

# International Organisations

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# Commonwealth of Nations

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# Commonwealth of Nations i

- **Intro:** political organisation, largely composed of former British colonies
- **Establishment:**
  - **Balfour declaration:** → “British Commonwealth of Nations” (1926)
  - Statute of Westminster (1931) made the dominions their own sovereign states
  - **London declaration** → “Commonwealth of Nations” (1949)
- **Members:** 56
  - **Latest members:** Togo, Gabon (2022)
  - The last 4 members are the only ones that have never been British colonies
    - Mozambique (1st non-colony member; 2009)
    - Rwanda (2009)

- Togo (2022)
- Gabon (2022)
- **HQ:** Marlborough house, London.
- **Head:** Queen Elizabeth II.

## NAM (Non-Aligned Movement)

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# NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) i

- **Intro:** Formed during the Cold War by countries supporting neither the Soviet nor the US.
- **Establishment:** 1961; Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
- **Members:** 120 members, 20 observers.
- **HQ:** None

# **OIC (Organisation of Islamic Co-operation)**

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# OIC (Organisation of Islamic Co-operation) i

- **Intro:** Made in the wake of the Arab-Israel war
- **Establishment:**
  - Sep 25, 1969, as Organisation of Islamic Conference
  - Changed to current name in 2011
- **Members:** 57
- **HQ:** Jeddah
- **1st sec. gen.:** Tunku Abdul Rahman (Malaysia)
- **Current sec. gen.:** Hissein Brahim Taha (Chad)



# EU (European Union)

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# EU (European Union) i

## ■ Intro:

- World's largest economic union
- Political and economic union, with an internal single market
- After the end of the Cold War and the unification of Germany, to "further advance European integration"

## ■ Establishment:

- **Treaty of Rome: (1957)**
  - Established **European Economic Community (EEC)**
  - Signed by 6 countries: Belgium, France, Netherlands, W. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
  - Signed: Mar 25, 1957
  - Effective: Jan 1, 1958
  - After formation of EU, renamed to European Community (EC)

## EU (European Union) ii

- Was one of the “3 pillars” of EU till 2009, when the 3-pillar system was abolished and the functions of the pillars were absorbed into EU
- **Treaty of Maastricht:** (1992; Maastricht, Netherlands)
  - Signed by 12 countries marking the beginning of EU
  - Signed: Feb 7, 1992.
  - Effective: Nov 1, 1993.
- **Treaty of Lisbon:** (2007)
  - Initially called “Reform Treaty”
  - Amendment of the Maastricht treaty
  - Signed: Dec 13, 2007
  - Effective: Dec 1, 2009
  - Abolished the 3-pillar system and marked the emergence of the EU as a legal person
  - In 2012, the EU received the Nobel Peace Prize

# EU (European Union) iii

- **Members:** 27
- **HQ:** Brussels, Belgium.
- **Structure:**
  - 7 institutions, 1st 4 are the main decision-making institutions
    - European Parliament
      - Location: Strasbourg (France), Brussels, Luxembourg
      - Members: 705 MEPs (members of European parliament)
    - European Council
      - Location: Brussels
      - Members: Heads of state of EU member countries
      - President: Charles Michel
    - Council of the EU
      - Location: Brussels
      - Members: Ministers of EU member countries
    - European Commission

- Court of Justice of the EU
  - Location: Luxembourg
- European Central Bank
  - Location: Frankfurt, Germany
  - Members: ECB President and Vice-President and governors of national central banks from all EU countries
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