are useful for their theoretical insights rather than as up-to-date case studies. Details on the current state of integration in Europe are readily available from such standard works as Wallace, Wallace, and Pollack's *Policy-Making in the European Union*. While the regional section includes a number of useful works on NATO's origins, policy, and process, books seem to be timed to coincide with that organization's 10-year anniversaries. And whereas there are many works on the UN secretaries-general, there are few works on executive heads of other organizations. Because of that, Ryan

Hendrickson's recent work on NATO secretaries-general is a very useful addition to the literature.

Scholarly writings on international nongovernmental organizations have proliferated in the 21st century. Many are focused on NGOs operating in specific issues areas, most notably human rights, development, and the environment. Some, however, like that by Ahmed and Potter and by DeMars, are more generally focused. And some, like that by Bell and Coicaud, are quite critical of the activities of many NGOs.

Readers interested in further information on international organizations might refer to the more specialized volumes in the Historical Dictionaries of International Organization series by Scarecrow Press, all of which are included in the relevant sections of the bibliography. These include books on the United Nations, the League of Nations, European organizations, inter-American organizations, international food agencies, international organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa, multinational peacekeeping, UNESCO, human rights, refugee and disaster relief organizations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, international tribunals, Islamic and Arab organizations as well as those in Asia and the Pacific, NATO and other security organizations, and the World Health Organization.

Those seeking archival materials are directed to the *Guide to the Archives of Intergovernmental Organizations*, available online at www.unesco.org/archives/. This portal gives access to the archives of dozens of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and those of more than a dozen NGOs as well. The IGOs include UN organs, specialized agencies of the UN as well as non-UN IGOs, like NATO, the Bank for International Settlements, the Council of Europe, and major organs of the European Union. NGO archives include those of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Save the Children Fund, Oxfam, and Service Civil International. The Dag Hammarskjöld Library at the UN headquarters in New York City and the UN Library in Geneva, Switzerland, contain the most complete collection of UN documents and publications. The League of Nations' archives are located in the UN Library in Geneva and those of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the International Court of Justice, and the Permanent Court of Arbitration are to be found in the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands. Additional relevant archival materials can be found in national archives. For example, materials on the International Refugee Organization are in the Archives Nationales in Paris, France.

While virtually every international organization has a Web page that can be easily accessed through search engines like Google, Bing, or Yahoo, the

pages vary significantly in terms of comprehensiveness. But those of the major IGOs, like the UN (www.un.org), its major organs (like the International Court of Justice, www.icj-cij.org/homepage/index.php?lang=en) and its specialized agencies (like the World Health Organization, www.who.int/en/), the European Union (http://europa.eu/), and NATO (www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm), are quite impressive. The same is true of large and long-standing NGOs like Human Rights Watch (www.hrw.org/), Amnesty International (www.amnesty.org/), and Greenpeace (www.greenpeace.org/international/). Valuable as these sources are, however, they should be supplemented with materials developed by those outside the organizations, including materials such as those that follow.

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