

INTERNATIONAL HQ

# G-20

- The members of the G20 are-
- Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union (19+EU) with representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.
- Started in 26 sep 1999 Berlin (Germany)
- Host country :
- 2022- Bali (Indonesia).
- 2023- India
- 2024- Brazile

- 1997-1999 ASIAN Financial Crisis: This was a ministerial-level forum which emerged after G7 invited both developed and developing economies.
- The finance ministers and central bank governors began meeting in 1999.
- 2008 Financial Crisis the world saw the need for a new consensus building at the highest political level.
- To prepare these summits, the G20 finance ministers and central bank governors continue to meet on their own twice a year.

- The work of G20 is divided into two tracks:
- **The finance track** comprises all meetings with G20 finance ministers and central bank governors and their deputies. Meeting several times throughout the year they focus on monetary and fiscal issues, financial regulations, etc.
- **The Sherpa track** focuses on broader issues such as political engagement, anti-corruption, development, energy, etc.

- For the selection of presidency, the 19 countries are divided into 5 groups.
- Each having no more than 4 countries.
- The presidency rotates between each group. Every year the G20 selects a country from another group to be president.
- India is in Group 2 which also has Russia, South Africa, and Turkey.
- The G20 does not have a permanent secretariat or Headquarters.

- Each G20 country is represented by its Sherpa; who plans, guides, implements, etc. on behalf of the leader of their respective country.
- The G20 also regularly engages with non-government sectors. Engagement groups from business (B20), civil society (C20), labour (L20), think tanks (T20) and youth (Y20) are holding major events during the year, the outcomes of which will contribute to the deliberations of G20 leaders.

- The work of G20 members is supported by several international organizations that provide policy advice. These organizations include:
  - The Financial Stability Board (FSB). The FSB, which was established by G20 leaders following the onset of the Global financial crisis,
  - The International Labor Organization (ILO).
  - The International Monetary Fund (IMF).
  - The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
  - United Nations (UN)
  - World Bank
  - The World Trade Organization (WTO)

# What are India's Priorities in G20 Summits?

- Checking tax evasion to fight corruption
- Choking terror funds
- Cutting the cost of remittances
- Market access for key drugs
- Reforms in the World Trade Organization to improve its functioning
- “Full implementation” of the Paris Agreement.



- Aim-
- Financial stability ,climate change , sustainable development.

India focus on: Women empowerment , solar Electricity , Terrorism.

60% world population.

75% world Trade

80%GDP

The G20 member comprises of the world's largest advanced and emerging economies.

In the 2021 (November) G20 summit, the leaders made a commitment to reach carbon neutrality by or around mid-century.

Earlier, the G20 Climate Risk Atlas was released which provides climate scenarios, information, data and future changes in climate across the G20 countries

# What Type of Issues are Addressed by G20?

- Financial markets
- Tax and fiscal policy
- Trade
- Agriculture
- Employment
- Energy
- Fight against corruption
- Advancement of women in job market
- 2030 agenda for Sustainable development
- Climate Change
- Global Health
- Anti-terrorism
- Inclusive entrepreneurship

- 1<sup>st</sup> meeting –Udaipur
- 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting – Youth 20(Y20)- Guwahati
- Environmental summit –Bengaluru
- Think20 (T20)-Bhopal
- Science summit- The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) (Bengaluru)
- Foreign minister summit – Delhi
- Infra working group- pune
- Inclusive growth- Finance-Kolkata
- Architecture –chandigarh
- Educational meet – Chennai.

# ASEAN

- **Founded:** 08 Aug 1967
  - **Headquarters:** South Jakarta, Indonesia
  - **Founder:** Abdul Razak
  - Association of southeast Asian Nations.
- 
- ASEAN comprising 11 countries in Southeast Asia.
  - It promotes intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic, political, security, military, educational, and sociocultural integration among its members and other countries in Asia.



# European Union

## Political and Economic Union

**Est 1<sup>st</sup> nov 1993**

**Headquarters:** Brussels, Belgium

Founder: Belgium

Capital: Brussels (Belgium) Strasbourg  
(France) Luxembourg



# Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

- Founded: 15 Jun 2001
- Headquarters: Beijing, China
- Founder: China
- Abbreviation: SCO
- - The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, or Shanghai Pact, is a Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance.
- The creation of which was announced on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai, China by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.
- The original five nations, with the exclusion of Uzbekistan, were previously members of the Shanghai Five group, founded on 26 April 1996. Since then, the organization has expanded its membership to eight countries when India and Pakistan joined SCO as full members on 9 June 2017 at a summit in Astana, Kazakhstan.

# World Bank

- The World Bank was created at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, along with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- **Founded:** July 1944
- **Founder:** Harry Dexter White and John Maynard Keynes.
- The World Bank Group is an international partnership comprising 189 countries and five constituent institutions that works towards eradicating poverty and creating prosperity.
- **Motto :** working for a world free of poverty.

# The five development institutions under the World Bank Group are:

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) 189 countries.
- International Development Association (IDA) 174 countries
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Multilateral Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)



# International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

- The IBRD calls itself a global development cooperative. It has a membership of 189 countries.
- It is the world's largest development bank.
- It provides loans, guarantees, advisory services, and risk management products to middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries.
- Middle-income countries represent more than 60% of the IBRD's portfolio.
- IBRD finances investments across all sectors and offers technical support and expertise at every stage of a project.
- IBRD deals only with sovereign governments and not private players.
- It also assists governments in augmenting the investment climate of countries, removing service delivery bottlenecks, and strengthening institutions and policies.
- IBRD sources most of its funds from the world's financial markets.

# International Development Association (IDA)

- The main objective of the IDA is to provide grants and concessional loans to the world's poorest countries.
- India is a **blend country**, which means it is transitioning from a lower-middle-income to a middle-income country.
- India is eligible for loans from both the IBRD and the IDA.

# International Finance Corporation (IFC)

- The IFC is a sister organization of the World Bank (IDA + IBRD). It is the largest international development institution focused on the private sector in developing countries.
- It functions as the private sector arm of the WBG.
- It works for economic development by investing in for-profit and commercial projects for poverty reduction and augmenting development.
- It also engages in mobilizing third-party resources for projects.
- The IFC works with the private sector to boost entrepreneurship and create sustainable businesses.
- The IFC provides investment, advice, and asset management offerings.
- It lends to businesses and private sector projects.

# Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

- MIGA's chief goal is to enhance cross-border investment in developing countries by giving guarantees (political risk insurance and credit enhancement) to lenders and investors.
- The agency's guarantees to protect investments against non-commercial risks.
- It emphasizes on Fragile and Conflict-affected States.
- Political risk insurance products:
  - Coverage against losses due to war, terrorism, and civil disturbance.
  - Coverage against expropriation by governments.
  - Coverage against breach of contract.
  - Protection against losses arising from an inability to legally convert local currency into hard currency.
- Credit enhancement – protection when governments fail to honor financial obligations.
- India became a member of the MIGA in 1994.

# International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

- ICSID engages in international investment dispute settlement.
- It settles disputes between investors and governments.
- It also settles state-state disputes under investment treaties and free trade agreements and acts as an administrative registry.
- The Centre provides for settlement of disputes by arbitration, conciliation, or fact-finding.
- It also disseminates information on international law on foreign investment.
- India is not a member of the ICSID because it claims that the ICSID's functioning and structure are biased towards the developed countries.
- India set up the BRICS Arbitration Centre (BRICS Centre) to address and reinforce international arbitrations with foreign investors. Although this is limited to the [BRICS](#) countries, it will be available for all developing countries in the future.

# International Monetary Fund

- Founded: 27 Dec 1945
- Headquarters: Washington, D.C., United States, with Territories
- CEO: Kristalina Georgieva
- Founder: Harry Dexter White and John Maynard Keynes
- Parent organization: United Nations
- It consisting of 189 countries working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth.
- It now plays a central role in the management of balance of payments difficulties and international financial crises.

# WHO

- Founded: 07 Apr 1948
- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Founder: Brock Chisholm
- The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health. The WHO Constitution, which establishes the agency's governing structure and principles, states its main objective as "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, with six semi-autonomous regional offices and 150 field offices worldwide.

# UNICEF

- Founded: 11 Dec 1946 ·
- Headquarters: New York
- Founder: Maurice Pate
- UNICEF, also known as the United Nations Children's Fund, is a United Nations agency responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide.
- U.N. headquarters is in New York City. The agency is among the most widespread and recognizable social welfare organizations in the world, with a presence in 192 countries and territories.
- UNICEF's activities include providing immunizations and disease prevention, administering treatment for children and mothers with HIV, enhancing childhood and maternal nutrition, improving sanitation, promoting education, and providing emergency relief in response to disasters.



# UNESCO

- Founded: 16 Nov 1945
- Founded in: London
- HQ : World Heritage center, Paris,France
- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is a specialised agency of the United Nations aimed at promoting world peace and security through international cooperation in education, the sciences, and culture.
- It has 193 member states and 11 associate members, as well as partners in the nongovernmental, intergovernmental, and private sector.
- UNESCO has 53 regional field offices and 199 national commissions that facilitate its global mandate.

# International Labour Organization

## United Nations Agency

- **Founded:** 1919
- **Headquarters:** [Geneva, Switzerland](#)
- **Awards:** [Nobel Peace Prize](#) (1969)

- 

The International Labour Organization is a United Nations agency whose mandate is to advance social and economic justice through setting international labour standards.

- Founded in 1919 under the League of Nations, it is the first and oldest specialised agency of the UN.
- The ILO has 187 member states: 186 out of 193 UN member states plus the Cook Islands.
- It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, with around 40 field offices around the world, and employs some 2,700 staff from over 150 nations, of whom 900 work in technical cooperation programmes and projects.

# BRICS

- Founded: 16 May 2008
- Founder: Brazil
- BRICS Members :Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa.
- The BRICS medals with regional affairs.
- Since 2009, the BRICS nations have met annually at formal summits.
- Subsidiary: New Development Bank (July 2014,HQ: Shanghai, China)
- (Members of NDB (New development Bank) is Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Bangladesh, Egypt, UAE, Uruguay).

# South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

- Headquarters Kathmandu, Nepal
- The SAARC was founded in Dhaka on 8 December 1985
- Its secretariat is based in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- **Member states**
- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- India
- Maldives
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka
- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia.
- The SAARC comprises 3% of the world's area, 21% of the world's population and 4.21% of the global economy, as of 2019
- 



# Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation(BIMSTEC)

- **Founded:** 06 Jun 1997
- BIMSTEC Headquarter - **Dhaka, Bangladesh**
- The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation is an international organization of seven nations of South Asia and Southeast Asia.
- The BIMSTEC member states – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand – are among the countries dependent on the Bay of Bengal.



- **THANK YOU**