



International Organization

Introduction:

- An **international organization** is an **organization** with an **international** membership, scope, or presence.
- An international organization is “a body that promotes voluntary cooperation and coordination between or among its members.”

Types of International Organizations

1) International Non-Governmental Organizations

- Non-governmental organizations (NGO) who operate independently.
- Internationally non-profit organizations
- Not affiliated with governments
- Nevertheless play an important role in international politics

Examples:

- ✓ Indian Red Cross
- ✓ Amnesty international
- ✓ Save the Children



2) International Governmental Organizations

- An IGO is an organization composed primarily of sovereign states, or of other intergovernmental organizations.
- IGOs form when governments make an agreement or band together.

Examples:

- ✓ European Union (EU)
- ✓ United Nations (UN)
- ✓ World Trade Organization (WTO)



European Union



Overview

- A unique economic and political partnership between
- 27 democratic European countries.
- EU is Based on the rule of law and democracy.
- Established in 1993 by the Treaty of Maastricht.
- Headquarter: Brussels, Belgium
- GDP: over US\$12.6 trillion in 2007



27 CURRENT EU COUNTRIES

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- The Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

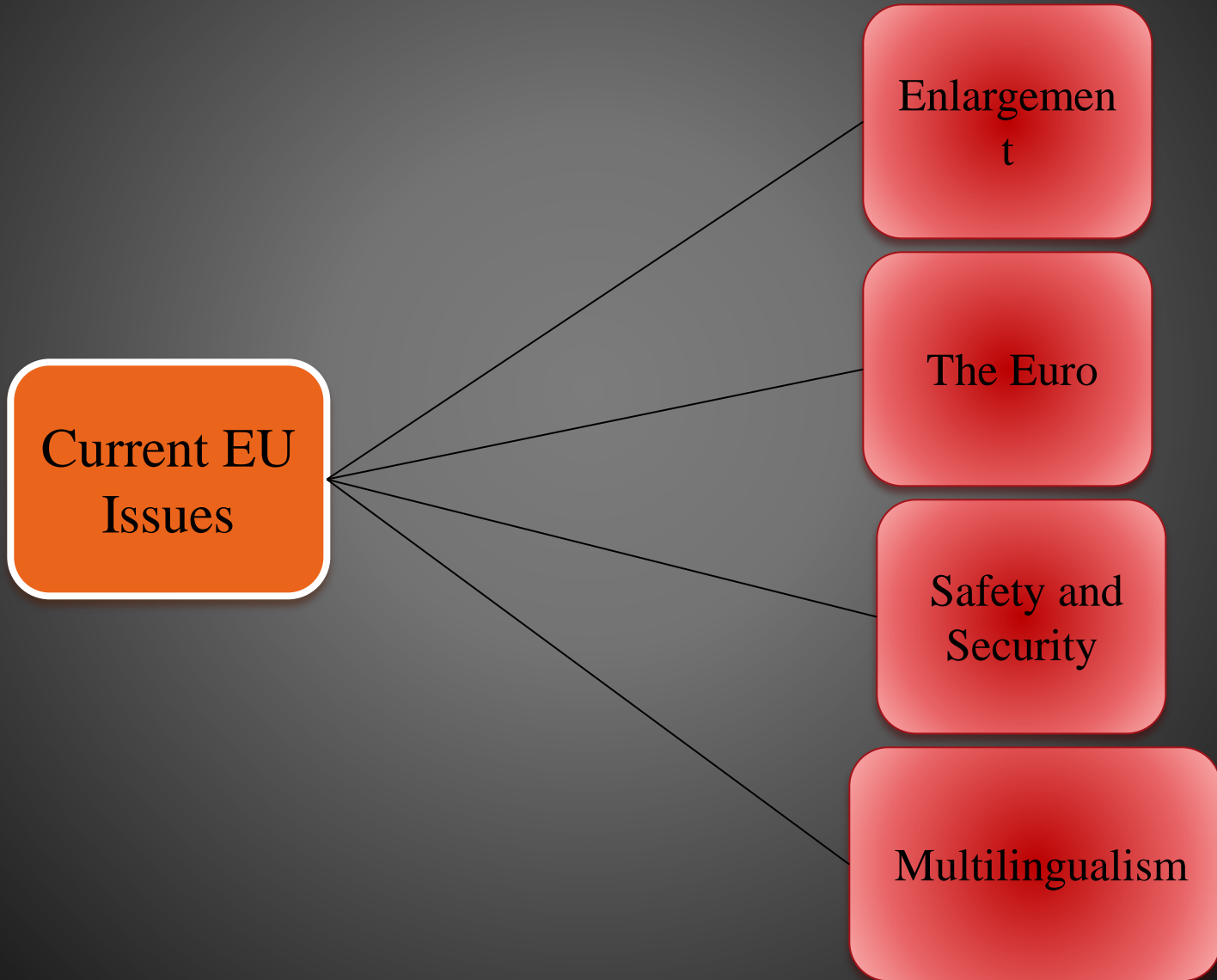


Aim/Purpose:

- ❖ Establish European Citizenship.
- ❖ Ensure freedom, security and justice.
- ❖ Promote economic and social progress.
- ❖ Assert Europe's role in the world.

Structure of EU:

- European Parliament
- Council of European Union
- European Commission





International
Monetary Fund

History

The Bretton Woods agreement

- The IMF was conceived in July 1944,
- Representative of 45 countries met in town of Bretton Wood , New Hampshire , in the Northeastern United State agreed on a framework for international economic cooperation.
- The IMF came into **formal existence in Dec 1945** , when its **first 29 member countries signed Articles of Agreement**
- It began operation on **March 1 ,1947**.Later that year , France became the first country to borrow from the IMF .

Function of IMF

➤ **SURVEILLANCE:**

- Keeping track of the global economy and the economies of member countries.

➤ **LENDING:**

- Lending to countries with balance of payments difficulties.
- Financial assistance to countries to meet international Payment.

➤ **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:**

- To assist mainly low-and middle-income countries in effectively managing their economies.

Brief Analysis of Functionality, Importance & Role

- **Where does IMF get the money from?**
 - Most recourses for IMF loans are provided by **member countries**, primarily through their payment of quotas.
 - Since early 2009, the IMF has signed a number of new bilateral, Multilateral loan and note purchase agreements to bolster its capacity to support member countries during the global economic crisis.
 - **Concessional** lending and dept relief for **low-income** countries are financed through separate **contribution-based** trust funds.

Failures Of IMF...

“Bailout” conditionality's on Pakistan

- **IMF approved US\$7.6 billion loan to Pakistan in 2008**
- **Conditionality's included-**
 - Eliminating all Government subsidies .
 - Slashing government spending
 - Raising Taxes
- **Impact**
 - ✓ **GDP Declined from 7.4% to 4.2% in 2008-09.**

Economists claim that conditionality's (economic performance targets established as a precondition for IMF loans) retard social.

The Criticism

➤ Problem Of Governance

- IMF is driven by collective will of G-7 countries
- It is dominated not merely by wealth , industrialized nations , but also by commercial and financial interest of these nations.

➤ Capital Market Liberalization

- IMF pressures countries that petition for IMF loans to open their markets to outside capital investment.
- Investors invest huge sums in a country only to pull those investment at a moment's notice , causing acute economic crisis.
- Destabilizes the economy.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



Introduction

- WTO is a global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.
- WTO work moves around WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments.

Purpose:

- ❖ Help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers to conduct their business

Importance

- Trade flows smoothly and deals with dispute over trade issues.
- It gives consumers more choices and a broader range of qualities to choose from.
- Based on rules and has nothing to do with power of nation.
- Exists a forum to handle crisis.

Functions of WTO

- It provide a forum for negotiation and for settling disputes.
- It oversees the implementation, administration and operation of the covered agreements.
- WTO shall administrate Trade Policy Review Mechanism



IBRD

History of IBRD

- ◉ The World Bank is one of five institutions created at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.
- ◉ Delegates from many countries attended the Bretton Woods Conference. The most powerful countries in attendance were the United States and United Kingdom which dominated negotiations.
- ◉ Although both are based in Washington, D.C., the World Bank is, by custom, headed by an American, while the IMF is led by a European.
- ◉ Until 1967 the bank undertook a relatively low level of lending.
- ◉ From 1989, World Bank policy changed in response to criticism from many groups. Environmental groups and NGOs were incorporated in the lending of the bank in order to mitigate the effects of the past that prompted such harsh criticism. Bank projects "include" green concerns.

Introduction

- Established in **1944** as the original institution of the World Bank Group, IBRD is structured like a cooperative that is owned and operated for the benefit of its **188 member countries**.
- The **World Bank** is an **international financial institution** that provides long term capital assistance to developing countries for capital programmes.
- The World Bank has a **goal of reducing poverty**.
- By law, all of its decisions must be guided by a commitment **to promote foreign investment, international trade and facilitate capital investment**.

Functions of IBRD

- To assist in the reconstruction & development of its member countries.
- To promote private foreign investment.
- To promote balanced growth of international trade.
- To bring about a smooth transition from a war time economy to peace time economy.
- IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development through loans, guarantees, risk management products, and analytical and advisory services.



OPEL
IT SERVICES
Company Profile



OPEL Automobile company

- Adam Opel AG is a German automobile manufacturer headquartered in Rüsselsheim, Hesse, Germany, and a subsidiary of General Motors Company.
- **Founder:** Adam Opel
- **Founded:** January 21, 1862, Rüsselsheim, Germany

Activities Overview

In operation since July 2008

Developing and
selling products

- Cloud based products
- Currently 3 products in the market

Outsourced Software
development

- For Indian and US clients
- Expertise on Web based application frameworks, ASP.Net and Django

Products

EzeeBank

- Software providing core banking facilities to Credit Co-operative societies
- Enabling Credit Co-operative societies to perform to their complete potential

VisTrack

- Visitor management software for medium to large scale enterprises
- Employees set appointments
- Security guards check appointments
- Security admin can get various visitor reports

GEEROO

- Group SMS Simplified
- Send SMS to group of people by sending a single SMS to GEEROO
- Free to end users, supported by Advertising
- Hosted at www.geeroo.com

Team

▶ Management

Manoj Dharap

- Handles marketing and administrative activities
- Has 12 years of experience running a manufacturing unit, and handling marketing activity of Opel ProScro

Mayuresh Phadke

- Handles the programmer team, client communication and provides technical guidance to team
- Has 8 years experience in Veritas and EMC
- **M.Tech, Computer Science, IIT Bombay**


▶ Outsourcing Team

- 7 Asp.Net developers, 4 Django developers

▶ Product development

- 5 developers, 3 marketing personnel

Future plans

- ▶ Seek Angel / VC funds to expand product marketing team and build support and deployment teams
 - ▶ Strengthen outsourcing marketing activities by partnering with a good US based company
- 

United Nations Organization



What Is UNO???

- The **United Nations (UN)** is an intergovernmental organization established to promote international co-operation.
- Replacement for the ineffective League of Nations, the organization was created following the Second World War to prevent another such conflict.
- Officially it came into existence on 24October 1945.

The Purposes Of United Nations

Following are the purposes of UN:

- To maintain international peace & security.
- To develop friendly relations with nations.
- To cooperate in solving international social, economic & cultural problems.
- To promote respect for human rights & fundamental freedoms.
- To protect earth & environment.

Principles of United Nations

- It is based on sovereign equality of all its members.
- All members are to fulfill in faith their charter obligations.
- They are to settle their international disputes by peace.
- They are to refrain from threat or use of force against other state.
- They are to give United Nations every assistance in every action it takes in accordance with charter.

UN Languages & Membership

UN languages:

Six official languages are recognized by UN:

1:Chinese 2:English 3:French
4:Russian 5: Spanish 6: Arabic

UN Membership:

Its membership is open to all peace loving nations which accept obligations of its charter & are able and willing to fulfill these obligations.

Issues of International Organization

Jurisdiction:

- The official power to make legal decisions and judgments.
- The territory over which authority is exercised

(All islands to the northwest are his jurisdiction.)

Intellectual property:

- Intangible property that is the result of creativity, such as patents, copyrights, etc.

Taxes and securities

Internet-specific issues