

**Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti yanında
Dövlət İdarəçilik Akademiyası**

AYNUR FƏRMANOVA

**Beynəlxalq münasibətlərdə
ixtisas yönümlü İngilis dili**

Dərs vəsaiti

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**The Academy of Public Administration under the
President of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

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**Professional English in Use
International Relations**

Textbook

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The basic of international relations, the role of Azerbaijan in the system of international relations, brief information about international organizations that play a leading role in world politics, their creation, essence, classification, as well as the purpose, function, structure and activities of specialized agencies are studied, Latin and French words, phrases used in international documents, diplomatic terms and geographical names are given in the textbook.

The textbook is intended for a bachelor's degree students studying international relation. We consider that this textbook can be useful not only for the bachelor's degree students, but also for a wide audience of readers, including international relations and foreign policy experts, diplomats and politicians.

Preface

We live in an increasingly interconnected world. These connections bring great benefits to our everyday lives: the ability to communicate instantaneously around the world and share our cultures and beliefs, the possibility of directly helping a person affected by an earthquake through a global network of charities, the ability to purchase a product made from parts manufactured in a dozen different countries each using its specialized knowledge to create a better product these are some of the potential benefits of the interconnected world. Yet, these connections may also worsen existing problems: terrorist networks use telecommunications to carry out attacks; global commerce can put undue strain on our natural environment; and millions of people still live with few global connections that are enjoyed by citizens of wealthier countries. Despite these increasing connections and their implications for everyday life, many students start college misinformed about basic facts of international relations (IR) such as the extent of poverty and levels of foreign assistance given to the developing world and the trend toward fewer wars over the past two decades.

An introductory textbook plays a key role in students' knowledge about the international affairs, and we have worked hard to make this one timely, accurate, visually appealing, and intellectually engaging. We hope this textbook can help a generation deepen their knowledge in political science. IR is not only an important topic but also a fascinating one. The rich complexity of international relationships – political, economic,

and cultural-provides a puzzle to try to understand. The puzzle is not only an intellectual challenge but also emotionally powerful. It contains human-scale stories in which the subject's grand themes of war and peace, intergroup conflict and community, integration and division, humans and environment, poverty and development play out.

1. Professional English in Use

Jobs in Government and Diplomacy

Benefits and costs Both governments and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) play key role in international relations and employ millions of people with interests and training in IR. Despite differences between careers in IGOs and governments, there are numerous similarities. Both are hierarchical organizations, with competitive and highly regulated working environments. Governments face competing pressures of public opinion, constituencies, and interests groups each with distinct policy opinions. IGOs also deal with interest groups (such as NGOs), but an IGO's constituents are states, which in many cases disagree among themselves. Many employees of IGOs or governments thrive on making decisions that influence policies. Both work environments also attract coworkers with deep interests in international affairs, and the resulting networks of contacts can bring professional and intellectual rewards.

Finally, jobs in governments or IGOs may involve travel or living abroad, which many enjoy. However, promotion can be slow and frustrating. Usually, only individuals with advanced degrees or technical specializations achieve non entry level positions. It can take years to climb within the organization and the process may involve working in departments far from your real interests. In addition, both IGOs and governments are bureaucracies with formal rules and procedures, requiring great patience. Employees often express frustration that initiative and "thinking outside the box" are not rewarded.

Skills to hone

The key to working in IGOs or government is to get your foot in the door. Be flexible and willing to take entry positions that are

not exactly in your area of interest. Do not assume that to work in foreign affairs, one must be a diplomat. Foreign language training is also important, especially for work in large IGOs with many field offices. The ability to work well in groups and to network within and across organizations is an important asset. People who can strengthen lines of communication can gain support from many places in an organization.

Finally, strong analytical and writing skills are extremely important. Both IGOs and governments deal with massive amounts of information daily. The ability to analyze information (even including mathematical or computational analysis) and to write clear, concise interpretations will make one invaluable.

Jobs in NGOs provide personally rewarding experiences for those willing to work hard for a cause, but pay poorly and hard to obtain.

Nearly 30,000 NGOs exist in the world, and that figure grows daily. Thousands of individuals are interested in working in these organizations. Although all NGOs are different, lots of them perform multiple functions: working in developing countries regarding a variety of issues; public outreach at home and abroad; lobbying governments to change their policies; designing projects to solve problems and attempting to find funding for their implementation. Working for an NGO has many benefits. Workers often find themselves surrounded by others concerned about the same issues: improving the environment, protecting human rights, advancing economic development, or promoting better health care. The spirit of camaraderie can be exhilarating and rewarding. While working for an NGO can be extremely rewarding personally, it is rarely rewarding financially. Most NGOs are nonprofit operations that pay workers meagerly for long hours. Moreover, many smaller NGOs engage in a constant fight for funding from governments, think tanks, private foundations, or individuals. The process of fundraising can be quite time consuming. Despite the large number of NGOs,

relatively low pay, and long work hours, finding a job in an NGO can be difficult. One key is to be specific. Try to narrow down your interests in terms of substantive areas (e.g., human rights, environment) and geographical region. Also think about whether you want to work in your own country or abroad. Positions abroad may be more rewarding but are in lower supply and higher demand.

NGOs are looking for self-starters. Most have limited time and few resources for training. Basic office skills (e.g., computer expertise) are essential, but employees also need to cover a range of duties every day. Anything and everything is in your job description. Writing and communication skills are essential, especially when fundraising is part of the job. Foreign language skills also matter since many NGOs maintain or work with field offices abroad. Often, NGOs ask potential employees to volunteer for a period while they train, before being hired. Increasingly, some companies provide paid working in an NGO or volunteering opportunity. By paying to work, you can gain a probationary period to develop your skills and familiarize yourself with the operation so as to become efficient before going on the payroll. Finally, in cities where NGOs cluster personal networks play an important role in finding good opportunities. Workers often move from one organization to another. For this reason, many volunteer or accept jobs with NGOs not in their immediate area of interest to gain experience and contacts, which can help future career advancement.

Core Principles

The field of IR reflects the world's complexity, and IR scholars use many theories, concepts, and buzzwords in trying to describe and explain it. Underneath this complexity, however, lie a few basic principles that shape the field. IR revolves around one key problem: How can a group such as two or more countries serve its group interests when doing so requires its members to forgo their individual interests? For example, every country has

an interest in stopping global warming, a goal that can be achieved only by many countries acting together. Yet each country also has its own interests in burning fossil fuels to keep its economy growing.

Similarly, all members of a military alliance benefit from the strength of the alliance, but each member separately has an interest in minimizing its own contributions in troops and money. Individual nations can advance their own short-term interests by seizing territory militarily, cheating on trade agreements, and refusing to contribute to international efforts such as peacekeeping or vaccination campaigns. But if all nations acted this way, they would find themselves worse off, in a chaotic and vicious environment where mutual gains from cooperating on issues of security and trade would disappear.

This problem of shared interests versus conflicting interests among members of a group goes by various names in various contexts the problem of “collective action,” “free riding,” “burden sharing,” the “tragedy of the commons,” or the “prisoner’s dilemma.” We will refer to the general case as the collective goods problem, that is, the problem of how to provide something that benefits all members of a group regardless of what each member contributes to it. In general, collective goods are easier to provide in small groups than in large ones. In a small group, the cheating (or free riding) of one member is harder to conceal, has a greater impact on the overall collective good, and is easier to punish. The advantage of small groups helps explain the importance of the great power system in international security affairs and of the G20 (Group of Twenty) industrialized countries in economic matters. The collective goods problem occurs in all groups and societies, but is particularly acute in international affairs because each nation is sovereign, with no central authority such as a world government to enforce on individual nations the necessary measures to provide for the common good. By contrast, in domestic politics within countries, a government can force individuals to contribute

in ways that do not serve their individual self-interest, such as by paying taxes or paying to install antipollution equipment on vehicles and factories. If individuals do not comply, the government can punish them.

Although this solution is far from perfect cheaters and criminals sometimes are not caught, and governments sometimes abuse their power it mostly works well enough to keep societies going. Three basic principles which we call dominance, reciprocity, and identity offer possible solutions to the core problem of getting individuals to cooperate for the common good without a central authority to make them do so. These three principles are fundamental across the social sciences and recur in such disciplines as the study of animal societies, child development, social psychology, anthropology, and economics, as well as political science. To explain each principle, we will apply the three principles to a small-scale human example and an IR example.

Dominance

The principle of dominance solves the collective goods problem by establishing a power hierarchy in which those at the top control those below a bit like a government but without an actual government. Instead of fighting constantly over who gets scarce resources, the members of a group can just fight occasionally over position in the “status hierarchy.” Then social conflicts such as who gets resources are resolved automatically in favor of the higher-ranking actor. Fights over the dominance position have scripted rules that minimize, to some extent, the harm inflicted on the group members. Symbolic acts of submission and dominance reinforce an ever-present status hierarchy. Staying on top of a status hierarchy does not depend on strength alone, though it helps. Rather, the top actor may be the one most adept at forming and maintaining alliances among the group’s more capable members. Dominance is complex, and not just a matter of brute force. In international relations, the principle of dominance underlies the great power system, in

which a handful of countries dictate the rules for all the others. Sometimes a so-called hegemon or superpower stands atop the great powers as the dominant nation.

The United Security Council, in which the world's five strongest military powers hold a veto, reflects the dominance principle. The advantage of the dominance solution to the collective goods problem is that, like a government, it forces members of a group to contribute to the common good. It also minimizes open conflict within the group. However, the disadvantage is that this stability comes at a cost of constant oppression of, and resentment by, the lower-ranking members in the status hierarchy. Also, conflicts over position in the hierarchy can occasionally affect the group's stability and well-being, such as when challenges to the top position lead to serious fights. In the case of international relations, the great power system and the hegemony of a superpower can provide relative peace and stability for decades on end but then can break down into costly wars among the great powers.

Reciprocity

The principle of reciprocity solves the collective goods problem by rewarding behavior that contributes to the group and punishing behavior that pursues self interest at the expense of the group. Reciprocity is very easy to understand and can be "enforced" without any central authority, making it a robust way to get individuals to cooperate for the common good. But reciprocity operates in both the positive realm ("You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours") and the negative ("An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"). The Globalization of International Relations of reciprocity as a solution to the collective goods problem is that it can lead to a downward spiral as each side punishes what it believes to be negative acts by the other. Psychologically, most people overestimate their own good intentions and underestimate the value of the actions of their opponents or rivals. To avoid tit-for-tat escalations of conflict,

one or both parties must act generously to get the relationship moving in a right direction. In international relations, reciprocity forms the basis of most of the norms (habits; expectations) and institutions of the international system.

Many central arrangements in IR, such as World Trade Organization agreements, explicitly recognize reciprocity as the linchpin of cooperation. For instance, if one country opens its markets to another's goods, the other opens its markets in return. On the negative side, reciprocity fuels arms races as each side responds to the other's buildup of weapons. But it also allows arms control agreements and other step-by-step conflict-resolution measures, as two sides match each other's actions in backing away from the brink of war.

Identity

A third potential solution to the collective goods problem lies in the identities of participants as members of a community.

Although the dominance and reciprocity principles act on the idea of achieving individual self-interest (by taking what you can, or by mutually beneficial arrangements), the identity principle does not rely on self-interest. On the contrary, members of an identity community care about the interests of others in that community enough to sacrifice their own interests to benefit others. The roots of this principle lie in the family, the extended family, and the kinship group. But this potential is not limited to the close family; it can be generalized to any identity community that one feels a part of. As members of a family care about each other, so do members of an ethnic group, a gender group, a nation, or the world's scientists. In each case, individual members will accept solutions to collective goods problems that do not give them the best deal as individuals, because the benefits are "all in the family," so to speak. A biologist retiring at a rich university may give away lab equipment to a biologist in a poor country because they share an identity as scientists. Even in military forces and diplomacy (where dominance and reciprocity,

respectively, rule the day), the shared identities of military professionals and of diplomats each with shared traditions and expectations can take the edge off conflict. Non state actors, such as nongovernmental organizations also rely on identity politics to a great extent.

An Everyday Example

To sum up the three core principles, imagine that you have two good friends, a man and a woman, who are in a romantic relationship. They love each other and enjoy the other's company, but they come to you for help with a problem: When they go out together, the man likes to go to the opera, whereas the woman enjoys going to boxing matches. Because of your training in international relations, you quickly recognize this as a collective goods problem, in which the shared interest is spending time together and the conflicting individual interests are watching opera and watching boxing. (Of course, you know that the behavior of states is more complicated than individuals, but put that aside for a moment.) You might approach this problem in any of three ways.

First, you could say, "Traditionally, relationships work best when the man wears the pants. For thousands of years the man has made the decision and the woman has followed it. I suggest you do the same, and buy season tickets to the opera." This would be a dominance solution. It could be a very stable solution, if the woman cares more about spending time with her true love than she cares about opera or boxing. It would be a simple solution that would settle all future conflicts. It would give one party everything he wants, and the other party some of what she wants (love, company, a stable relationship). This might be better for both of them than spending all their evenings arguing about where to go out. On the other hand, this solution might leave the woman permanently resentful at the unequal nature of the outcome. She might feel her love for her partner diminish, over time, by a longing for respect and a nostalgia for boxing. She

might even meet another man who likes her and likes boxing. Second, you could say, “Look, instead of fighting all the time, why don’t you establish a pattern and trade off going to boxing one time and opera the next.” This would be a reciprocity solution.

You could help the couple set up agreements, accounting systems, and shared expectations to govern the implementation of this seemingly simple solution. For example, they could go to boxing on Friday nights and opera on Saturday nights. But what if opera season is shorter than boxing season? Then perhaps they would go to opera more often during its season and boxing more often when opera is out of season. What if one of them is out of town on a Friday night? Does that night count anyway or does it earn a credit for later? Or does the one who is in town go out alone? What if the man hates boxing but the woman only mildly dislikes opera? Do you set up a schedule of two operas for each boxing match to keep each side equally happy or unhappy? Clearly, reciprocity solutions can become very complicated. This scenario is adopted from the game theory example “The Globalization of International Relations example), and they require constant monitoring to see if obligations are being met and cheating avoided. Your friends might find it an irritant in their relationship to keep close track of who owes whom a night at the opera or at a boxing match. Third, you could say, “Who cares about opera or boxing? The point is that you love each other and want to be together. Get past the superficial issues and strengthen the core feelings that brought you together. Then it won’t matter where you go or what you’re watching.” This would be an identity solution. This approach could powerfully resolve your friends’ conflict and leave them both much happier. Over time, one partner might actually begin to prefer the other’s favorite activity after more exposure leading to a change in identity. On the other hand, after a while self-interest could creep back in, because that loving feeling might seem even happier

with a boxing match (or opera) to watch. Indeed, one partner can subtly exploit the other's commitment to get past the superficial conflicts. "What's it matter as long as we're together," she says, "and oh, look, there's a good boxing match tonight!" Sometimes the identity principle operates more powerfully in the short term than the long term: the soldier who volunteers to defend the homeland might begin to feel taken advantage of after months or years on the front line, and the college student who gives money once to tsunami victims may not want to keep giving year after year to malaria victims.

2. Azerbaijan on the international arena

Azerbaijan has been following an independent foreign policy since gaining independence in 1991. This policy aims at the strengthening and development of the state system and the protection of the national interests of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan builds its foreign policy on the principle of respect to the international legal standards and norms, the state sovereignty and territorial integrity and the principles of nonintervention into the internal affairs.

The foreign policy of Azerbaijan, adhering to these principles and speaking on behalf of the national interests targets such urgent issues as the risks and challenges to the national security and territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of the Republic and the prevention of the intervention of the Republic of Armenia. The major priorities of the foreign policy of Azerbaijan are the establishment of the regional peace and stability, the implementation of large transport and cooperation projects.

The attraction of the foreign capital to the implementation of different projects on the development of the country's economics for more effective protection of the national interests plays a great role in the foreign policy of Azerbaijan in the present-day world. Thus, Azerbaijan that has chosen the democratic way of life determined its task in the establishment and development of mutually profitable bilateral and multilateral relations with other neighbor and faraway countries in different spheres.

Azerbaijan, expanding and developing its regional and global activity and international cooperation, became the member of a number of international organizations such as United Nations, the

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Council of Europe, Organization of Islamic Conference, Commonwealth of Independent States and others. Moreover, Azerbaijan was one of the co-founders of GUAM.

The steps undertaken by the government of Azerbaijan in Europe corresponds to the attempts of the foreign policy as its integral part. Europe, which is rather based on the real cooperation and partnership than on the old models of influence, promotes the establishment of a single structure for security and common welfare but at the same time, it may lead to the emergence of new challenges. Therefore, Azerbaijan, considering the established objective situation intensifies its activity within the anti-terrorist coalitions and cooperation with NATO and European Union.

Azerbaijan protects and implements its national interests through participating in the regional initiatives and the aforementioned organizations.

The development and implementation of the measures foreign policy of Azerbaijan serving the protection of the national interests is connected with our national leader Heydar Aliyev. His talent of the strong state system establishment, the deep logics and understanding of the importance of issues enabled to form correct approach to the establishment of international relations.

The present day foreign policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, conducted under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev, demonstrates its adherence to the course of development of mutually profitable relations with all goodwill countries and aims to develop Azerbaijan and to provide for the permanent prosperity and the welfare of the people.

The diplomatic activity, carried out in frames of this complicated and many-sided process is composed of a number of major trends that constitute the foreign policy of Azerbaijan.

2.1. Azerbaijan – United Nations

Cooperation between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the United Nations was established soon after the collapse of the Soviet Union and after Azerbaijan restored its independence. The Republic of Azerbaijan was admitted into the United Nations on March 2, 1992 and the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations was opened in New York on May 6, 1992. Beginning from the very first day of the cooperation with the United Nations Azerbaijan used the platform of the United Nations to draw the international community's attention to the Armenia-Azerbaijan, Nagorno Karabakh conflict and use United Nations potential for its peaceful settlement. During 1993, the UN Security Council adopted four resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 on the Armenia-Azerbaijan, Nagorno Karabakh conflict. Each of the abovementioned resolutions was adopted following the subsequent occupation of Nagorno Karabakh region and other territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the Armenian armed forces. These resolutions reaffirmed the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, demanded immediate cease-fire, suspension of hostilities and withdrawal of all occupying forces from the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Regrettably, the provisions of the resolutions have still not been implemented.

Azerbaijan maintains cooperation with a wide range of specialized UN agencies and bodies in a very active and effective manner - UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNCTAD, IAEA and etc. The cooperation between Azerbaijan and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is focused on the alleviation of the conditions for children and teenagers among the refugees and IDPs. Azerbaijan has been actively participating in the work of other various UN bodies and agencies. Azerbaijan was a member of the Commission of the Status of Women (2000-2002). Azerbaijan is also a main sponsor of the Commission's annual resolution "Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts".

The Republic of Azerbaijan has special links with appropriate UN agencies and bodies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Industry Development Organization (UNIDO). Different projects and programmes aimed at improving living standards, structural adjustments of economy are carried out in close cooperation with them.

Azerbaijan views the transformation of its economic and political system as a high priority in its efforts to bring the country more in line with modern norms and standards. An important part of this process is the strengthening of democratic infrastructures, greater transparency and public participation in political debates and decision-making processes. To create employment and stimulate the economy UNDP help the Government of Azerbaijan to address those institutional and policy issues most critical to the effective development and growth of private sector. In an effort to deepen structural reforms, UNDP works closely with the World Bank on a public-sector reform programme in Azerbaijan.

Due to the increased attention of the international community and the UN particularly to the counter-terrorism activity, Azerbaijan makes its own contribution to the global campaign against terror. In the UN framework, Azerbaijan actively cooperates with the UNSC Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and has submitted three national reports (S/2001/1325, S/2002/1022, S/2003/1085).

On October 24, 2011 Azerbaijan was elected non permanent member to the Security Council receiving 155 votes out of 193 Member States. The adoption of a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council should be considered as one of the greatest achievements of Azerbaijan in the field of diplomacy and the evidence of our country's growing political reputation in recent years.

Azerbaijan recognizes a vital role of the United Nations, first, in establishing and maintaining international peace and security,

as well as in sustainable development and democratization. Azerbaijan supports the idea of the reform within the UN so as the Organization will be able to tackle with problems and challenges of the 21 century.

2.2. Azerbaijan - Council of Europe

After the restoration of independence Azerbaijan acquired favorable opportunities and perspectives in order to integrate into the world. Legal state building is implemented and transformation from totalitarianism to democratic development is conducted in condition of cooperation with the U.S. and European countries, with democratic institutions and with non-governmental organizations. From the very beginning of independence, there were two factors that stipulated the integration of Azerbaijan to Europe: Measures taken in protection of human rights, in establishment of political stability, legal and secular state building, and eventually in conduct of socio-economic reforms toward the establishment of market economy; Favorable geopolitical location and rich natural resources of Azerbaijan that called the attention of the European international organizations to an active cooperation. Removal of death penalty was one of the crucial factors that determined its accession to the European family.

In the letter dated July 13, 1996, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev requested the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to consider Azerbaijan a full member of the Council of Europe. Azerbaijan was admitted as a full member of the Council of Europe in January, 2001, and thus Azerbaijani diplomacy achieved a great triumph in its integration toward Europe.

Along with the implementation of commitments of democratic transformation in its accession to the Council of Europe Azerbaijan as the full member designed its national program to utilize opportunities provided by the Organization.

Thus, Azerbaijan obtained the opportunity to address its intentions and demands to the world community from this magnificent floor.

From the first session on, the documents reflecting the realities on the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno Karabakh conflict were disseminated as the consequence of the initiative and diplomatic activity of the head of the delegation of Azerbaijan to PACE, Mr. Ilham Aliyev. The MPs representing Azerbaijan in the Organization under the leadership of Mr. Ilham Aliyev were establishing close relations with the members of the Council of Europe from different countries, and provided comprehensive information on the challenges of Azerbaijan, the occupation of the 20 percent of the territories by the Armenian armed forces and over a million refugees and displaced persons as the result of the occupation.

Measures taken towards the accession to the Council of Europe show the willingness of Azerbaijan to study from the Organization in secular state building of the independent Azerbaijan. Fundamental reforms are conducted in the legislation. The Constitution of Azerbaijan ensures supremacy of the international law.

As a result of legal reforms every person possesses the personal freedom and inviolability, the fair and open investigation of the cases by impartial and independent judges and insurance of human protection have been set. Presently, multiparty system is functioning in the country, political freedom, freedom of expression and consciousness, the rights of minorities, equality before the law, presumption of innocence have been insured, legal foundation of elections and referendum have been established which give a guarantee for holding democratic and free elections in the country.

The Constitutional Court has been established, death penalty was abolished, censorship was removed and the independence of a court is maintained. A three-level judicial system was set up,

the 60 percent of the judge contingent was updated through the elections in accordance with the international standards. The state program is implemented on the protection of human rights and on the improvement of respective mechanisms.

Azerbaijani government carried out the commitments undertaken before the Council of Europe on time and the Commissioner (Ombudsman) institution was set up. In addition, the President of Azerbaijan issues decrees of pardoning on a regular basis. Moreover, new electronic Mass Media, Public Television, was established. The government has considered every progressive recommendation that contributes to the democratic development of the country, and created a favorable condition for PACE co-rapporteur to conduct a regular monitoring.

Thus, currently, Azerbaijan proved its accession to the Council of Europe with its activity in the democratic transformation, including the logical outcome of reforms conducted. In the last ten years courageous and fundamental measures were taken in the Republic of Azerbaijan, a member of the Council of Europe, on the protection of human rights and freedoms as the result of purposeful policy pursued on the basis of world experience.

2.3. Azerbaijan – European Union

Since 1993 Azerbaijan has declared its interest in relations with the European Union and started to set relations with the EU in different fields. Azerbaijan's advantageous geographic location and rich natural resources make our country interesting for the EU. The relations of Azerbaijan with the EU are being implemented mostly within the framework of different programmes. In order to establish relations with newly independent states, conduct democratic reforms, found market economy infrastructure, develop trade, transport and customs, the EU launched the TACIS programme in the 1990s and finances it. The EU's other initiative is the Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus-Asia Project

(TRACECA) project launched in May 1993 at a Brussels conference featuring representatives of Central Asian and Caucasian nations. The EU provides assistance to the Project via a technical aid programme.

The Treaty of Partnership and Cooperation signed on April 22, 1996 opened a new stage in relations between Azerbaijan and the EU. The treaty that came into force in 1999 and is a legal normative basis of mutual relations was characterized by Heydar Aliyev as “a historic event for Azerbaijan”. The treaty aimed at development of mutual relations in different fields of society such as political, economic, cultural, social, and so on. After the Treaty of Partnership and Cooperation came into force, one of the positive changes in relations between the EU and Azerbaijan was structural organization of these relations. Activity of the established bodies – the Cooperation Council and committee on parliamentary cooperation secured sustainability, regularity and systematization of mutual relations.

The EU’s attitude towards the Armenia-Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict has been changing in recent years. The EU’s statements on Nagorno-Karabakh adopted in 1992-1993 didn’t distinguish the occupant state from the occupied one. However, the Declaration on behalf of EU presidency on Presidential elections regarding the presidential elections held in so-called Nagorno-Karabakh Republic in August 2002 openly and concretely stated “the EU doesn’t recognize independence of Nagorno-Karabakh”, “the EU supports Azerbaijan’s territorial integrity”, and that Armenia is a belligerent party. On May 20, 2010 the European Parliament adopted a resolution titled “Requirement on the EU’s strategy in South Caucasus”.

Another important step in development of mutual relations was the institution of permanent representation of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the EU according to the presidential decree on organized security of activity of representation of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the EU issued on April 3, 2000 and the appointment

of the EU's special representative to South Caucasus in July 2003.

A new stage in the EU-Azerbaijan relations started in 2004. Azerbaijan received an opportunity to conduct some of economic, political, legal, and administrative reforms within the framework of the EU's New Neighborhood Policy and to get the EU's technical and financial assistance. Within the framework of the programme, Azerbaijan also got an opportunity of access quote to the EU market and free circulation of employees, goods, services, and investment-capital resources.

Having considered the start of a new stage of Azerbaijan's European integration as a result of Azerbaijan's joining New Neighborhood Policy, President Ilham Aliyev issued a decree on June 1, 2005 on establishing a state commission for Azerbaijan's integration into the EU. The decree implied setting up working groups with the EU on political, economic, transport, energy, security, human rights, democratization, humanitarian, scientific-educational and other fields of cooperation. The EU's New Neighborhood Policy with the South Caucasian nations confirms the union's serious interest in the region.

The EU initiated the Eastern Partnership. According to the project, the EU plans to provide assistance worth 600 million euro to 6 countries (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Georgia, and Armenia) till 2013. The Eastern Partnership includes three main goals: Comprehensive Institutional Building programmes; Pilot Regional Development Programmes on removing economic inequality among partner countries and social inequality within countries; Implementation of Eastern Partnership Multisided Dimension.

2.4. Azerbaijan – OSCE

The Republic of Azerbaijan joined the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) on January 30, 1992. On July 8, 1992 the Republic of Azerbaijan accepted the CSCE Helsinki Final Act of 1975 by the formal signing at the

CSCE Helsinki Summit. The Republic of Azerbaijan joined the CSCE Charter of Paris on 20 December 1993. Azerbaijan signed the Charter for European Security at the OSCE Istanbul Summit on 19 November 1999.

The Additional Meeting of the Council of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) in Helsinki on 24 March 1992 requested the CSCE Chairman-in-Office (CIO) to convene as soon as possible a conference on Nagorno-Karabakh under the auspices of the CSCE to provide an ongoing forum for negotiations towards a peaceful settlement of the crisis on the basis of the principles, commitments and provisions of the CSCE. The city of Minsk (Belarus) was selected to host this Conference. It has not to this date been possible to hold the conference that includes designated participants of it. However, under the framework of that conference, negotiations have been conducted to find a political solution to the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

In the second half of 1993 a nationwide leader Haydar Aliyev informed the international world about the security problem of Azerbaijan, especially Armenian territorial claims, military hostility, and tried to increase the influence of international organizations in peace settlement. For peaceful settlement of the conflict the president of Azerbaijan Haydar Aliyev held bilateral and multilateral meetings with the head of states, at OSCE summits, during the discussions with co-chairs of the Minsk Group, direct meetings with the President of Armenia was the main part of nationwide leader's consecutive and purposeful policy.

For the settlement of the conflict by peaceful means, thanks to the president Haydar Aliyev's determined activity on May 12, 1994 after achieving ceasefire agreement the negotiations within the framework of the Minsk Group of OSCE started regularly.

On December 5-6, 1994 at the Summit meeting of OSCE the decision about "the intensification of OSCE activities" of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict was adopted. The adopted document

stated the article about the deployment of OSCE multinational peacekeeping force for ensuring stability in the conflict zone. Besides, the chairmanship institution was established in Budapest. The appointment of two co-chairmen to the Conference and the meetings of Minsk Group held with their joint co-chairmanship were adopted. At the OSCE Minsk conference and Minsk Group Russia and Finland became co-chairmen (after Sweden replaced Finland).

On December 2-3, 1996 at OSCE Lisbon Summit the special document determining the international legal basis of the conflict-solution was adopted due to the diplomatic activities by Haydar Aliyev. Three main principles for the solution of Armenia Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict were given by the OSCE chairman in office Flavio Kotini, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden adopted a statement which was supported by 53 countries of the world except Armenia, and added to the final documents of Lisbon Summit.

After the Lisbon summit of OSCE, besides Russia the representatives of France, and the USA became co-chairmen of the Minsk Group. In 1997-1998 the co-chairmen of the Minsk Group according Lisbon principles adopted a statement which reflected three principles:

The liberation of seven regions located outside of Nagorno-Karabakh and the determination status of Nagorno-Karabakh. In June 1997, their first suggestion was package solution of the conflict (the liberation of occupied territories located outside of Nagorno-Karabakh of Azerbaijan and at the same time giving contest to the status of Nagorno-Karabakh) in September 1997, the second suggestion was solution of the conflict in stages (in this variant at the first stage the liberation of 7 occupied region located outside of Nagorno-Karabakh, at the next stage the solution of the status problem of Nagorno-Karabakh was taken into account).

Though Azerbaijan was dissatisfied with these plans, after accepting two offers of co-chairs showing destructive position

Armenia wasn't pleased to these offers. On November 9, 1998 co-chairs set up the third offer which, contradicting all international legal norms, also unacceptable for Azerbaijan, giving no chance to the continuation of the negotiations. This offer "common state idea" was based on not existing practice in the world. The artificial common state suggestion which was rejected by the President of Azerbaijan Haydar Aliyev was against the interest of Azerbaijan, also contradicted the adopted documents of OSCE in Budapest and Lisbon Summit.

The common state principle, obstacles in regulation process, also it deepened the contrast of the sides in the solution of the conflict. As a result, the stagnation in negotiations process was created and in regulation of the conflict there wasn't improvement. After the failure of the common state offer the co chairs of the Minsk group practically reached a deadlock.

On April 26, 1999 a new stage of negotiation for regulating the conflict was started with the initiative of the USA. The direct negotiation between the President of Azerbaijan and the President of Armenia started in Washington, and this format of the talks was approved by the OSCE Minsk Group. Unfortunately, as a result of this meeting there wasn't improvement in regulating process.

In the early 2001, intensive talks between the Presidents of the two states named "Paris principles" talks, aimed for generalizing positive sides of three offers (package, in stages, common state) were held. In March 2002, during the visit of OSCE Minsk group the co-chairs to the region it was suggested to continue the negotiations on the level of Azerbaijani and Armenian Presidents' personal representatives. This offer was accepted by the two states, and the negotiation continued in this format in Prague.

In spite of the acceptance of "solution in stages" plan of Prague format by Azerbaijan side, after the discussion of the status Nagorno-Karabakh by Armenia the negotiations reached a

deadlock. Generally, the negotiations in France of OSCE Minsk group, and the mutual cooperation with this organization was among the nationwide Haydar Aliyev's one of the main priorities in the course of the foreign policy of Azerbaijan. It's important to note a fact that in 1993-2003 the head of Azerbaijan state Haydar Aliyev met 23 times with the President of Armenia, 150 times with OSCE leaders and Minsk group representatives.

On April 16, 2004, the negotiation between Azerbaijan and Armenia was held on the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Prague. At this stage of negotiations "Prague process" until the summer 2005, the Foreign Affairs Ministers met 11 times discussing the new variant of peace plan details for regulating conflict. The main elements of "Prague process" variants were the discussion of the details of "solution in stage" of the regulation.

In 2004-2006 the Armenians destructive position in the regulation of the conflict the "Prague process" reached deadlock and the negotiations were unsuccessful. For accelerating the regulation process of the Armenia Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict "Base principles" at the end of November in 2007 were presented to the sides in Madrid.

After it the President of Azerbaijan and Armenia held 17 meetings: on June 5, 2008 in Saint Petersburg; on November 2 in Moscow; on January 28, 2009 in Zurich; on May 7 in Prague; on June 4 in Saint Petersburg; on July 17-18 in Moscow; on October 8-9 in Chisinau, on November 22 in Munchen; on January 25, 2010 in Sochi; on June 17 in Saint Petersburg; on October 27 in Astrakhan; on March 5, 2011 in Sochi; on June 24 in Kazan; on January 25, 2012 in Sochi.

9 of these meetings and the last 6 out of 9 were held with the mediation of the President of Russia. The main point of the negotiations in the last 5 years notifies the existence of base principle of Madrid document within the framework of in "Prague process". Some definite agreement of these principles was reached.

Nevertheless, the understanding of some principles was reached on the level of the Presidents but the wide disparity remains in the position of the sides in the main principles. In this contest reaching general agreement in all matters will be accepted in the final document.

On July 10, 2009 the USA, Russia and France Presidents discussed the Nagorno-Karabakh problem at the meeting of G-8 in Aquila Degli Abruzzi, Italy. Finally, having accepted the joint resolution about the conflict 3 Presidents advised the co-chairs to present them a new version of the latest suggestions about the Base Principles, that is to say Madrid suggestions which were announced on November 29, 2007.

On January 25, 2010 during the next meeting of Azerbaijan and Armenian Presidents with the mediation of Russia in Sochi the negotiation for regulating conflict were held according to the new Madrid principles which were suggested in December 2009 by the co-chairs of OSCE Minsk group. After these negotiations Azerbaijan accepted the suggestion according to the Madrid principles, but Armenia postponed the acceptance of the suggestion for 2 weeks. During the period Armenian side didn't answer officially to the co-chairs and they used prolongation tactics.

On June 26, 2010 the Presidents of the co-chair countries belonging to G-8 adopted a joint statement in the Summit which was held in Toronto and referred to the updated Madrid principle which was presented to the conflict sides. According to these principles Armenia must withdraw its troops from occupied districts, refugees must return to their lands, peacekeeping forces must be deployed in the conflict zone, the self-determination status must be given to Nagorno-Karabakh, and the determination of the final status should be discussed in the next stage, and carried on.

On 25 May, 2011 the Presidents of the USA, Russia, and France passed a joint statement for the regulation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict within the framework of the countries of G-8 at

the latest 3 years in Deauville, France. In the resolution the Presidents of the co-chair countries of the OSCE Minsk group asked Azerbaijan and Armenian Leaders to demonstrate political will and complete the main principles (the main principles of the regulation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict).

Generally, if we look at the history of the negotiations for the regulation of Armenian Azerbaijan conflict, since 1992, it is necessary to note that since 1992 beside international organization, and great countries mediation efforts from the beginning of April, 1999, they have stepped in a new format too. It was the direct dialogue of Azerbaijan and Armenian Presidents. Since then the Presidents of two Republics held more than 50 meetings in Moscow, Washington, Geneva, Yalta, Istanbul, Davos, New-York, Minsk, Paris, Key West, Sochi, Chisinau, Prague, Strasbourg, Warsaw, Astana, Kazan, Rambouillet, Bucharest, Saint Petersburg, Zurich, Munchen, Astrakhan, and in the border of the two republics - Sadarak. But during negotiations while Azerbaijan defended its right position they met some difficulties. Because from the beginning of the conflict in the negotiations, the aggressor Armenia showing destructive position didn't give up its aggressive policy. On the other hand, double "standard principle" of the world community, the inactivity of the international organizations like the UN and OSCE in carrying their offers and resolutions were an obstacle in the improvement process of negotiations.

The position of Azerbaijan state in the direction of the regulation of the conflict. Being loyal to the principles established by the nationwide leader, the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev has declared the main priority of any country's foreign policy expressed in the necessity of regulation the Armenia Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict within the framework of international norms and principles through the restoration the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, and he declared the importance of strengthening the international organizations efforts in this field. In the process of

negotiations for settlement of the conflict the Armenian side according to the self-determination principle wants Nagorno-Karabakh to be recognized as an independent state. But Armenians used their determination rights at the beginning of the XX century on a high level, they created the Republic of Armenia their independent state. The President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev in this speech underlined that today's Armenian state was established in 1918 in Erivan khanate and Zangazur district of Azerbaijan land. Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh region as Armenians living in other countries, are one of the national minorities living in Azerbaijan.

According to the international law national minorities can determine internal self-determination. But it cannot be in the form of independence, because national minorities living on the territory of the independent state do not have such rights. At the same time the self-determination should not breach the principle of territorial integrity, the main principle of international law, should not contradict this principle. Armenians under the right of self-determination pretext violated the norms of international law especially, sovereign equality of the state refraining from threat or use of force, territorial integrity of states, peaceful settlement of disputes and non intervention in internal affairs of the states, fulfillment in good faith of obligations under international law. The principle of Helsinki Final Act of OSCE.

In addition, for the settlement of the dispute Armenia would like the participation of the Armenian community of Nagorno-Karabakh as a side in the negotiations. But this demand is also impossible and is not appropriate to the principles of international law. Because the participation of Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh as an independent side in negotiations contradict to the mandate of OSCE Minsk group.

At the same time, in the declaration signed in Moscow at the end of 2008 notified that only Azerbaijan and Armenian sides may take part in the process of negotiations in the direction of

regulating of the conflict. Stating that Nagorno-Karabakh is our ancient and integral part the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev emphasized that Armenia signed the Moscow declaration by leader of Armenia, holding negotiations between Armenia and Azerbaijan, and this is an international format, and if Nagorno-Karabakh had been conflict side, then Armenia had not signed the Moscow declaration. At the same time, the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev declared that the status can be discussed after returning of Azerbaijanis to Nagorno-Karabakh and Shusha, everything would be solved within the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan.

President Ilham Aliyev noted that Azerbaijani and Armenian communities must live in a high autonomy conditions within the state of Azerbaijan. On November 2, 2008, Russia, Azerbaijan and Armenian Presidents in the jointly signed declaration intended the settlement of the conflict within the framework of the territorial integrity. Documents adopted on December 5, 2009, in Athens by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of OSCE approves this approach. That is why Armenia first of all must accept Nagorno-Karabakh as a part of Azerbaijan, end aggressive policy, and then inform its position in the variants of the regulation of the conflict. In the regulation process Azerbaijan state, and its leader Mr. Ilham Aliyev prefers first of all peace variant. But President Ilham Aliyev emphasized that Azerbaijan would never forgive this aggression, ethnic cleansing policy and temporary loss of our lands. At the same time we have the right for liberation of our land according to the norms of international law (51 article of the UN Charter).

The head of the state Ilham Aliyev emphasized that he agrees with the solution of the conflict within the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and according to the principles of international law. At present, the regulation process of the conflict is the main direction of the foreign policy of Azerbaijan.

Though the way of conducting negotiations has a confidential

character the Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev informed that the talks discuss the necessity of restoring occupied territories of Azerbaijan and returning IDPs to their native lands. Meanwhile, the President Ilham Aliyev stated the fact of artificial prolongation of the negotiation process by Armenia, noting that there was no perspective of this tactics. Neither today nor after 10 or 100 years Nagorno-Karabakh would be independent Ilham Aliyev, the President of Azerbaijan declared repeatedly that Azerbaijan, and its people will never allow the creation of the second Armenian state on the Azerbaijani land. Any status within Azerbaijan may be granted to Nagorno-Karabakh. Having informed the impossibility of the solution of any issue beyond this principle, the head of Azerbaijani state declared that he would not make a step back from his principal position.

2.5. Azerbaijan - NATO

Protection of the territorial integrity and citizens is one of the main demands of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Conception of National Security of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which is confirmed by the President Ilham Aliyev in May 2007, states: "Any kind of development of military-political and military-technical relations and cooperation for strengthening the defense ability of the country are of great importance. Integration with the Euro-Atlantic security system, creation of NATO-level military operational forces, participation in international peacekeeping response operations for the elimination of crises are considered the main directions of the defense policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan."

Azerbaijan-NATO relations started their formation in March 1992, with the admission of Azerbaijan to its body, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council. A high-level cooperation between Azerbaijan and NATO was founded in 1994. During his visit to Brussels on May 4, 1994, the Azerbaijani President Heydar

Aliyev signed the "Partnership for Peace Program" (PfP) on cooperation of NATO with former Soviet Republics.

Normal conditions for the development of relations between NATO and Azerbaijan have been founded since then. During his next visit to Brussels on April 23, 1996, Heydar Aliyev presented the Secretary-General of NATO Javier Solana the document of Azerbaijan for joining the "Partnership for Peace" program.

In July 1997 Azerbaijan joined NATO's another body, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. Unlike the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, this structure of NATO provides for passing to practical steps from discussions and consultations in the framework of PfP. In the same year, Azerbaijan joined the Planning and Review Process (PARP) of the organization, which was a new stage of cooperation. This process provides defense planning, correct use of resources.

The Azerbaijan-NATO relations can be evaluated briefly: the Republic of Azerbaijan cooperates with NATO in prevention instability, conflicts and threats in Europe and the Euro-Atlantic area; it is ready to contribute to the establishment of a common security system in its region and Europe entirely.

Azerbaijan cooperates with NATO within the frames of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and Partnership for Peace. The Individual Partnership Operation Plan is an important means for strengthening the cooperation of Azerbaijan with NATO in future.

2.6. Azerbaijan – OIC

As an integral part of the Islamic world with its historical past, religious, cultural and spiritual values, Azerbaijan's accession to the Organization of the Islamic Conference on December 1991 opened up new horizons in international arena for Azerbaijan. Through this, Azerbaijan received consistent support from OIC and its member states. If, first, the General Secretariat of OIC made statements on Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict supporting the position of Azerbaijan, subsequently the

OIC conferences adopted weighty resolutions on Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict. In these resolutions, the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict is defined unambiguously as aggression of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The latest resolutions, distinctly from the previous ones, have been improved with new paragraphs adding: "Urges all States to refrain from providing any supplies of military arms and equipment to Armenia, which can encourage the aggressor to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories; The territory of Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies; Calls upon Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and to occupation of the Azerbaijani territories; Considers, that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate compensation with regard to damages it suffered, and puts the responsibility for the adequate compensation of these damages on Armenia; Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

It should be noted, that the OIC resolutions have significance for Azerbaijan, beyond political. Great amount of humanitarian, technical and other assistance provided to Azerbaijan is enshrined in documents adopted at the OIC Conferences.

2.7. Azerbaijan - UNESCO

The establishment and development of relations between Azerbaijan and UNESCO. Preservation and development of the rich traditions of Azerbaijani people's national and spiritual values in the modern era in facing serious threats to national and moral values are particularly relevant. According to the geo-strategic position Azerbaijan became one of the most tolerant countries in the world for its different outlook and lifestyle,

national and cultural values, religious beliefs, national and ethnic composition. Preserving its culture, values, traditions Azerbaijani people showing greater tolerance of religious diversity striving for modernity and innovation.

In modern times, UNESCO serves for the strengthening peace and security by expanding cooperation among people in educational, scientific and cultural fields. Azerbaijan's relations with UNESCO dates at about the previous years before the admission to the United Nations, being part of the Soviet Union. Azerbaijan has been involved in the activities of UNESCO in the 60s of the XX century being part of the Soviet Union. Exhibitions dedicated to “Azerbaijani carpets” (1981), “Azerbaijani manuscripts” (1985) held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, and that depicting “the Architecture of Baku” held later in London, were consecutively arranged under the auspices of UNESCO. During the Soviet era UNESCO provided financial assistance to Azerbaijan in holding “A Language and a City” (1981), and “the Oriental Carpet Art” (1983), conferences. The nationwide leader of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev greatly contributed to the development of relations between Azerbaijan and UNESCO during the Soviet period.

In 1983, at the First International Symposium dedicated to the “Art of the Oriental Carpet”, in Baku Haydar Aliyev member of Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union met with the Special Adviser to the Director-General of UNESCO Mr. Frederico Mayor. This friendly relation after gaining independence influenced greatly on relation between Azerbaijan and UNESCO, and thus laid the foundation for the success of Azerbaijan in the organization.

The Republic of Azerbaijan after gaining its independence on October 18, 1991, became a member of the United Nations specialized agency UNESCO on 3 July 1992. The development of Azerbaijan's relations with UNESCO started in the second half of 1993, after the return of power to the nationwide leader Heydar

Aliyev. Thus, the most important step in the development of Azerbaijan-UNESCO relations was the first official visit of Heydar Aliyev to the Republic of France in 1993, which lasted from December 19 to 21, meeting the Director-General of UNESCO Federico Mayor.

Meetings of nationwide leader Heydar Aliyev with Director-General Federico Mayor in the development of relations between Azerbaijan and UNESCO was very important. Educational, scientific and cultural spheres of Azerbaijan were discussed in the meetings. On November 18, 1996, the Azerbaijani President Heydar Aliyev and UNESCO Director General Federico Mayor signed a memorandum on cooperation between the Republic of Azerbaijan and UNESCO. The Memorandum aimed at rendering support to Azerbaijan in scientific, cultural and other spheres. Moreover, assistance in preservation and restoration of cultural monuments of Azerbaijan were also reflected in the document (MFA). In addition, cooperation with UNESCO according to the international convention on the Means of prohibiting the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property is extremely essential to restoration and preservation of cultural monuments in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

The next action for informing the world community about cultural heritage of Azerbaijan was Heydar Aliyev's 20 April, 1997 Decree on celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the "Book of Dede Gorgud". 1300th jubilee celebrations of the "Book of Dede Gorgud" were held in Dresden, Moscow, in different cities of Turkey in the framework of UNESCO in 2000. These events ended with a meeting with VI Summit of Heads of Turkic Speaking Countries at the jubilee ceremony.

In 1998, an international conference dedicated to "Great Silk Road" initiated by Azerbaijani President Heydar Aliyev, was an important contribution to the regional cooperation, the East-West dialogue, integration of Europe and Asia. An international

conference with the participation of 32 countries, heads of 9 states, delegations of 13 international organizations was the strategic goal of globalization, which is located on the historic Silk Road peoples and opening dialogue between different cultures and communication. It is no coincidence that a number of international cultural events, music festivals, symposiums and conferences, the tourist routes hosted by our country based on the Silk Road idea, integrative mission of Azerbaijan.

At the same time, signed agreement about Azerbaijan-UNESCO cooperation in educational, scientific, cultural and humanitarian fields was the beginning of a new stage. It is no coincidence that after this for reconstruction of higher education in Azerbaijan in accordance with TACIS and TEMPUS programs two projects were realized. The Great Silk Road TRACECA year was declared in 2000, by UNESCO.

The new phase of relations between Azerbaijan and UNESCO.The protection of cultural and natural heritage of Azerbaijan is one of the main directions of cooperation with UNESCO. In this regard, The Walled City complex of Baku city was inscribed on the UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage list in December, 2000. As a result of the earthquake in Azerbaijan, and the damage to a number of architectural monuments to the Walled City complex of Baku at the 27th session of the World Heritage Committee the Walled City complex was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger of UNESCO on July 4, 2003. On June 22- 30, 2009 within the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee, the Walled City complex removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger in Seville, Spain. In 2007, within the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee, Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape was inscribed on the UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage list in New Zealand.

According to the experts opinion ancient Mugham lived its flourishing period at the time of Eastern Renaissance. Herein, the

traditionally defined norms of art and improvisation in the creative process are striking in harmony. Following periods could not at all change the essence and meaning of this art. Nowadays Mugham exists as a spiritual wealth of the past on the other hand, it remains the art of the contemporary world.

On November 7, 2003, accepted as an integral part of our nation's fundamental cultural values, the Azerbaijani Mugham was inscribed in the List of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity proclaimed by UNESCO.

On September 28 to October 2, 2009 within the 4th session of the Inter-governmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Heritage of UNESCO in Abu Dhabi city of the United Arab Emirates, international Nowruz holiday officially registered on the UNESCO List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, it should be considered an important event for Azerbaijani culture.

The ancient and rich culture of Azerbaijan turned from national into international level, being a part of world culture. UNESCO being a multilateral organization established mutual cooperation of different countries. As a result of it, the Republic of Azerbaijan builds and expands its ties in the educational, scientific and cultural fields with UNESCO and various countries. Not surprisingly, developing intercultural dialogue and multiculturalism among nations and to support it, is an important part of government's policy nowadays for the sake of future of all the people.

The First Vice President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Goodwill Ambassador of UNESCO and ISESCO, President of Heydar Aliyev Foundation, Mehriban Aliyeva's activity, global projects for the development of science, education and culture established a new stage in relations with UNESCO. It is no coincidence that this influential organization attaches great importance in cooperation with Azerbaijan over recent years and

supports a number of projects. The President of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation Mehriban Aliyeva renders great services in the promotion of cultural heritage of Azerbaijan, ensures the protection of it on the national and regional levels. In order to promote the traditional classical music of Azerbaijan around the world Mrs. Mehriban Aliyeva initiated the establishment of the International Mugham Center in Baku.

On October 19, 2006 at the Headquarters of UNESCO in Paris, at a event dedicated to the 60th anniversary of UNESCO a Day of Azerbaijan was held under the name of “Azerbaijan: at the intersection of cultures and civilizations” within the framework of the week of “Dialogue among Civilizations”.

The World Forum on Intercultural Dialogue was initiated by Ilham Aliyev the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan to host a conference of ministers responsible for culture on December 2-3, 2008, in Baku with the theme of “Intercultural dialogue as a basis for peace and sustainable development in Europe and its neighboring regions”. “Baku Process” initiative is a good example of the Azerbaijani leadership’s attention to the dialogue between cultures and civilizations. Azerbaijan established global intercultural dialogue by inviting a number of Ministers of Culture of Muslim countries. Hosting great international events Azerbaijan plays the role of a "bridge". So, it is very important to highlight the importance of international events such as Intercultural Dialogue and Baku International Humanitarian Forum in the humanitarian field which was held with the support of UNESCO in Azerbaijan. In recent years, UNESCO not only supports Azerbaijan but also participates at the events by a large number of delegation.

In 2009, Baku was declared the capital of Islamic culture. As the establishment of Silk Road connecting East and West was laid in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan has turned into the center for the art festivals, international, scientific conferences.

In 2015, 70 years have passed since the adoption of the Charter of UNESCO. At the Leaders' Forum of the 38th Session of UNESCO General Conference, the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev emphasized that Azerbaijan signed and ratified almost all the conventions and other legal instruments of UNESCO. In 2003, Azerbaijan and UNESCO signed the framework agreement on cooperation in the areas of culture, science, education and communication, which allowed Azerbaijan to become one of the donors of UNESCO. This is our obligation and commitment in front of the least developed countries.

The 7th Global Forum of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations held in Baku on 25-27 April 2016, was a new stage in the promotion of Azerbaijan in the world. Heads of state and government of the member states of the UN, political leaders, partner organizations, international and regional organizations, the private sector, the representatives of arts, media and academies, including donor organizations and foundations, about 2,000 delegates representing 140 countries attended the forum. The Baku Declaration was signed at the end of the event, and it became not only the political history of our country but also an important event in the history of world culture. In addition, the 7th Global Forum of the UN Alliance of Civilizations confirmed the tolerance and multicultural values of Azerbaijan once again.

Nowadays, Azerbaijan contributes to the intercultural dialogue, multiculturalism, as well as with the rich national and cultural values, it is known as a place of understanding. In the foreign policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan according to the adopted norms and principles of UNESCO co-existence of different cultures, religious tolerance and basic human rights, education and copyright, sustainable development in economic and social spheres occupies an important place. This allows to achieve new goals and success in Azerbaijan-UNESCO relations in all the priority areas of the organization.

2.8. Aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan

According to the historical facts the movement of a great number of Armenians from Iran and Turkey to the strategically important part of Azerbaijan, mountainous part of the Nagorno-Karabakh region stated as early as in the XIX century. This movement process being colonial policy of the Tsarist Russia was continued till the XIX century, and as a result it has influenced the demographic change in the region.

The artificial increase of Armenians in this region contributed to the territorial claims to Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan from the beginning of the XX century. Living with the aim of the creation of “Great Armenia“Armenians with the help of foreign supporters committed terror, genocide against Azerbaijanis carrying out ethnic cleansing policy.

So, Azerbaijani people suffering from ethnic cleansing, genocide and aggression for 200 years were expelled from their historical places and became IDPs (internally displaced persons). At the beginning of the XIX century Armenians being moved to the mountainous part of the Garabagh region of Azerbaijan possessing all political, economic, social and cultural opportunities laid territorial claims many times but failed each time.

By the time of the collapse of the USSR for the idea of separation of Armenians living in the Nagorno-Karabakh Region and wishing to join Armenia, belligerent state doing everything for reaching this goal carried out the policy of genocide against 50 thousand Azerbaijanis, and 250 thousand Azerbaijanis were deported from their native land.

At the end of 80-s of the XX century, Armenia openly laid claim to the territory of the Nagorno-Karabakh. There was no doubt that the territorial claims of Armenia were planned and initiated with the help of Yerevan, Moscow and Western supporters. During the Soviet period Armenians with the help of the state authorities held propaganda campaign, and as a result of it formalized negative public opinion about Azerbaijan. Armenian

ideologists distorted the facts about the history, social-economic growth of Azerbaijan and spread them within the union scale.

In 1988, when the events began Armenian politicians and their central union supporters planned holding rallies in Khankandi and Yerevan in advance because of less progress in economy in the region. But the following events showed that social, economic backwardness of NKAO was only a pretext of Armenian politicians and central union supporters, Armenians' main aim was territorial claims against Azerbaijan. At the same time, on December 1, 1989 the Armenian Soviet Social Republic violating the sovereignty of Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, adopted the decision joining the NKAO to the Armenia SSR which was contrary to the Constitution of Azerbaijan.

The NKAO's institutions and departments were given to the appropriate ministries and departments under Armenian supervision. Because of inactivity of Soviet authorities, sometimes the open support was the cause of separation of NKAO's economy and other fields from Azerbaijan and joining to Armenia. All the attributes in the territory of NKAO (flag, coat of arms, anthem and etc.) of Azerbaijan were changed, and the Armenian flag and coat of arms were hoisted. With the help of Armenian authority and other ruling circles Armenian nationalists took misappropriation process in economic, socio-political and cultural point of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Thus, the Soviet authorities made very serious mistakes, a pro-Armenian policy at the end of 1990 the early 1991 aggravated the situation; Armenian aggression became worse on a large scale in the NKAO and other borders of Azerbaijan with Armenia. As a result, thousand of Azerbaijanis were victims of Armenia's aggressive policy. Unfortunately, not preventing Armenian nationalists at the beginning of the events, worsened the situation gradually. As a result, Armenians with the help of armed groups and military weapons which were sent from Armenia committed bloody crimes against Azerbaijanis in the region out of control of Azerbaijan government.

From the beginning of 1992 the Armenian troops occupied the last populated areas of Azerbaijanis in Garabagh one after another. Over the night on February 25-26 1992 the Armenian armed forces with the help of 366th the motor rifle regiment soldiers and military weapons of the former USSR which were located in Khankandi attacked Khojaly, raised the city to the ground. The city was completely destroyed, burned, and people were killed with special cruelty with the help of military weapons. According to the official figures 613 persons were killed including 63 children, 106 women, 70 elderly people, 8 families were completely annihilated, 487 people became invalid, 76 of them were children. In addition, 1275 inhabitants were taken hostages while the fate of 150 persons remains unknown to this day. At the same time, Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh has grown into internationally important problem since 1992.

After gaining independence the Republic of Azerbaijan became a member of the CSCE, and according to this organization's principles Armenia-Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict attracted attention of almost all the member countries. On 24 March, CSCE Ministerial Council of senior officials discussed the situation and adopted the decision which emphasized the necessity to hold CSCE Minsk Conference in order to ensure the effectiveness of negotiations of the conflict by peaceful means.

On May 8, 1992 Shusha, an ancient center of the Azerbaijani music and culture was occupied by Armenian armed forces, and it meant the occupation of all Nagorno-Karabakh. This event proved the belligerent state's aggressive policy in joining the mountainous part of Garabagh to Armenia, forcibly violating the Charter of United Nations and the principle of OSCE. Capturing Shusha Armenia solved this problem only in a military tactical way; political solution of the problem became aggravated.

The occupation of Shusha played an important role in the loss of the other territories of Azerbaijan. After the occupation Shusha

which was strategically important historical cultural center of Azerbaijan, the aim of Armenian armed forces was strengthening in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, opening a corridor between them for joining mountainous part of Garabagh to Armenia. Afterwards, Armenians in a short period of time on May 18, occupied Lachin, an ancient area of Azerbaijan outside of Nagorno-Karabakh. So, under the cover of “self determination” the corridor joining the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan to Armenia in fact (1.875 km² territory of Lachin district was occupied by Armenian armed forces).

The capture of Lachin passed all bounds of the Nagorno-Karabakh war and showed the great intention of military occupation of Armenia. Armenia’s so called way “humanitarian corridor” brought large quantities of weapons ammunition and military force to Nagorno-Karabakh. There is no doubt that Armenian community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan wasn’t able to occupy the territories of Azerbaijan without help from outside.

The occupation of Shusha and Lachin by Armenian armed forces changed not only military side of the conflict but also changed its main essence, and it was obstacle for holding Minsk conference which was responsible for peace mission. As a result, from 27 March to 2 April, 1993 the occupation of Kalbajar turned the conflict to another level. This aggression of the Republic of Armenia outside of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan was the evidence of aggressive phase. After this in 1993 the Armenian armed forces occupied Aghdam, Fuzuli, Jabrayil, Gubadli, Zangilan regions of Azerbaijan.

These territories underwent ethnic cleansing from Armenians. So 7 districts Lachin, Kalbajar, Aghdam, Fizuli, Jabrayil, Zangilan and Gubadli outside of the Nagorno-Karabakh region which territories are 4 times more than Nagorno-Karabakh (4400 km²) were occupied by the Armenian armed forces. The self-determination claims of the Armenian community of the

Nagorno-Karabakh region was a cause of consequent occupation where one million Azerbaijanis (15% of the total number of population) became IDP's in the own country.

Nowadays more than 20 % (17000 km²) of territories of Azerbaijan are occupied by the Armenian armed forces. At the same time, in 1988-1994, 373 terror acts were perpetrated in (buses, passenger trains, underground, air transport, ferry, populated areas, civil and state places) as a result of terror acts 1200 people died, 1705 people were wounded. The aggression policy of Armenia has been the cause of mass killing in all historical periods. So, in 1988-1993 as a result of military hostilities of Armenia, 20.000 Azerbaijani died, 100 000 persons were wounded, 50 000 persons became disabled getting injuries of various degrees.

Unfortunately, the world community turned a blind eye to the aggression of Armenia, and didn't take any measures for preventing aggression. In 1992-1993 trying to regulate the conflict in the United Nations Security Council while adopting Resolutions 822, 853, 874, 884 the permanent members of the Security Council refused to recognize Armenia as an aggressor state, and they preferred to solve the conflict through negotiation and ceasefire in the frame of Minsk process of OSCE.

The impunity gave force to Armenia, and it refused to recognize 4 Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council analyzing activity of the Minsk Group of OSCE in these years "the schedule of urgent actions" prepared by the United Nations Security Council for fulfillment of this resolution had no force. The insufficiency of OSCE was rooted in the lack of mechanism for imposing sanctions against the side which refused to fulfill the treaty in the framework of OSCE and under the auspices of this organization.

The lack of mechanism of sanctions to the country refused to execute OSCE's decision was OSCE's main weakness. The documents adopted by Minsk Group had only advisory character.

At the same time mutual compromise principle of OSCE gave chance to this side not bear any responsibility for its actions. In spite of the occupation of the lands Azerbaijan didn't refuse mediatory mission, and showed its consent to solve the problem according to OSCE principles. In the negotiations within the framework of Minsk Group the Armenian destructive position and lack of common opinion of the members of super powers of the group have been unsuccessful in the peace process.

3. The United Nations Organization

The name "United Nations", coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. Those delegates deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by the representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks, United States in August-October 1944.

The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the 50 countries. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and by a majority of other signatories. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year.

United Nations Charter

The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.

Amendments to the United Nations Charter

The Charter of the United Nations can be amended.

According to Article 108 of the Charter, amendments must be adopted by two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified by two thirds of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

The Charter has been amended five times :

- In 1965, **Articles 23** was amended to enlarge the Security Council from 11 to 15 members

- In 1965, **Article 27** was amended to increase the required number of Security Council votes from 7 to 9

- In 1965, **Article 61** was amended to enlarge the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27 members

- In 1968, **Article 109** was amended to change the requirements for a General Conference of Member States for reviewing the Charter

- In 1973, **Article 61** was amended again to further enlarge the Economic and Social Council from 27 to 54 members

Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61 was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971, and came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

The amendment to Article 23 enlarges the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen. The amended Article 27 provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven), including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61, which entered into force on 31 August 1965, enlarged the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven. The subsequent amendment to that Article, which entered into force on 24

September 1973, further increased the membership of the Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four.

The amendment to Article 109, which relates to the first paragraph of that Article, provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council. Paragraph 3 of Article 109, which deals with the consideration of a possible review conference during the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, has been retained in its original form in its reference to a "vote, of any seven members of the Security Council", the paragraph having been acted upon in 1955 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.

Preamble to the Charter

“We THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

“AND FOR THESE ENDS to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

“HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS. Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.”

The Purposes and principles of the United Nations are:

- To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
- To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
- To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following

Principles:

- The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
- All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

- All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

- All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

- All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

- The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

- Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

Membership

Membership in the Organization, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, “is open to all peace-loving States that accept the obligations contained in the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able to carry out these obligations”. States are admitted to membership in the United Nations by decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Official languages

There are six official languages of the UN. These are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The correct

interpretation and translation of these six languages, in both spoken and written form, is very important to the work of the Organization, because this enables clear and concise communication on issues of global importance.

Structure of the Organization

The United Nations has six main organs. Five of them — the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat — are based at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The sixth, the International Court of Justice, is located at the Hague in the Netherlands.

The United Nations is neither a supra-State nor a government of governments. It does not have an army and it imposes no taxes. It depends on the political will of its Member States to have its decisions put into action and relies on the contributions of its Members to carry out its activities. The six organs of the United Nations are outlined in the sections below:

3.1. General Assembly

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ. It is composed of representatives of all member states, each of which has one vote. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority. Decisions on other questions are by simple majority.

Functions and powers

Under the Charter, the functions and powers of the General Assembly include:

- to consider and make recommendations on the principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and arms regulation;
- to discuss any question relating to international peace and

security and, except where a dispute or situation is being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it;

- to discuss and, with the same exception, make recommendations on any question within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;

- to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international politics cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and international collaboration in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields;

- to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation, regardless of origin, which might impair friendly relations among nations;

- to receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs;

- to consider and approve the United Nations budget and to apportion the contributions among members;

- to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the members of the Economic and Social Council and additional members of the Trusteeship Council (when necessary); to elect jointly with the Security Council the Judges of the International court of Justice; and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General.

Sessions

The General Assembly's regular session begins each year on Tuesday in the third week of September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The election of the President of the Assembly, as well as its 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairpersons of its six main committees, takes place at least three months before the start of the regular session. To ensure equitable geographical representation, the presidency of the Assembly rotates each year among five groups of states: African,

Asian, Eastern European, Latin American and the Caribbean, and Western European and other states.

In addition, the Assembly may meet in special sessions at the request of the Security Council, of a majority of member states, or of one member if the majority of members concur. Emergency special sessions may be called within 24 hours of a request by the Security Council on the vote of any nine council members, or by a majority of the United Nations members, or by one member if the majority of members concur.

At the beginning of each regular session, the Assembly holds a general debate, often addressed by heads of state and government, in which member states express their views on the most pressing international issues. Most questions are then discussed in its six Main Committees:

- First Committee (Disarmament and International Security);
- Second Committee (Economic and Financial);
- Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural);
- Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization);
- Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary);
- Sixth Committee (Legal).

Some issues are considered directly in plenary meetings while others are allocated to one of the six Main Committees. Resolutions and decisions, including those recommended by the committees, are adopted in plenary meetings – usually before the recess of the regular session in December. They may be adopted with or without a vote.

The Assembly generally adopts its resolutions and decisions by a majority of members present and voting. Important questions, including recommendations on international peace and security, the election of members to some principal organs and budgetary matters, are decided by two-thirds majority. Voting may be conducted as a recorded vote, a show of hands or roll-call vote.

While the decisions of the Assembly have no legally binding force for governments, they carry the weight of world

opinion, as well as the moral authority of the world community.

The work of the United Nations year-round derives largely from the mandates given by the General Assembly – that is to say, the will of the majority of the members as expressed in resolutions and decisions adopted by the Assembly. That work is carried out:

- by committees and other bodies established by the Assembly to study and report on specific issues, such as disarmament, peacekeeping, development and human rights;
- in international conference called for by the Assembly; and
- by the Secretariat of the United Nations – the Secretary-General and his staff of international civil servants.

3.2. The Security Council

Under the Charter, the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 members: five permanent—China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and United States – and ten members elected by the General Assembly for two year terms. Each member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Functions and Powers

Under the United Nations Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;

- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor;
- to recommend the admission of new Members;
- to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";
- to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

3.3. Economic and Social Council

The Charter established the Economic and Social Council as the principal organ to coordinate the economic, social and related work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and institutions – known as the United Nations family of organizations. The Council has 54 members, who serve for three-year terms. Voting in the Council is by simple majority; each member has one vote.

Functions and powers

The functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council are:

- to serve as the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues, and for formulating policy recommendations addressed to member states and the United Nations system;

- to make or initiate studies and reports and make recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters;

- to promote respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

- to assist in preparing and organizing major international conferences in the economic, social, and related fields and promote a coordinated follow-up to these conferences;

- to coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies, through consultations with and recommendations to them, and through recommendations to the General Assembly.

Through its discussion of international economic and social issues and its policy recommendations, ECOSOC plays a key role in fostering international cooperation for development and in setting the priorities for action.

Sessions

The Council generally holds several short sessions and many preparatory meetings, roundtables and panel discussions with the members of civil society throughout the year, to deal with the organization of its work. It also hold a four-week substantive session in July, alternating between New York and Geneva. That session includes a high-level segment, attended by Ministers and other high officials, to discuss major economic, social and humanitarian issues. The year-round work of the Council is carried out in its subsidiary and related bodies.

Subsidiary and related bodies

The Council's subsidiary machinery includes:

- eight functional commissions, which are deliberative bodies whose role is to consider and make recommendations on issues in their area of responsibility and expertise: Statistical Commission, Commission on Population and Development, Commission for Social Development, Commission on the Status of Women, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Commission on Sustainable Development;

- five Regional Commissions: Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand), Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva, Switzerland), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile), and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Beirut, Lebanon);

- three standing committees: Committee for Programme and Coordination, Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies;

- a number of expert bodies on subjects such as development policy; public administration; international cooperation in tax matters; economic, social and cultural rights; energy and sustainable development;

- other bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations Forum on Forests.

The Council also cooperates with and to a certain coordinates the work of United Nations programmes (such as UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, and UNICEF) and the specialized agencies (such as FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO), all of which report to the Council and make recommendations for its substantive sessions.

3.4. Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council was established by the Charter in 1945 to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories placed under the administration of 7 member states, and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government or independence. The Charter authorized the Trusteeship Council to examine and discuss reports from the Administering Authority on the political, economic, social and

educational advancement of the peoples of Trust Territories; and to undertake special missions to the Territories.

By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence, either as separate states or by joining neighbouring independent countries. The last to do so was the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), which became the 185th member state.

Its work completed, the Trusteeship Council – its membership reduced now to the five permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States) – has amended its rules of procedure to meet as and where occasion may require.

3.5. International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946.

The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York (United States of America).

The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. It is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ. Its official languages are English and French.

Jurisdiction

The Court's jurisdiction covers all questions that states refer to it, and all matters provided for in the United Nations Charter, or in international treaties and conventions. States may bind themselves in advance to accept the jurisdiction of the Court, either by signing a treaty or convention that provides for referral to the Court or by making a declaration to that effect. Such declarations accepting compulsory jurisdiction often contain reservations excluding certain classes of disputes.

In accordance with its Statute, the Court decides disputes by applying;

- international conventions establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- International custom as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- the general principles of law recognized by nations; and
- judicial decisions and the teaching of the most qualified scholars of the various nations.

Membership

The Court is composed of 15 Judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently. They are chosen on the basis of their qualifications, and care is taken to ensure that the principal legal systems of the world are represented in the Court. No two Judges may be from the same country. The Judges serve a nine-year term and may be re-elected. They cannot engage in any other occupation during their term of office.

The Court normally sits in plenary session, but may form smaller units called chambers if the parties so request. Judgments given by chambers are considered as rendered by the full Court. The Court also has a Chamber for Environmental Matters and forms annually a chamber of Summary Procedure.

3.6. Secretariat

The Secretariat – consisting of international staff working in duty stations around the world – carries out the diverse day-to-day work of the Organization. It services the other principal organs of the United Nations and administers the programmes and policies laid down by them. At its head is the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year, renewable term.

The duties carried out by the Secretariat are as varied as the problems dealt with by the United Nations. These range from administering peacekeeping operations to mediating international disputes, from surveying economic and social trends to preparing studies on human rights and sustainable development. Secretariat staff also inform the world's communications media about the work of the United Nations; organize international conferences on issues of worldwide concern; and interpret speeches and translate documents into the Organization's official languages.

The Secretariat has some 25,530 staff members on contracts of one year or more, of whom some 17,630 are paid from extra budgetary resources. Staff on short term-contracts bring the total to some 30,550 staff from 182 countries. As international civil servants, staff members and the Secretary-General answer to the United Nations alone for their activities, and take an oath not to seek or receive instructions from any government or outside authority. Under the Charter, each member state undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff, and to refrain from seeking to influence them improperly.

The United Nations, while headquartered in New York, maintains a significant presence in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Beirut, Geneva, Nairobi, Santiago and Vienna, and has offices all over the world.

4. United Nations Specialized Agencies

4.1. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Food and Agriculture Organization, oldest permanent specialized agency of the United Nations, established in October 1945 with the objective of eliminating hunger and improving nutrition and standards of living by increasing agricultural productivity. The FAO coordinates the efforts of governments and technical agencies in programs for developing agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and land and water resources. It also carries out research; provides technical assistance on projects in individual countries; operates educational programs through seminars and training centres; maintains information and support services, including keeping statistics on world production, trade, and consumption of agricultural commodities; and publishes a number of periodicals, yearbooks, and research bulletins.

Headquartered in Rome, Italy, the FAO maintains offices throughout the world. The organization, which has more than 180 members, is governed by the biennial FAO conference, in which each member country, as well as the European Union, is represented. The conference elects a 49-member Council, which serves as its executive organ. In the late 20th century the FAO gradually became more decentralized, with about half its personnel working in field offices.

During the 1960s the FAO concentrated on programs for the development of high-yield strains of grain, the elimination of protein deficiencies, the provision of rural employment, and the promotion of agricultural exports. In 1969 the organization published *An Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development*, which analyzed the main problems in world agriculture and suggested strategies for solving them. The 1974 World Food Conference, held in Rome during a period of food shortages in the

southern Sahara, prompted the FAO to promote programs relating to world food security, including helping small farmers implement low-cost projects to enhance productivity. In the 1980s and '90s, FAO programs for sustainable agriculture and rural development emphasized strategies that were economically feasible, environmentally sound, and technologically appropriate to the skill level of the host country.

4.2. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization was established in 1944 to promote the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation throughout the world.

ICAO works with the Convention's 192 Member States and industry groups to reach consensus on international civil aviation Standards and Recommended Practices and policies in support of a safe, efficient, secure, economically sustainable and environmentally responsible civil aviation sector. These SARPs and policies are used by ICAO Member States to ensure that their local civil aviation operations and regulations conform to global norms, which in turn permits more than 100,000 daily flights in aviation's global network to operate safely and reliably in every region of the world.

In addition to its core work resolving consensus-driven international SARPs and policies among its Member States and industry, and among many other priorities and programmes, ICAO also coordinates assistance and capacity building for States in support of numerous aviation development objectives; produces global plans to coordinate multilateral strategic progress for safety and air navigation; monitors and reports on numerous air transport sector performance metrics; and audits States' civil aviation oversight capabilities in the areas of safety and security.

The Council of ICAO is elected by the Assembly every 3 years and consists of 36 members elected in 3 categories.

4.3. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development is an international financial institution and a specialized agency of the United Nations dedicated to eradicating poverty and hunger in rural areas of developing countries. It was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. Seventy-five percent of the world's poor live in rural areas in developing countries, yet only 4% of official development assistance goes to agriculture.

The strategic policy of IFAD is detailed in Strategic Framework for IFAD 2011–2015: Enabling the Rural Poor to Overcome Poverty. Its headquarters is in Rome, Italy, and is a member of the United Nations Development Group.

IFAD seeks to ensure that poor rural people have better access to, and the skills and organization they need to take advantage of;

Natural resources, especially secure access to land and water, and improved natural resource management and conservation practices;

Improved agricultural technologies and effective production services;

A broad range of financial services;

Transparent and competitive markets for agricultural inputs and produce;

Opportunities for rural off-farm employment and enterprise development;

Local and national policy and programming.

All of IFAD's decisions – on regional, country and thematic strategies, poverty reduction strategies, policy dialogue and development partners – are made with these principles and objectives in mind. As reflected in the strategic framework, IFAD

is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the target to halve the proportion of hungry and extremely poor people by 2015.

Underlying these objectives is IFAD's belief that rural poor people must be empowered to lead their own development if poverty is to be eradicated. Poor people must be able to develop and strengthen their own organizations, so they can advance their own interests and dismantle the obstacles that prevent many of them from creating better lives for themselves. They must be able to have a say in the decisions and policies that affect their lives, and they need to strengthen their bargaining power in the marketplace.

Membership in IFAD is open to all member states of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency. A state becomes a member of IFAD by ratifying the multilateral treaty known as the Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The Governing Council is IFAD's highest decision-making authority, with the Member States each represented by a governor and alternate governor. The Council meets annually. The Executive Board, responsible for overseeing the general operations of IFAD and approving loans and grants, is composed of 18 members and 18 alternate members. The President, who serves for a four-year term (renewable once), is IFAD's chief executive officer and chair of the Executive Board.

The other UN member states that are not IFAD member states are Andorra, Australia (which joined in 1977 but subsequently denounced the agreement), Bahrain, Belarus, Brunei, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Monaco, Poland, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine.

The observers are the Holy See and European Union.

4.4. International Labour Organization (ILO)

The International Labour Organization was created in 1919, as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I, to reflect the belief that universal and lasting peace can be accomplished only if it is based on social justice, it became the first specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946.

The Constitution was drafted between January and April, 1919, by the Labour Commission set up by the Peace Conference, which first met in Paris and then in Versailles. The Commission, chaired by Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labour in the United States, was composed of representatives from nine countries: Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States. It resulted in a tripartite organization, the only one of its kind bringing together representatives of governments, employers and workers in its executive bodies.

The International Labour Organization is a United Nations agency dealing with labour problems, particularly international labour standards, social protection, and work opportunities for all. The ILO has 187 member states: 186 of the 193 UN member states plus the Cook Islands are members of the ILO.

In 1969, the organization received the Nobel Peace Prize for improving peace among classes, pursuing decent work and justice for workers, and providing technical assistance to other developing nations.

The ILO registers complaints against entities that are violating international rules; however, it does not impose sanctions on governments.

The governing body decides the agenda of the International Labour Conference, adopts the draft programme and budget of the organization for submission to the conference, elects the director-general, requests information from member states concerning labour matters, appoints commissions of inquiry and supervises the work of the International Labour Office.

This governing body is composed of 48 government representatives, 14 workers' representatives, and 14 employers' representatives.

Ten of the government seats are held by member states that are nations of "chief industrial importance", as first considered by an "impartial committee". The nations are Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States. The terms of office are three years.

4.5. International Maritime Organization (IMO)

The International Maritime Organization was established in Geneva in 1948 and came into force ten years later, meeting for the first time in 1959. Headquartered in London, United Kingdom, the IMO currently has 174 Member States and three Associate Members.

As a specialized agency of the United Nations, IMO is the global standard-setting authority for the safety, security and environmental performance of international shipping. Its main role is to create a regulatory framework for the shipping industry that is fair and effective, universally adopted and universally implemented.

In other words, its role is to create a level playing-field so that ship operators cannot address their financial issues by simply cutting corners and compromising on safety, security and environmental performance. This approach also encourages innovation and efficiency.

Shipping is a truly international industry, and it can only operate effectively if the regulations and standards are themselves agreed, adopted and implemented on an international basis. And IMO is the forum at which this process takes place.

International shipping transports more than 80 per cent of global trade to peoples and communities all over the world. Shipping is the most efficient and cost-effective method of international transportation for most goods; it provides a

dependable, low-cost means of transporting goods globally, facilitating commerce and helping to create prosperity among nations and peoples. The world relies on a safe, secure and efficient international shipping industry – and this is provided by the regulatory framework developed and maintained by IMO.

IMO measures cover all aspects of international shipping – including ship design, construction, equipment, manning, operation and disposal – to ensure that this vital sector for remains safe, environmentally sound, energy efficient and secure.

Shipping is an essential component of any programme for future sustainable economic growth. Through IMO, the Organization's Member States, civil society and the shipping industry are already working together to ensure a continued and strengthened contribution towards a green economy and growth in a sustainable manner. The promotion of sustainable shipping and sustainable maritime development is one of the major priorities of IMO in the coming years.

4.6. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The International Monetary Fund, also known as the Fund, was conceived at a UN conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, in July 1944. The 44 countries at that conference sought to build a framework for economic cooperation to avoid a repetition of the competitive devaluations that had contributed to the Great Depression of the 1930s. It became a United Nations specialized agency in 1947.

The IMF's responsibilities: The IMF's primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact with each other. The Fund's mandate was updated in 2012 to include all macroeconomic and financial sector issues that bear on global stability.

The IMF is led by a Managing Director, who is head of the staff and Chairman of the Executive Board. The Managing

Director is assisted by a First Deputy Managing Director and three other Deputy Managing Directors. The Management team oversees the work of the staff and maintains high-level contacts with member governments, the media, non-governmental organizations, think tanks, and other institutions.

Unlike the General Assembly of the United Nations, where each country has one vote, decision making at the IMF was designed to reflect the relative positions of its member countries in the global economy. The IMF continues to undertake reforms to ensure that its governance structure adequately reflects fundamental changes taking place in the world economy.

4.7. International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

The International Telecommunication Union was founded in 1865 in Paris as the International Telegraph Union. The 1932 Madrid Plenipotentiary Conference decided the current name, which came into force on 1 January 1934 and became a United Nations specialized agency in 1947. The International Telecommunication Union is an inter-governmental organization that brings together governments and industry to coordinate the establishment and operation of global telecommunication networks and services.

We allocate global radio spectrum and satellite orbits, develop the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies seamlessly interconnect, and strive to improve access to ICTs to underserved communities worldwide.

An organization based on public-private partnership since its inception, International Telecommunication Union currently has a membership of 193 countries and almost 800 private-sector entities and academic institutions. International Telecommunication Union is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, and has twelve regional and area offices around the world.

Founded on the principle of international cooperation between governments (Member States) and the private sector

(Sector Members, Associates and Academia), International Telecommunication Union is the premier global forum through which parties work towards consensus on a wide range of issues affecting the future direction of the ICT industry.

Today, ICTs underpin everything we do. They help manage and control emergency services, water supplies, power networks and food distribution chains. They support health care, education, government services, financial markets, transportation systems, e-commerce platforms and environmental management. And they allow people to communicate with colleagues, friends and family anytime, and almost anywhere.

4.8. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNESCO is the United Nations' specialized agency for education, science and culture. Since its creation in 1946, the Organization has worked to promote knowledge and education worldwide. Its close links with professional and academic communities and other partners in 193 countries put it in a key position to press for action.

UNESCO works to create the conditions for dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, based upon respect for commonly shared values. It is through this dialogue that the world can achieve global visions of sustainable development, encompassing observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which are at the heart of UNESCO'S mission and activities.

UNESCO's mission is to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.

UNESCO's governing body-the General Conference consists of the representatives of the States Members of the Organization. It meets every two years, and is attended by Member States and

Associate Members, together with observers for non-Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Each country has one vote, irrespective of its size or the extent of its contribution to the budget.

The General Conference determines the policies and the main lines of work of the Organization. Its duty is to set the programmes and the budget of UNESCO. It also elects the Members of the Executive Board and appoints, every four years, the Director-General. The working languages of the General Conference are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

4.9. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization was established in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985, headquartered in Vienna, Austria. The main objectives of UNIDO are the promotion of industrial growth and technological progress, most effective use of human resources, equitable development through industrialization, industrial development and environmental protection, international cooperation in industrial investment and technology.

The Organization therefore works towards improving the quality of life of the world's poor by drawing on its combined global resources and expertise in the following three interrelated thematic areas:

- Poverty reduction through productive activities;
- Trade capacity-building;
- Energy and environment.

Activities in these fields are strictly aligned with the priorities of the current United Nations Development Decade and related multilateral declarations, and reflected in the long-term vision statement, business plan and mid-term programme frameworks of UNIDO.

In order to fulfill these objectives, UNIDO:

- assists developing countries in the formulation of development, institutional, scientific and technological policies and programmes in the field of industrial development;
- analyzes trends, disseminates information and coordinates activities in their industrial development;
- acts as a forum for consultations and negotiations directed towards the industrialization of developing countries;
- provides technical cooperation to developing countries for implementing their development plans for sustainable industrialization in their public, cooperative and private sectors.

UNIDO thus works largely in developing countries, with governments, business associations and individual companies. The Organization's "service modules" are Industrial Governance and Statistics, Investment and Technology Promotion, Industrial Competitiveness and Trade, Private sector Development, Agro-Industries, Sustainable energy and Climate Change, Montreal Protocol, and Environmental management.

4.10. Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The Universal Postal Union was established in 1874, became a specialized agency of the United Nations on 1 July 1948. As such, the Universal Postal Union contributes to the development of UN policies and activities that have a direct link with its mandate and missions to promote social and economic development.

The Universal Postal Union initiates many joint activities with other UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes. The Universal Postal Union's director general is part of the Chief Executives Board, which coordinates UN system activities. This Board is chaired by the United Nations Secretary General.

Universal Postal Congress is the supreme authority of the Universal Postal Union. Plenipotentiaries from the Universal Postal Union's member countries gather on this occasion to decide on a new World Postal Strategy and set the future rules for international mail exchanges.

Partner organizations

The Universal Postal Union works in partnership with many UN organizations on a variety of concrete projects. These organizations include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The Universal Postal Union also maintains relations with other non-UN organizations such as the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Organization for Migration and the World Customs Organization (WCO).

4.11. The World Bank Group (WBG)

The World Bank Group is a family of five international organizations that make leveraged loans to developing countries. It is the largest and most famous development bank in the world and is an observer at the United Nations Development Group. The bank is based in Washington; D.C. The term “World Bank Group” encompasses all five institutions. The term “World Bank” refers specifically to two of the five – IBRD and IDA.

The World Bank's (the IBRD and IDA's) activities are focused on developing countries, in fields such as human development e.g. education, health, agriculture and rural development e.g. irrigation and rural services, environmental protection e.g. pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations, infrastructure e.g. roads, urban regeneration, and electricity, large industrial construction projects, and governance e.g. anti-corruption, legal institutions as well as grants to the poorest countries. Loans or grants for specific projects are often linked to wider policy changes in the sector or the country's economy as a whole.

- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), established in 1946, which provides debt financing on the basis of sovereign guarantees:

- the International Development Association (IDA), established in 1960, helps the world's poorest countries reduce poverty by providing credits - interest-free loans or grants, usually with sovereign guarantees;
- the International Finance Corporation (IFC), established in 1956, which provides various forms of financing without sovereign guarantees, primarily to the private sector;
- the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), established in 1988, which provides insurance against certain types of risk-such as currency transfer, expropriation, war, civil disturbance, political risk, primarily to the private sector.
- the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established in 1966, which works with governments to reduce investment risk between governments and private foreign investors.

4.12. World Health Organization (WHO)

The World Health Organization was established on 7 April 1948, as a specialized agency of the United Nations serving as the directing and coordinating authority for international health matters and public health. One of World Health Organization's constitutional functions is to provide objective and reliable information and advice in the field of human health, a responsibility that it fulfils in part through its extensive programme of publications. The Organization seeks through its publications to support national health strategies and address the most pressing public health concerns of populations around the world. To respond to the needs of Member States at all levels of development, World Health Organization publishes practical manuals, handbooks and training material for specific categories of health workers; internationally applicable guidelines and standards; reviews and analyses of health policies, programmes and research and state-of-the-art consensus reports that offer technical advice and recommendations for decision-makers.

These books are closely tied to the Organization's priority activities, encompassing disease prevention and control, the development of equitable health systems based on primary health care, and health promotion for individuals and communities. Progress towards better health for all also demands the global dissemination and exchange of information that draws on the knowledge and experience of all World Health Organization's Member countries and the collaboration of world leaders in public health and the biomedical sciences. To ensure the widest possible availability of authoritative information and guidance on health matters, World Health Organization secures the broad international distribution of its publications and encourages their translation and adaptation. By helping to promote and protect health and prevent and control disease throughout the world, World Health Organization's books contribute to achieving the Organization's principal objective – the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health.

The World Health Assembly is the decision-making body of World Health Organization. It is attended by delegations from all World Health Organization Member States and focuses on a specific health agenda prepared by the Executive Board. The main functions of the World Health Assembly are to determine the policies of the Organization, appoint the Director-General, supervise financial policies, and review and approve the proposed programme budget. The Health Assembly is held annually in Geneva, Switzerland.

4.13. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

The 1883 Paris Convention established the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, also called the Paris Union. The convention is open to all states. Its most important functions have to do with patents for inventions and marks for goods and services.

The 1886 Bern Convention established the International

Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, also called the Bern Union. It also is open to all states. Its function is the protection of copyright, the main beneficiaries of which include authors of books and articles; publishers of books, newspapers, and periodicals; composers of music; painters; photographers; sculptors; film producers; and creators of certain television programs.

The World Intellectual Property Organization Convention, the constituent instrument of the World Intellectual Property Organization, was signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, entered into force in 1970 and was amended in 1979. World Intellectual Property Organization is an intergovernmental organization which in 1974 became one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

World Intellectual Property Organization's three governing bodies are: the General Assembly comprised of World Intellectual Property Organization members states and meets every two year; the Conference, comprising all member states, which also meets every two years; and Coordination Committee, which meets every year.

4.14. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

World Meteorological Organization originated from the International Meteorological Organization, which was founded in 1873 to facilitate the exchange of weather information across national borders. Established in 1950, the World Meteorological Organization became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1951. Its mandate is in the areas of meteorology (weather and climate), operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences. Since its establishment, World Meteorological Organization has played a unique and powerful role in contributing to the safety and welfare of humanity. It has fostered collaboration between the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services of its Members and furthered the application of meteorology in many areas.

World Meteorological Organization continues to facilitate free and unrestricted exchange of data and information, products and services in real- or near-real time on matters relating to safety and security of society, economic welfare and the protection of the environment. It contributes to policy formulation in these areas at national and international levels. The Organization plays a leading role in international efforts to monitor and protect the environment through its Programmes. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, World Meteorological Organization supports the implementation of a number of environmental conventions and is instrumental in providing advice and assessments to governments on related matters. These activities contribute towards ensuring the sustainable development and well-being of nations.

World Meteorological Organization's governing body, the World Meteorological Congress meets every four year. World Meteorological Congress assembles delegates of Members once every four years to determine general policies for the fulfilment of the purposes of the Organization; to consider membership of the Organization; to determine the General, Technical, Financial and Staff Regulations; to establish and coordinate the activities of constituent bodies of the Organization; to approve long-term plans and budget for the following financial period; to elect the President and Vice-Presidents of the Organization and members of the Executive Council; and to appoint the Secretary-General.

4.15. World Trade Organization (WTO)

The World Trade Organization was established in 1995, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as the only international organization dealing with multilateral rules governing trade between nations. It is not a specialized agency, but has close cooperative arrangements and practices with the United Nations and UN agencies.

The purpose of the WTO is to help trade flow smoothly, in a system based on multilateral rules agreed to by all its members; to impartially settle trade disputes between governments; and to provide a forum for trade negotiations. At its heart are some 60 WTO agreements, the legal ground rules for international commerce and trade policy. The principles on which these agreements are based include: non-discrimination (the “most-favoured nation” clause and the national treatment provision), freer trade, encouraging competition, and special provisions for less developed countries. One of the WTO’s objectives is to gradually open trade for the benefit of all.

Since its establishment, the WTO has been the forum for successful negotiations to open markets I telecommunications, information technology equipment and financial services. It has been involved in settling close to 370 trade disputes, and continues to oversee implementation of the agreements reached in the 1986-1994 Uruguay Round of world trade talks. In 2001, at Doha, Qatar, the WTO launched a new round of multilateral trade negotiations known as the Doha Development Agenda, That round is still ongoing.

The WTO has 151 members. Its governing body, the Ministerial Conference, meets every two years; the General Council carries out the day-to-day work.

4.16. World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Established in 1925, the World Tourism Organization is the leading international organization in the field of tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how. In membership includes 150 countries, seven territories a associate members, two observers, and more than 300 affiliate members representing local government, tourism associations and private-sector companies, including airlines, hotel groups and tour operators.

An intergovernmental body entrusted by the United Nations

with the promotion and development of tourism, WTO became a specialized agency of the United Nations on 23 December 2003, by General Assembly resolution 58/232. Through tourism, WTO aims to stimulate economic growth and job creation, provide incentives for protecting the environment and heritage of tourist destinations, and promote peace and understanding among nations.

WTO's General Assembly, its supreme body, is made up of full, associate and affiliate members. It meets every two years to approve the budget and the programme of work, and to debate major topics in the tourism sector. The Executive Council is WTO's governing board, composed of 29 full members elected by the Assembly, and a permanent member, Spain; it meets twice a year. The six regional commissions – Africa, the Americas, East Asia and Pacific, Europe, The Middle East and South Asia – meet at least once a year.

5. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe is the world's largest security-oriented intergovernmental organization. Its mandate includes issues such as arms control, promotion of human rights, freedom of the press, and fair elections. It employs around 3,460 people, mostly in its field operations but also in its secretariat in Vienna, Austria and its institutions. It has its origins in the 1975 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) held in Helsinki, Finland. The OSCE is concerned with early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. Its 57 participating states are located in Europe, northern and central Asia, and North America. The participating states cover much of the land area of the Northern Hemisphere. It was created during the Cold War era as an East–West forum.

The Organization has its roots in the 1973 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). Talks had been mooted about a European security grouping since the 1950s but the Cold War prevented any substantial progress until the talks at Dipoli in Espoo began in November 1972.

These talks were held at the suggestion of the Soviet Union which wished to use the talks to maintain its control over the communist countries in Eastern Europe, and President of Finland Urho Kekkonen hosted them in order to bolster his policy of neutrality. Western Europe, however, saw these talks as a way to reduce the tension in the region, furthering economic cooperation and obtaining humanitarian improvements for the populations of the Communist bloc.

The recommendations of the talks, in the form of "The Blue Book", gave the practical foundations for a three-stage

conference called the "Helsinki process". The CSCE opened in Helsinki on 3 July 1973 with 35 states sending representatives. Stage I only took five days to agree to follow the Blue Book. Stage II was the main working phase and was conducted in Geneva from 18 September 1973 until 21 July 1975. The result of Stage II was the Helsinki Final Act which was signed by the 35 participating states during Stage III, which took place in Finlandia Hall from 30 July – 1 August 1975. It was opened by Holy See's diplomat Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, who was chairman of the conference.

The concepts of improving relations and implementing the act were developed over a series of follow-up meetings, with major gatherings in Belgrade (4 October 1977 – 8 March 1978), Madrid (11 November 1980 – 9 September 1983) and Vienna (4 November 1986 – 19 January 1989).

The collapse of the Soviet Union required a change of role for the CSCE. The Charter of Paris for a New Europe, signed on 21 November 1990, marked the beginning of this change. With the changes capped by the renaming of the CSCE to the OSCE on 1 January 1995, in accord with the results of the conference held in Budapest, Hungary, in 1994. The OSCE now had a formal secretariat, Senior Council, Parliamentary Assembly, Conflict Prevention Centre, and Office for Free Elections (later becoming the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights).

In December 1996, the "Lisbon Declaration on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the Twenty-First Century" affirmed the universal and indivisible nature of security on the European continent.

In Istanbul on 19 November 1999, the OSCE ended a two-day summit by calling for a political settlement in Chechnya and adopting a Charter for European Security. According to then Minister of Foreign Affairs Igor Ivanov, this summit marked a turning point in Russian perception of the OSCE, from an organization that expressed Europe's collective will, to an

organization that serves as a Western tool for "forced democratization".

Through its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the OSCE observes and assesses elections in its member states, in order to support fair and transparent democratic processes, in keeping with the mutual standards to which the organization is committed; between 1994 and 2004 the OSCE sent teams of observers to monitor more than 150 elections, typically focusing on elections in emerging democracies. In 2004, at the invitation of the United States Government, the ODIHR deployed an assessment mission, made up of participants from six OSCE member states, which observed that year's US presidential election and produced a report. It was the first time that a US presidential election was the subject of OSCE monitoring, although the organization had previously monitored state-level American elections in Florida and California, in 2002 and 2003. The 2004 assessment took place against the backdrop of the controversial recount effort in the 2000 US presidential election, and came about largely through the initiative of 13 Democratic members of the United States House of Representatives. That group, which included Barbara Lee, of California, and Eddie Bernice Johnson, of Texas, initially addressed a request for election observers to the United Nations, in a letter to Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary-General, but the request was declined. Subsequently, the administration of President George W. Bush, through the State Department, headed by Secretary of State Colin Powell, responded to the lawmakers' concerns by inviting the OSCE election-monitoring mission.

Structure and institutions

Political direction to the organization is given by heads of state or government during summits. Summits are not regular or scheduled but held as needed. The last summit took place in Astana (Kazakhstan), on 1 and 2 December 2010. The high-level decision-making body of the organization is the Ministerial

Council, which meets at the end of every year. At ambassadorial level the Permanent Council convenes weekly in Vienna and serves as the regular negotiating and decision-making body. The chairperson of the Permanent Council is the ambassador to the Organization of the participating State which holds the chairmanship. In addition to the Ministerial Council and Permanent Council, the Forum for Security Co-operation is also an OSCE decision-making body. It deals predominantly with matters of military co-operation, such as modalities for inspections according to the Vienna Document of 1999.

The OSCE's Secretariat is located in Vienna, Austria. The organization also has offices in Copenhagen, Geneva, The Hague, Prague and Warsaw. The Secretariat consists of administrative and programmatic departments and units focused on conflict prevention, economic and environmental activities, co-operation with Partner countries and organizations, gender equality, anti-trafficking, as well as transnational threats, including anti-terrorism, border management and policing reform. They monitor trends, provide expert analysis and implement projects in the field. The Secretary General elected to a three-year term by the Ministerial Council, the Secretary General heads the OSCE Secretariat in Vienna, acting under the guidance of the Chairperson-in-Office. Among other tasks, the Secretary General Ensures implementation of the decisions of the OSCE; acts as the representative of the Chairman-in-Office and supports him/her in all activities aimed at fulfilling the goals of the OSCE by, inter alia: providing expert, advisory, material, technical and other support which may include background information, analysis, advice, draft decisions, draft statements, summary records and archival support; having the responsibility to publicize OSCE policy and practices and being entitled to make public statements on behalf of the Organization as a whole; ensuring the effective and continuous working contacts with other international organizations and institutions etc.

The Secretariat assists the OSCE Chairmanship; supports

OSCE field activities; maintains contacts with international and non-governmental organizations, and provides conference, language, administrative, financial, personnel and information technology services.

As of March 2016, the OSCE employed 3,462 staff, including 513 in its secretariat and institutions and 2,949 in its 17 field operations.

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe is made up of 323 parliamentarians from 57 member states. The Parliamentary Assembly performs its functions mainly via the Standing Committee, the Bureau, and 3 General Committees (Committee on Political Affairs and Security, Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment, and Committee on Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions). The Parliamentary Assembly passes resolutions on matters such as political and security affairs, economic and environmental issues, and democracy and human rights. Representing the collective voice of OSCE parliamentarians, these resolutions and recommendations are meant to ensure that all participating states live up to their OSCE commitments. The Parliamentary Assembly also engages in parliamentary diplomacy, and has an extensive election observation program.

The oldest OSCE institution is the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), established in 1991 following a decision made at the 1990 Summit of Paris. It is based in Warsaw, Poland, and is active throughout the OSCE area in the fields of election observation, democratic development, human rights, tolerance and non-discrimination, rule of law, and Roma and Sinti issues. The ODIHR has observed over 300 elections and referendums since 1995, sending more than 50,000 observers. It has operated outside its own area twice, sending a team that offered technical support to the 9 October 2004 presidential elections in Afghanistan, an OSCE Partner for Co-

operation, and an election support team to assist with parliamentary and provincial council elections on 18 September 2005.

The Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, established in December 1997, acts as a watchdog to provide early warning on violations of freedom of expression in OSCE participating States. The representative also assists participating States by advocating and promoting full compliance with OSCE norms, principles and commitments regarding freedom of expression and free media.

The High Commissioner on National Minorities was created on July 8, 1992 by the Helsinki Summit Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is charged with identifying and seeking early resolution of ethnic tension that might endanger peace, stability or friendly relations between participating states.

Each year the OSCE holds an OSCE Asian Conference with partner nations like Australia, Thailand, South Korea, Kazakhstan and Afghanistan.

6. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization, military alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty (also called the Washington Treaty) of April 4, 1949, which sought to create a counterweight to Soviet armies stationed in central and eastern Europe after World War II. NATO Headquarters are located in Haren, Brussels, Belgium, while the headquarters of Allied Command Operations is near Mons, Belgium.

Since its founding, the admission of new member states has increased the alliance from the original 12 countries to 29. Its original members were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Joining the original signatories were Greece and Turkey (1952); West Germany (1955; from 1990 as Germany); Spain (1982); the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland (1999); Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia (2004); Albania and Croatia (2009); and Montenegro (2017). France withdrew from the integrated military command of NATO in 1966 but remained a member of the organization; it resumed its position in NATO's military command in 2009.

When the implementation of political decisions has military implications, the key actors involved are: the Military Committee, composed of the Chiefs of Defence of NATO member countries; the International Military Staff, the Military Committee's executive body; and the military command structure, composed of Allied Command Operations and Allied Command Transformation.

NATO has very few permanent forces of its own. When the North Atlantic Council agrees to launch an operation, members

contribute military forces on a voluntary basis. These forces then return to their countries once the mission is completed.

NATO's primary purpose

From its founding, NATO's primary purpose was to unify and strengthen the Western Allies' military response to a possible invasion of western Europe by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. NATO is an active and leading contributor to peace and security on the international stage. It promotes democratic values and is committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes. However, if diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capacity needed to undertake crisis management operations, alone or in cooperation with other countries and international organizations. NATO is a crisis management organization that has the capacity to undertake a wide range of military operations and missions. Approximately 20,000 military personnel are engaged in NATO missions around the world, managing often complex ground, air and naval operations in all types of environment. Currently, NATO is operating in Afghanistan, Kosovo and the Mediterranean.

NATO is also supporting the African Union and conducting air policing missions on the request of its Allies. Furthermore, NATO is assisting with the response to the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe and has Patriot missiles and AWACS aircraft deployed in Turkey. It also carries out disaster relief operations and missions to protect populations against natural, technological or humanitarian disasters. The tempo and diversity of operations and missions in which NATO is involved have increased since the early 1990s.

North Atlantic Council

The North Atlantic Council is the principal political decision-making body within NATO. It oversees the political and military process relating to security issues affecting the whole Alliance. It brings together representatives of each member country to discuss

policy or operational questions requiring collective decisions, providing a forum for wide-ranging consultation between members on all issues affecting their peace and security.

- The North Atlantic Council (NAC) is the principal political decision-making body within NATO and is the ultimate authority at the head of a network of committees.

- NAC discussions and decisions cover all aspects of the Organization's activities and are often based on reports and recommendations prepared by subordinate committees, at the Council's request.

- The Nuclear Planning Group has comparable authority to the NAC, but only for matters within its specific area of competence, i.e., nuclear policies, planning and consultation procedures.

- Policies decided in the NAC are the expression of the collective will of all member countries of the Alliance since decisions are made on the basis of unanimity and common accord.

- The Secretary General chairs the NAC and its decisions have the same status and validity at whatever level it meets. The Secretary General is the Alliance's top international civil servant. He/she is responsible for steering the process of consultation and decision-making within the Alliance and ensuring that decisions are implemented. The Secretary General is also NATO's chief spokesperson and heads the Organisation's International Staff, which provides advice, guidance and administrative support to the national delegations at NATO Headquarters.

- It was the only body established by the North Atlantic Treaty (Article 9) in 1949 and the only one with the authority to set up subsidiary bodies.

NATO agencies and organisations play a vital role in procuring and sustaining capabilities collectively. They specialise in technical fields that complement and form an integral part of NATO's agenda: procurement, support and communications and information.

7. Council of Europe

The Council of Europe was founded in 1949, it includes 47 member states, 28 of which are members of the European Union. The Council of Europe advocates freedom of expression and of the media, freedom of assembly, equality, and the protection of minorities. It has launched campaigns on issues such as child protection, online hate speech, and the rights of the Roma, Europe's largest minority. The Council of Europe helps member states fight corruption and terrorism and undertake necessary judicial reforms. Its group of constitutional experts, known as the Venice Commission, offers legal advice to countries throughout the world. The Council of Europe promotes human rights through international conventions, such as the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the Convention on Cybercrime. It monitors member states' progress in these areas and makes recommendations through independent expert monitoring bodies. Council of Europe member states no longer apply the death penalty.

The Committee of Ministers is the Council of Europe's statutory decision-making body. Its role and functions are broadly defined in Chapter IV of the Statute. It is made up of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of member States. The Committee meets at ministerial level once a year and at Deputies' level (Permanent Representatives to the Council of Europe) weekly. The conduct of meetings is governed by the Statute and Rules of Procedure. The Ministers' Deputies are assisted by a Bureau, rapporteur groups, thematic coordinators and ad hoc working parties.

The Parliamentary Assembly (PACE) consists of 324 members of parliament from the 47 member states; the Assembly elects the Secretary General, the Human Rights Commissioner and the judges to the European Court of Human Rights; it

provides a democratic forum for debate and monitors elections; its committees play an important role in examining current issues. The parliament of each country sends a delegation of between two and eighteen representatives, depending on the country's population.

The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities is responsible for strengthening local and regional democracy in its 47 member states. Composed of two chambers – the Chamber of Local Authorities and the Chamber of Regions – and three committees, it brings together 648 elected officials representing more than 200 000 local and regional authorities.

The Conference of INGOs includes some 400 international Non Governmental Organisations (INGOs). It provides vital links between politicians and the public and brings the voice of civil society to the Council. The Council's work benefits extensively from the INGOs' expertise and their outreach to European citizens.

The Secretariat of the Council of Europe

On behalf of the Committee of Ministers and under the aegis of the various Council of Europe bodies, more than 2'000 in part highly specialized professionals from all member states draft, organize, coordinate and oversee all activities of the organization.

The Secretariat is divided into three Directorates-General:

- Directorate-General I (Human Rights and Rule of Law)
- Directorate-General II (Democracy)
- Directorate-General DGA (Administration)

The Secretary General is elected by the Parliamentary Assembly for a five-year term at the head of the Organisation. He is responsible for the strategic planning and direction of the Council's work programme and budget. He leads and represents the Organisation.

Membership is open to all European states who seek harmony, cooperation, good governance and human rights,

accepting the principle of the rule of law and are able and willing to guarantee democracy, fundamental human rights and freedoms. While the member states of the European Union transfer part of their national legislative and executive powers to the European Commission and the European Parliament, Council of Europe member states maintain their sovereignty but commit themselves through conventions/treaties (international law) and co-operate on the basis of common values and common political decisions. Those conventions and decisions are developed by the member states working together at the Council of Europe. Both organisations function as concentric circles around the common foundations for European co-operation and harmony, with the Council of Europe being the geographically wider circle. The European Union could be seen as the smaller circle with a much higher level of integration through the transfer of powers from the national to the EU level. "The Council of Europe and the European Union: different roles, shared values." Council of Europe conventions/treaties are also open for signature to non-member states, thus facilitating equal co-operation with countries outside Europe.

The Council of Europe's most famous achievement is the European Convention on Human Rights, which was adopted in 1950 following a report by the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly, and followed on from the United Nations 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' (UDHR). The Convention created the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. The Court supervises compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights and thus functions as the highest European court. It is to this court that Europeans can bring cases if they believe that a member country has violated their fundamental rights and freedoms. The Human Rights Commissioner independently addresses and brings attention to human rights violations.

The Council of Europe works in the following areas:

- Protection of the rule of law and fostering legal co-operation through some 200 conventions and other treaties, including such leading instruments as the Convention on Cybercrime, the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, Conventions against Corruption and Organised Crime, the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, and the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine.

- CODEXTER, designed to co-ordinate counter-terrorism measures

- The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ)

- Protection of human rights, notably through:

- the European Convention on Human Rights

- the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture

- the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance

- the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

- the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse

- The Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

- social rights under the European Social Charter

- linguistic rights under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

- minority rights under the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

- Media freedom under Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Convention on Transfrontier Television

- Protection of democracy through parliamentary scrutiny and election monitoring by its Parliamentary Assembly as well as assistance in democratic reforms, in particular by the Venice Commission.

- Promotion of cultural co-operation and diversity under the

Council of Europe's Cultural Convention of 1954 and several conventions on the protection of cultural heritage as well as through its Centre for Modern Languages in Graz, Austria, and its North-South Centre in Lisbon, Portugal.

- Promotion of the right to education under Article 2 of the first Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights and several conventions on the recognition of university studies and diplomas (see also Bologna Process and Lisbon Recognition Convention).

- Promotion of fair sport through the Anti-Doping Convention

- Promotion of European youth exchanges and co-operation through European Youth Centres in Strasbourg and Budapest, Hungary.

- Promotion of the quality of medicines throughout Europe by the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines and its European Pharmacopoeia.

8. European Union

The European Union is a political and economic union of 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe. The European Union is set up with the aim of ending the frequent and bloody wars between neighbours, which culminated in the Second World War. As of 1950, the European Coal and Steel Community begins to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure lasting peace. The six founding countries are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The 1950s are dominated by a cold war between East and West. Protests in Hungary against the Communist regime are put down by Soviet tanks in 1956. In 1957, the Treaty of Rome creates the European Economic Community (EEC), or 'Common Market'.

European Union Council is the main decision-making body of the European Union. In the Council, government ministers from each European Union country meet to discuss, amend and adopt laws, and coordinate policies. The ministers have the authority to commit their governments to the actions agreed on in the meetings.

There are no fixed members of the EU Council. Instead, the Council meets in 10 different configurations, each corresponding to the policy area being discussed. Depending on the configuration, each country sends their minister responsible for that policy area.

For example, when the Council meeting on economic and financial affairs (the "Ecofin Council") is held, it is attended by each country's finance minister.

How does the Council work?

- All discussions and votes take place in public.
- To be passed, decisions usually require a qualified majority:

55% of countries (with 28 current members, this means 16 countries) representing at least 65 % of total EU population.

To block a decision, at least 4 countries are needed (representing at least 35% of total EU population)

- Exception – sensitive topics like foreign policy and taxation require a unanimous vote (all countries in favour).
- Simple majority is required for procedural & administrative issues.

The European Parliament is the European Union's law-making body. The Parliament is composed of 751 members, who represent the second-largest democratic electorate in the world (after the Parliament of India) and the largest trans-national democratic electorate in the world (375 million eligible voters in 2009). Although the European Parliament has legislative power that the Council and Commission do not possess, it does not formally possess legislative initiative, as most national parliaments of European Union member states do. The Parliament is the "first institution" of the EU (mentioned first in the treaties, having ceremonial precedence over all authority at European level), and shares equal legislative and budgetary powers with the Council (except in a few areas where the special legislative procedures apply). It likewise has equal control over the EU budget.

Finally, the European Commission, the executive body of the EU, is accountable to Parliament. In particular, Parliament elects the President of the Commission, and approves (or rejects) the appointment of the Commission as a whole. It can subsequently force the Commission as a body to resign by adopting a motion of censure.

The European Court of Justice (ECJ) is the highest tribunal in the EU court system and the court of final appeal on all matters of EU law. It does not adjudicate claims arising under the national laws of the Member States, except to the extent that those laws conflict with EU law.

The ECJ consists of 28 judges, one from each of the Member

States. Judges are appointed by the common consent of the governments of the Member States and serve for a term of six years, which may be renewed. The ECJ can sit as a full court, as a Grand Chamber of 13 judges, or in smaller chambers of three to five judges. In most instances, the ECJ sits in smaller chambers. Larger chambers are reserved for special types of cases, such as when a Member State is a party to the litigation.

The judges of the ECJ are assisted by eight Advocates-General who prepare advisory opinions with respect to cases that raise novel points of law. The opinions of the Advocates-General are not binding on the ECJ, but they are often influential.

The ECJ hears the following types of cases:

- **References for Preliminary Rulings** made by national courts seeking clarification on points of EU law.

- **Actions for Failure to Fulfill an Obligation** taken by the Commission or a Member State against another Member State for failing to live up to its obligations under EU law. For example, the Commission could initiate a proceeding against a Member State for failing to enact legislation implementing a directive.

- **Actions for Annulment** seeking to invalidate a regulation, directive or decision made by the EU. If the action is brought by a Member State or an EU institution, the ECJ has original jurisdiction. If the action is brought by a private party, it is heard by the General Court, subject to appeal to the ECJ.

- **Actions for Failure to Act** brought against an EU institution. If the action is initiated by a Member State or another EU institution, the ECJ has original jurisdiction. If the action is initiated by a private party, it is heard by the General Court, subject to appeal to the ECJ.

- **Appeals** on points of law from decisions made by the General Court.

- **Reviews** of decisions made by the Civil Service Tribunal that have been appealed to the General Court, but only in exceptional circumstances.

The European Central Bank (ECB) manages the euro and frames and implements European Union economic and monetary policy. Its main aim is to keep prices stable, thereby supporting economic growth and job creation.

As the European Union's independent external auditor, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) looks after the interests of European Union taxpayers. It does not have legal powers, but works to improve the European Commission's management of the European Union budget and reports on European Union finances.

The European External Action Service (EEAS) is the European Union's diplomatic service. It aims to make European Union foreign policy more coherent and effective, thus increasing Europe's global influence.

The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) is an European Union advisory body comprising representatives of workers' and employers' organisations and other interest groups. It issues opinions on European Union issues to the European Commission, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament, thus acting as a bridge between the European Union's decision-making institutions and European Union citizens.

The European Committee of the Regions (CoR) is an European Union advisory body composed of locally and regionally elected representatives coming from all 28 Member States. Through the CoR they are able to share their opinion on European Union legislation that directly impact regions and cities.

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is jointly owned by the European Union countries. It seeks to:

- boost Europe's potential in terms of jobs and growth
- support action to mitigate climate change
- promote European Union policies outside the European Union.

The European Ombudsman investigates complaints about poor administration by European Union institutions or other European Union bodies. These may be lodged by citizens or

residents of European Union countries or by EU-based associations or businesses.

The European Union institutions and bodies sometimes process citizens' personal information - in electronic, written or visual format - in the course of their duties. Processing includes collecting, recording, storing, retrieving, sending, blocking or erasing data. It is the task of the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) to uphold the strict privacy rules governing these activities.

Interinstitutional bodies of European Union are:

- The Computer Emergency Resonse Team (CERT) became fully operational in September 2012. CERT's remit is to help manage threats to European Union institutions' computer systems supporting IT security teams in each European Union Institution and liaising with public-sector CERT counterparts in European Union countries.

- The European School of Administration was set up on 10 February 2005. Its task is to provide training in specific areas for members of European Union staff. Its courses are open to staff of all the European Union institutions, thereby helping spread common values, promoting better understanding among European Union staff and achieving economies of scale. It works in close cooperation with the training departments of all the institutions to avoid any duplication of effort.

- The European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO) became operational in January 2003. Its task is to set competitive examinations for recruiting staff to work in all the European Union institutions. This is more efficient than having each institution organise its own recruitment competitions. EPSO's annual budget of roughly €21 million is 11% less than what the European Union institutions used to spend on recruitment.

- Publications Office acts as the publishing house for the European Union institutions, producing and distributing all official European Union publications, on paper and in digital form.

9. Organization of Islamic Cooperation

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is the second largest inter-governmental organization after the United Nations with a membership of 57 states spread over four continents. The Organization is the collective voice of the Muslim world. It endeavors to safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony among various people of the world.

The Organization was established upon a decision of the historical summit which took place in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on 25 September, 1969 following the criminal arson of Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem (Al-Quds).

Goals of OIC

According to its charter, the OIC aims to preserve Islamic social and economic values; promote solidarity amongst member states; increase cooperation in social, economic, cultural, scientific, and political areas; uphold international peace and security; and advance education, particularly in the fields of science and technology.

On 5 August 1990, 45 foreign ministers of the OIC adopted the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam to serve as a guidance for the member states in the matters of human rights.

In June 2008, the OIC conducted a formal revision of its charter. The revised charter set out to promote human rights, fundamental freedoms, and good governance in all member states. The revisions also removed any mention of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam. Within the revised charter, the OIC has chosen to support the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international law.

In 1970 the first ever meeting of Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister (ICFM) was held in Jeddah which decided to

establish a permanent secretariat in Jeddah headed by the organization's secretary general. Dr. Yousef Ahmed Al-Othaimen is the 11th Secretary General who assumed the office in November 2016.

The first OIC Charter was adopted by the 3rd ICFM Session held in 1972. The Charter laid down the objectives and principles of the organization and fundamental purposes to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation among the Member States. Over the last 40 years, the membership has grown from its founding members of 30 to 57 states. The Charter was amended to keep pace with the developments that have unraveled across the world. The present Charter of the OIC was adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Summit held in Dakar on 13-14 March 2008 to become the pillar of the OIC future Islamic action in line with the requirements of the 21st century.

The Organization has consultative and cooperative relations with the UN and other inter-governmental organizations to protect the vital interests of the Muslims and to work for the settlement of conflicts and disputes involving Member States. In safeguarding the true values of Islam and the Muslims, the organization has taken various steps to remove misperceptions and has strongly advocated elimination of discrimination against Muslims in all forms and manifestations.

Among the OIC's key bodies: the Islamic Summit, the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM), the General Secretariat, in addition to the Al-Quds Committee and three permanent committees concerned with science and technology, economy and trade, and information and culture. There are also specialized organs under the banner of the OIC including the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as subsidiary and affiliate organs that play a vital role in boosting cooperation in various fields among the OIC member states.

Islamic Summit

The largest meeting, attended by the kings and the heads of state and government of the member states, convenes every three years. The Islamic Summit takes policy decisions and provide guidance on all issues pertaining to the realization of the objectives as provided for in the Charter and consider other issues of concern to the Member States.

Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meets once a year to examine a progress report on the implementation of its decisions taken within the framework of the policy defined by the Islamic Summit.

Secretary General

The Secretary General is elected by the Council of Foreign Ministers for a period of five years, renewable once. The Secretary-General is elected from among nationals of the Member States in accordance with the principles of equitable geographical distribution, rotation and equal opportunity for all Member States with due consideration to competence, integrity and experience.

The Secretary General assumes the following responsibilities:

- bring to the attention of the competent organs of the Organization matters which, in his opinion, may serve or impair the objectives of the Organization;
- follow-up the implementation of decisions, resolutions and recommendations of the Islamic Summits, and Councils of Foreign Ministers and other Ministerial meetings;
- provide the Member States with working papers and memoranda, in implementation of the decisions, resolutions and recommendations of the Islamic Summits and the Councils of Foreign Ministers;
- coordinate and harmonize, the work of the relevant Organs of the Organization;

- prepare the programme and the budget of the General Secretariat;
- promote communication among Member States and facilitate consultations and exchange of views as well as the dissemination of information that could be of importance to Member States;
- perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by the Islamic Summit or the Council of Foreign Ministers;
- submit annual reports to the Council of Foreign Ministers on the work of the Organization.

Permanent Secretariat

The Permanent Secretariat is the executive organ of the Organisation, entrusted with the implementation of the decisions of the two preceding bodies, and is located in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is Dr. Yousef A. Al-Othaimeen. He received his office on, Tuesday, 29 November 2016.

Standing Committees

In order to advance issues of critical importance to the Organization and its Member States, the Organization has formed the following Standing Committees:

- Al Quds Committee
- Bayt Mal Al Quds Agency
- Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC)
- Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC)
- Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH)

10. English - Azerbaijani abbreviations used in international documents

ACE Mobile Force (AMF) – NATO-nun Avropada Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələrinin Strateji Komandanlığının Mobil Qüvvələri (NATO-nun Avropada BSQSK MQ)

ACE Mobile Force (LAND) (AMF (L)) NATO-nun Avropada Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələrinin Strateji Komandanlığının Mobil Quru Qüvvələri (NATO-nun Avropada BSQSK MQQ)

ACE Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC) – NATO-nun Avropada Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələrinin Strateji Komandanlığının Çevik Korpus Qüvvələri (NATO-nun Avropada BSQSK ÇKQ)

Ad Hoc Working Group (AHWG) – Xüsusi Missiyanın Yerinə Yetirilməsi üçün Müvəqqəti Yaradılmış İşçi Qrupu (XMYMYİQ)

Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) – Koordinasiya üzrə İnzibati Komitə (BMT-də KİK)

Advanced Research Workshop NATO Science Programme (ARW) – Perspektivli Tədqiqatların Seminarı (PTS) (NATO-nun Elmi Proqramı)

Advanced Study Institute NATO Science Programme (ASI) - Xüsusi Tədqiqatlar İnstitutu (XTİ) (NATO-nun Elmi Proqramı)

Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (re-organized under the NATO Research and Technology Organization (RTO) as the Research and Technology Agency) (AGARD) - Aerokosmik Tədqiqatlar və İnkişaf Naminə Məsləhətçi Qrup (NATO-nun tədqiqatlar və texnologiyalar təşkilati çərçivəsində təsis edilmişdir) (NATO-nun TTT- (ATİMQ)

Advisory Panels on Environmental and Earth Science and Technology (EST) – Ekologiya, Torpaq, Elmi və Texnologiyalar üzrə Məşvərətçi Komissiya (ETETMK)

Advisory Panels on Life Science and Technology (LST) – Həyat, Elmi və Texnologiya üzrə Məşvərətçi Komissiya (HETMK)

Advisory Panels on Physical and Engineering Sciences and Technology (PST) – Mühəndislik-Fizika Elmləri və Texnologiyalar üzrə Məşvərətçi Komissiya (MFETMK)

Advisory Panels on Security - Related Civil Science and Technology (SST) – Təhlükəsizliklə əlaqədar Vətəndaşlıq elmi və Texnikası üzrə Məşvərətçi Komissiyalar (TVTMMK)

African Development Bank (ADB) – Afrika İnkişaf Bankı (AİB)

African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries, European Union/Lome Convention ACP) – Afrika, Karib, Sakit okean regionu dövlətləri (Avropa İttifaqı, Lomey Komissiyası)

Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) – Afrika - Asiya Xalqlarının Həmrəylik Təşkilatı (AAXHT)

Agency for International Development US Government Agency (USAID) – Beynəlxalq İnkişaf üzrə Agentlik (ABŞ-in hökumət agentliyi)

Air Command and Control System (ACCS) – Vahid Hava Komandanlığı və Nəzarət Sistemi (HKNS)

Air Defence Representatives (ADREPS) – Havadan Müdafiə Xidməti Nümayəndələri (HMXN)

Air - Launched Cruise Missile (ALMC) – Hava Bazalı Qanadlı Raketlər (HBQR)

Air/Ground Surveillance (AGS) – Hava/Yer müşahidələri (HM)

Airborne Early Warning (AEW) – Havada Uzaq Radiolokasiya Avadanlığı (HURA)

Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) - Havada Uzaq Radiolokasiya və Nəzarət Sistemi (HURNS)

Alliance Committee (AC) – NATO Alyansının Komitəsi (AK)

Alliance Standardization Requirements (ASR) – Alyansın Standartlaşdırma Tələbləri (AST)

Allied Administrative Publication (AAP) - Birləşmiş İnzibati Nəşriyyat Evi (BİNE)

Allied Air Forces Central Europe (AIRCENT) - NATO-nun Mərkəzi Avropada Birləşmiş Hərbi-Hava Qüvvələrinin Ali Komandanlığı (NATO-nun MA BHHQ AK)

Allied Air Forces Northwestern Europe (AIRNORTHWEST) – NATO-nun Şimal-Qərbi Avropada Birləşmiş Hava Qüvvələrinin Ali Komandanlığı (NATO-nun ŞQA BHQ AK)

Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT) - NATO-nun Atlantikada Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələrinin Stateji Komandanlığı (NATO- nun Atlantikada BSQ SK)

Allied Command Channel (ACCHAN) - NATO-nun La-Manş boğazı zonasında Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələrin Komandanlığı (NATO-nun LM BSQK)

Allied Command Europe (ACE) - NATO-nun Avropada Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələrinin Stateji Komandanlığı (NATO-nun Avropada BSQ SK)

Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel (position dissolved 1994) (CINCHAN) - La-Manşda Birləşmiş Ali Komandanlıq (1994-də ləğv edilib)

Allied Forces Baltic Approaches (BALTAP) - NATO-nun Baltik ətrafında Silahlı Qüvvələrinin Birləşmiş Komandanlığı (NATO-nun Baltik ətrafında SQBK)

Allied Forces Central Europe (AFCENT) – NATO-nun Mərkəzi Avropada Birləşmiş Qüvvələri (NATO-nun Mərkəzi Avropada SQBK)

Allied Forces Northern Europe (AFNORTH) - NATO-nun Şimali Avropada Birləşmiş Qüvvələri (NATO-nun Şimali Avropada SQBK)

Allied Forces Northwestern Europe (AFNORTHWEST)- NATO-nun Şimal-Qərbi Avropada Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələrinin Ali Komandanlığı (NATO-nun ŞQA BSQ AK)

Allied Forces Southern Europe (AFSOUTH) - NATO-nun Cənubi Avropada Birləşmiş Qüvvələri (NATO-nun CA BSQ AK)

Allied Joint Publication (AJP) - Birləşmiş Nəşriyyat (standartlaşdırma üzrə BN)

Allied Land Forces Central Europe (LANDCENT)- NATO-nun Mərkəzi Avropada Quru Qüvvələrinin Birləşmiş Komandanlığı (NATO-nun MA QQBK)

Allied Land Forces South Central Europe (LANDSOUTHCENT) - NATO-nun Mərkəzi Avropanın Cənubunda Quru Qüvvələri Birləşmiş Komandanlığı (NATO-nun MAC QQBK)

Allied Land Forces Southern Europe (LANDSOUTH) - NATO-nun Cənubi Avropada Quru Qüvvələri Birləşmiş Komandanlığı (NATO-nun CA QQBK)

Allied Land Forces Southern Eastern Europe (LANDSOUTHEAST) - NATO-nun Cənub Şərqi Avropada Quru Qüvvələri Birləşmiş Komandanlığı (NATO-nun CŞA QQBK)

Allied Logistic Publication (ALP) - Texniki Təminat üzrə İttifaq Nəşriyyatı (TTİN)

Allied Naval Forces North Western Europe (NAVNORTHWEST) - NATO-nun Şimal-Qərbi Avropada Hərbi-Dəniz Qüvvələrinin Birləşmiş Komandanlığı (NATO-nun SQA HDQBK)

Allied Naval Forces Southern Europe (NAVSOUTH) - NATO-nun Cənubi Avropada Hərbi-Dəniz Qüvvələri Birləşmiş Komandanlığı (NATO-nun CA HDQBK)

Allied Publication (AP) - Birləşmiş Nəşriyyat (standartlaşdırma üzrə) (BN)

Allied Quality Assurance Publication (AQAP) - Keyfiyyət Təminatı üzrə İttifaq Nəşri (KTİN)

Anti-Ballistic Missile (Treaty 1972) (ABM) - Raketəleyhinə Müdafiə üzrə Müqavilə (1972)

Anti-Satellite System (ASAT) - Peykəleyhinə Sistem(PS)

Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) - Sualtı Qayıqlardan Müdafiə (SQM)

Area of Responsibility (AOR) - Cavabdehlik Zonası (CZ)

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) - ASEAN-ın Regional Forumu (ARF)

Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) - Asiya-Avropa Görüşü (AAG)

Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Asiya İnkişaf Bankı (AİB) Assistant Secretary General (ASG) - Baş Katibin Köməkçisi (BKK)

Association of South - East Asian Nations (ASEAN) - Cənub- Şərqi Asiya Dövlətləri Assosiasiyası (ASEAN) (CŞADA)

Atlantic Association of Young Political Leaders (AAYPL) - Gənc Siyasi Liderlərin Atlantika Assosiasiyası (GSLAA)

Atlantic Education Committee (AEC) - Atlantika Təhsil Komitəsi (ATK)

Atlantic Policy Advisory Group (APAQ) - Atlantika Siyasi Məsələləri üzrə Məsləhətverici Qrup (ASMMQ)

Atlantic Treaty Association (ATA) - Atlantika Müqaviləsi Assosiasiyası(AMA)

Automated Command and Control Information System (ACCIS) - Avtomatlaşdırılmış Komandanlıq və Nəzarət Məlumat Sistemi (AKNMS)

Automated Data Processing (ADP) - Məlumatların Avtomatlaşdırılmış Araşdırılması (VAA)

Balistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) - Ballistik Raketlərdən Xəbərdarlıq Sistemi (BRXS)

Bank of International Settlements (BIS) - Beynəlxalq Hesabatlar Bankı (BHB)

Banque Centrale des Etats de L'Afrique de L'ouest (BCEAO) - Qərbi Afrika Dövlətlərinin Mərkəzi Bankı (QADMB)

Battlefield Information Collections and Exploitation System (BICES) - Müharibə Zonalarından Məlumatların Toplanması və İstismarı Sistemi(MZMTİS)

Benelux Economic Union (BENELUX) - Beniluks İqtisadi İttifaqı (Bİİ) Belçika, Niderland və Lüksemburqun Gömrük İttifaqı

Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) - Bioloji və Toksik Silahlar Haqqında Konvensiya (BTSK)

Board of Directors (BOD) - Direktorlar Şurası (DŞ)

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) - Britaniya Teleradio Korparasiyası (BTK)

Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network (B-ISDN) - Modullaşdırılmış Ötürücülü İnteqrasiyalı Şifrəli Şəbəkə (MÖİŞŞ)

Cable News Network (CNN) - SNN

Canada-United - States (CANUS) - Kanada-ABŞ (KABŞ)

Canada-US Regional Planning Group (CUSRPG) - Kanada-ABŞ Regional Planlaşdırma Qrupu (RPQ)

Capability Coordination Cell (CCC) - Güc və Vasitələrin Koordinasiya Şəbəkəsi (CVKM)

Capability Package (CP) - Güc və Vəsaitlər Paketi (GVP)

Caribbean Community (CARICOM) - Karib İttifaqı (KARİKOM)

Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) - İqtisadi İnkişafda Əməkdaşlıq üzrə Karib Qrupu (İİƏKQ)

Central American Bank of Economic Integration (CABEI) - Mərkəzi Amerika İqtisadi İnteqrasiya Bankı (MAİİB)

Central American Common Market (CACM) - Mərkəzi Amerika Ümumi Bazarı (MAÜB)

Central American Defence Council (CONDECA) - Mərkəzi Amerika Müdafiə Şurası (MAMŞ)

Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) - Mərkəzi və Şərqi Avropa (MŞA)

Central Army Group, Central Europe (CENTAG) - Mərkəzi Avropada Mərkəzi Ordu Qrupu (MOQ)

Central Europe Operating Agency (CEOA) - Mərkəzi Avropa Əməliyyat Agentliyi (MAƏA)

Central Europe Pipeline Management Organization (Agency) (CEPMO (A)) - Mərkəzi Avropada Boru kəmərlərinə Nəzarət Təşkilatı (Agentliyi) (MABNTA)

Central Europe Pipeline System (CEPS) - Mərkəzi Avropa Boru kəməri Sistemi (MABS)

Central European Free Trade Area (CEFTA) - Mərkəzi Avropa Azad Ticarət Zonası (MAATZ)

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) - Mərkəzi Kəşfiyyat Agentliyi (MKA)

Centre for Cooperation with European Economies in Transition (CCEET) - Keçid İqtisadiyyatlı Avropa Dövlətləri ilə Əməkdaşlıq Mərkəzi (KİADƏM)

Centre for Human Settlements (HABIBAT)-(UNCHS) - BMT- nin Yaşayış Məskənləri üzrə Mərkəzi (YMM)

Chairman -in- Office (OSCE) (CIO) - ATƏT-in Fəaliyyətdə olan Sədri (ATƏT -in FS)

Channel Committee (CHANCOM) - La-Manş boğazı Zonası üzrə Komitə (LMZK)

Chemical Weapons Convention (1993) (CWC) - Kimyəvi Silahların qadağan olunması haqqında Konvensiya (1993) (KSQK)

Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC) - Ştab Rəisləri Komitəsi (ŞRK)

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) - Xloroflyuorokarbon Qazı (XQ) (Azon təbəqəsini dağıdan qaz)

Civil Aviation Planning Committee (CAPS) - Mülki Aviasiya məsələləri üzrə Planlaşdırma Komitəsi (MAPK)

Civil Budget Committee (CBC) - Mülki Büdcə Komitəsi (MBK)

Civil Communications Planning Committee (CCPC) - Mülki Kommunikasiyanın Planlaşdırması Komitəsi (MKPK)

Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) - Mülki Fövqəladə Planlaşdırma (MFP)

Civil-Military Task Force (CMTF) - Hərbi-Mülki Məqsəd Qrupu (HMMQ)

Civil Protection Committee (CPC) - Mülki Müdafiə Komitəsi (MMK)

Civil/Military Cooperation (CIMIC) - Mülki-Hərbi Əməkdaşlıq (MHƏ)

Close Air Support (CAS) - Bilavasitə Hava Dəstəyi (BHD)

Collaborative Linkage Grants (CLG) - Əməkdaşlıq Əlaqələrinin Yaradılmasına dair Qrantlar

Collaborative Research Grant (NATO Science Programme) (CRG) - Birgə Tədqiqatlara dair Qrantlar (BTQ)(NATO-nun elmi proqramı üzrə)

Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) - Çoxmillətli Birləşmiş Əməliyyat-Taktika Qrupu (ÇBƏTQ)

Command Post Exercise (CPX) - Komanda-Qərargah Təlimi (KGT)

Commander Allied Naval Forces Southern Europe (COMNAVSOUTH) - Cənubi Avropada NATO-nun Birləşmiş Hərbi-Dəniz Qüvvələri Komandanı (NATO -nun CA BHDQK)

Commander in Theatre of IFOR (COMIFOR) - NATO-nun Hərbi Əməliyyatlarda Komandanı (NATO-nun HƏK)

Commander Naval Forces North (COMNAV NORTH) - NATO-nun Şimali Avropada Birləşmiş Hərbi-Dəniz Qüvvələri Komandanı (NATO -nun ŞBHDQK)

Commander Striking Fleet Atlantic (COMSTRIKFLTLANT) - Atlantikada Zərbəndirici Donanma üzrə Komandanlıq (Atlantikada ZDK)

Commander Submarine Allied Command Atlantic (COMSUBACLANT) - NATO-nun Atlantikada Sualtı Qüvvələr Komandanı (NATO-nun ASQK)

Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Central Europe (CINCENT) - NATO-nun Mərkəzi Avropada Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələrin Ali Komandanı (NATO -nun BSQK)

Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe (CINCNORTH) - NATO-nun Şimali Avropada Birləşmiş Siiahlı Qüvvələrin Ali Komandanı (NATO-nun BSQK)

Commander-in - Chief Allied Forces Southern Europe (CINCSOUTH) -NATO-nun Cənubi Avropada Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələrin Ali Komandanı (NATO nun BSQK)

Commander-in - Chief Eastern Atlantic Area (CINCEASTLANT) - NATO-nun Atlantikanın Şərqində Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələrin Ali Komandanı (NATO-nun AŞ BSQK)

Commander-in-Chief Iberian Atlantic Area (CINCIBERLANT) -

NATO-nun İber-Atlantika Zonasında Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələr Komandanı (NATO-nun İAZ BSQK)

Commander-in-Chief United Kingdom Air forces (CINCUKAIR) - Birləşmiş Krallığın Hərbi Hava Qüvvələrin Ali Komandanı (NATO -nun BKHHQK)

Commander-in-Chief Western Atlantic Area (CINCWESTLANT) - NATO-nun Atlantikanın Qərbində Birləşmiş Silahlı Qüvvələrinin Ali Komandanı (NATO-nun BSQK)

Commission for Real Property Claims (CRPC) - Mülkiyyət Üzərində İddialar üzrə Komissiya (MÜİK)

Commission on Transnational Corporations (CTC) - Transmilli Korporasiyalar üzrə Komissiya (TKK)

Committee for European Airspace Coordination (CEAS) - Avropa Hava Məkanından İstifadənin Əlaqələndirilməsi üzrə Komitə (AHMK)

Committee of the Chiefs of Military Medical Services in NATO (COMEDS) - NATO-nun Hərbi-Tibbi Xidmətləri Rəisləri Komitəsi (HTXRK)

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (CCPC) - Cinayətlərin aradan Qaldırılması və Nəzarət Komitəsi (CQK)

Committee on Disarmament (CD) - Tərkiləşmə üzrə Komitə (TK)

Committee on Information and Cultural Relations (CICR) - İnformasiya və Mədəni Əlaqələr üzrə Komitə (İMƏK)

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (CNGO) - Qeyri-Hökumət Təşkilatları üzrə Komitə (QHTK)

Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) - Kosmik Fəzanın Öyrənilməsi üzrə Komitə (KFÖK)

Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) - Müasir Cəmiyyətin Problemləri üzrə Komitə (MCPK)

Committee on the Elimination of the Racial Discrimination (CERD) - İrqi Ayrışdırılmanın Ləğv Olunması üzrə Komitə (İALOK)

Common Customs Tariff (CCT) - Ümumi Gömrük Tarifi (ÜGT) Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) - Ümumi Preferensial Tariflər (ÜPT)

Common European Securities and Defence Policy (CESDP) - Ümum-avropa Təhlükəsizliyi və Müdafiə siyasəti (ÜATM)

Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) - Ümumi Xarici Siyasət və Təhlükəsizlik Siyasəti (ÜXSTS)

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

Şərqi və Cənubi Afrika Dövlətlərinin Ümumi Bazarı (ŞCADÜB)

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) - Müstəqil Dövlətlər Birliyi (MDB)

Communication Centre (COMCEN) - Kommunikasiya Mərkəzi (KM)

Communications Navigation and Identification Systems Branch (CNISB) - Rabitə, Naviqasiya və Müəyyənətmə Sistemləri Mərkəzi (RNMSM)

Communications and Information Systems (CIS) – Kommunikasiya və İnformasiya Sistemləri (KİS)

Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) - Nüvə Sınaqlarından İstifadənin Qadağan Olunmasına dair Müqavilə (NSQ)

Concept of Maritime Operations (CONMAROPS) - Dəniz Əməliyyatları Konsepsiyası (DƏK)

Concluding Act of Negotiations on Personnel Strength of the Conventional Armed Forces - Silahlı Qüvvələrin Şəxsi heyətlərinin Gücləndirilməsi haqqında Danışqların Yekun Aktı

Confederation Interalliee des Officers de Reserve (CIOR) - Ehtiyatda olan Zabıtlərin İttifaqdaxili Konfederasiyası (EZİK)

Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) - Silahlandırma üzrə Milli Məlumatlar Direktorlarının Konfederasiyası (SMMDK)

Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) - Tərkislah üzrə Komitə Konfransı (TKK)

Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament (CDE) - Təhlükəsizlik, Etimad və Tərksilah Tədbirlərinin Yaradılması üzrə Konfrans (TETTYK)

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (from January 1995, Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe or OSCE) (CSCE) - Avropada Təhlükəsizlik və Əməkdaşlıq Müşavirəsi (1995-ci ilin yanvarından Avropada Təhlükəsizlik və Əməkdaşlıq Təşkilatı (ATƏM/ATƏT)

Confidence and Security Building Measure (CSBM) - Etimadı və Təhlükəsizliyi Möhkəmləndirən Tədbirlər (ETMT)

Confidence Building Measure (CBM) - Etimadı Möhkəmləndirmə Tədbirləri (EMT)

Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) - Konfliktlərin Aradan Qaldırılması Mərkəzi (KAQM)

Consultation, Command and Control (C3) - Məsləhətləşmə, Komandanlıq və Nəzarət (MKN)

Continuous Acquisition and Life Cycle Support (CALs) - Məhsulun İntensiv Çatdırılması (MİÇ)

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) - Təhlükəli Məhsullarla Ticarət üzrə Beynəlxalq Konvensiya (TMTBK)

Convention on Special Missions (CSM) - Xüsusi Missiyalar haqqında Konvensiya (XMK)

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (CPIUN) - BMT-nin İmtiyaz və İmmunitətlər haqqında Konvensiyası (BMT-nin İİK)

Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations (CRSIO) - Dövlətlərin Beynəlxalq Təşkilatlarla Münasibətləri haqqında Konvensiya (DBTMK)

Conventional Armaments Planning System (CAPS) Konvensiyalı Silahlanmaları Planlaşdırma Sistemi (KSPS)

Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty 1990) (CFE) - Avropada Adi Silahlı Qüvvələr haqqında Müqavilələr (AASQM 1990-cı il)

Conventional Stability Talks (CST) - Adi Silahlı Qüvvələrin Şəxsi Heyətinin Daimi Səviyyəsinin Qorunması haqqında Danışqlar (ASQŞHD)

Co-Ordinating Committee of East-West Trade Policy (COCOM) - Şərq-Qərb Ticarət siyasətinin Kordinasiyası Komitəsi (ŞQTSKK)

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) - Qarşılıqlı İqtisadi Yardım Şurası (QIYŞ)

Council Memorandum (C-M) - NATO Şurasının Memorandumu (ŞM)

Council of Europe (CE) - Avropa Şurası (AŞ)

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) - Baltik Dənizi Dövlətləri Şurası (BDDŞ)

Council Operations and Exercise Committee (COEC) - NATO-nun Əməliyyat və Təlimlər üzrə Komitəsi (NATO-nun ƏTK)

Countries of the Central and Eastern Europe (CCEE) - Mərkəzi və Şərqi Avropa Ölkələri (MŞAÖ)

Crisis Management Exercise (CMX) - Böhranın Tənzimlənməsi Məsələsi üzrə Təlim (BTMT)

Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) - Gömrük Əməkdaşlığı üzrə Şura Nomenklaturası (GƏŞN)

Defence Capabilities Initiative (DCI) - Müdafiə Potensialı Təşəbbüsü (MPT)

Defence Planning Committee (DPC) - Müdafiə Planlaşdırma Komitəsi (MPK)

Defence Planning Questionnaire (DPQ) - Müdafiə Planlaşdırma Kitabçası (MPK)

Defence Research Group (DRG) - Müdafiə Tədqiqatı Qrupu (MTQ)

Defence Review Committee (DRC) - Müdafiə Məsələlərinin Analizi Komitəsi (MMAK)

Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) - Kosovo Demokratik Liqası (KDL)

Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS) - Serbiyanın Demokratik Müxalifəti (SDM)

Department of Disarmament Affairs of United Nations Secretariat (DDA) - BMT Katibliyinin Tərksilah Məsələləri Departamenti (TMD)

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) - İqtisadi və Sosial Məsələlər üzrə Departament (İSMD)

Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services (DGAACS) - Baş Assambleya Məsələləri və Konfrans Xidmətləri Departamenti (BAMKXD)

Department of Management (DM) - Menecmentlik Departamenti (MD)

Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) - Sülhməramlı Əməliyyatlar Departamenti (SƏD)

Department of Political Affairs (DPA) - Siyasi Məsələlər Departamenti (SD)

Department of Public Information (DPI) - İctimai İnformasiya Departamenti (İİD)

Deputy Chairman of the Military Committee (DCMC) - Hərbi Komitənin Sədr Müavini (HKSM)

Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM) - Missiya Başçısının Müavini (MBM)

Development Assistance Committee (DAC) - İnkişafa Yardım Komitəsi (İYK)

Development of an Integrate Coastal Zone Management Problem (INCOM) - Sahilyanı Ərazidə Təbiətdən İstifadədə Kompleks Proqramının Araşdırılması (SƏTİKPA)

Director International Military Staff (IMS) (DIMS) - Beynəlxalq Hərbi Ştab Rəisi (BHŞR)

Disarmament Commission (DC) - Tərksilah üzrə Komissiya (TK) Division of Defence Support (DDS) - Hərbi-Texniki Təchizat Şöbəsi (HTTŞ)

Division of Defence, Planning and Operations (DPAO) - Müdafiə, Planlaşdırma və Əməliyyatlar Şöbəsi (MPƏŞ)

Division of Political Affairs (PA) - Siyasi Məsələlər Şöbəsi (SMS) Dual - Capable Aircraft (DCA) - İkili Təyinatlı Uçan Aparatlar (İTUA)

Early - Warning Inter - Staff Group (EWISG) - Tez aşkarlamaq üzrə Beynəlxalq Ştab Qrupu (TBŞQ)

Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) - İqtisadi və Valyuta İttifaqı (İVI)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) - Asiya və Sakit okean ölkələrinin İqtisadi və Sosial Komissiyası (ASİSK)

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)- Qərbi Asiya İqtisadi və Sosial Komissiyası (QAİSK)

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) - İqtisadi və Sosial Şura (İŞŞ)

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) - Afrika İqtisadi Komissiyası (AİK)

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) - Avropa İqtisadi Komissiyası (AİK)

Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean (ECLAC) - Latin Amerikasını və Karib Dövlətləri üzrə İqtisadi Komissiya (LAKDİK)

Economic Community Bank (ECOBANK) - Qərbi Afrika dövlətlərinin İqtisadi İttifaq Bankı (İİB)

ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) - Qərbi Afrika İqtisadi İttifaqının Monitoring Qrupu (MQ)

Electronic Warfare (EW) - Elektron Ehtiyat (EE)

Entity Armed Forces (EAF) - Birgə Silahlı Qüvvələr (BSQ)

Euro - Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) - Avro-Atlantika Fəlakətlərə Cavabdehliyin Koordinasiya Mərkəzi (AAFCKM)

Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Unit (EADRU) - Avro-Atlantika Fəlakətlərə Cavabdehlik İttifaqı (AAFÇİ)

Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) - Avro-Atlantika Tərəfdaşlıq Şurası (AAƏŞ)

Euro-Atlantic Partnership Military Committee (EAPMC) - Avro-Atlantika Hərbi Əməkdaşlıq Şurası (AAHƏŞ)

Euro-Atlantic Cooperation Council (EACC) - Avro-Atlantika Əməkdaşlıq Şurası (AAƏŞ)

European Alliance of Press Agencies (EAPA) - Mətbuat Agentliklərinin Avropa Alyansı (MAAA)

European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC) - Atom Enerjisi üzrə Avropa Birliyi (AEAB)

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) - Avropa Yenidənqurma və İnkişaf Bankı (AYİB)

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) - Avropa Kömür və Polad Birliyi (AKPB)

European Community (EC) - Avropa Birliyi (AB)

European Council for Nuclear Research (CERN) - Nüvə Tədqiqatları üzrə Avropa Şurası (NTAŞ)

European Currency Unit (ECU) - Vahid Avropa Valyutası (VAV)

European Development Fund (EDF) - Avropa İnkişaf Fondu (AİF)

European Economic Area (EEA) - Avropa İqtisadi Məkani (AİM)

European Economic Community (Common Market) (EEC) - Avropa İqtisadi Birliyi (AİB)

European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) - Valyuta Mübadiləsinin Avropa Mexanizmi (VMAM)

European Free Trade Association (EFTA) - Avropa Azad Ticarət Birliyi (AATB)

European Investment Bank (EIB) - Avropa İnvestisiya Bankı (AİB)

European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) - Raket Daşıyıcılarının İnkişaf etdirilməsi üzrə Avropa Təşkilatı (RDİAT)

European Monetary Institute (EMI) - Avropa Valyuta İnstitutu (AVİ)

European Monetary System (EMS) - Avropa Valyuta Sistemini (AVS)

European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) - Atom Enerjisi üzrə Avropa Agentliyi (AEAA)

European Parliament (EP) - Avropa Parlamenti (AP)

European Political Cooperation (EPC) - Avropa Siyasi Əməkdaşlığı (ASƏ)

European Security and Defence Identity (ESDI) - Avropada Təhlükəsizlik və Müdafiə Qurumu (ATMQ)

European Space Agency (ESA) - Avropa Kosmik Agentliyi (AKA)

European Space Conference (ESC) - Kosmos üzrə Avropa Konfransı (KAK)

European Space Research Organization (ESRO) - Avropa Kosmik Tədqiqatlar Təşkilatı (AKTT)

European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) - Həmkarlar İttifaqının Avropa Konfederasiyası (HİAK)

European Union (EU) - Avropa İttifaqı (Aİ)

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) - Müstəsna İqtisadi Zona (MİZ)

Executive Working Group (EWG) - İcraedici İşçi Qrup (İİQ)

Expert Visit (EV) - Ekspertlərin Səfəri (ES)

FAO Conference (FAOC) - FAO müşavirəsi

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) - Federal Araşdırma Bürosu (FAB)

Financial Rules and Procedures (FRP) - Malyə Qaydaları və Prosedurları (MQP)

First United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Birinci Fövqəladə Hərbi Qüvvələri (BMTFHQ I) (Qəzza sektoru)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) - BMT-nin Ərzaq və Kənd Təsərrüfatı Təşkilatı (ƏKTT)

Forces Answerable to the Western European Union (FAWEU)- Qərbi Avropa İttifaqına Cavabdeh Qüvvələr (QAİ-yə CQ)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) - Xarici və Birlik İşləri Nazirliyi (XBİN)

Former Soviet Union (FSU) - Keçmiş Sovet İttifaqı (KSI)

Forum for Security Cooperation (OSCE) (FSC) - Təhlükəsizlik Əməkdaşlığı üzrə Forum (TƏF)

Free Trade Area (AFTA) - Azad Ticarət Zonası (ATZ)

Frequency Management Branch (FMB) - Radiotezliklərin Müəyyənləşdirilməsi Xidməti (RMX)

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) - Tariflər və Ticarət barədə Baş Saziş (TTS)

General Agreement to Borrow (GAB) - Borclarla Bağlı Ümumi Razılaşma (BÜR)

General Assembly (UN) - (GA) - Baş Məclis (BM)

Global Environment Facility (GEF) - Qlobal Ətrafmühit Fondu (QƏF)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Ümumi Daxili Məhsul (ÜDM) Ground - Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) - Yerüstü Qanadlı Raketlər (YQR)

Ground Safety Zone (GSZ) - Yerüstü Təhlükəsizlik Zonası (YTZ) Group of National C3 Representatives (NC3REPS) - Məsləhət, Komandanlıq və İdarəedici Nümayəndələr Qrupu (MKİNQ)

Group on Nuclear Weapons (GNW) - Nüvə Silahlanması üzrə Qrup (NSQ)

High Level Group (HLG) - Yüksək Səviyyəli Qrup (YSQ)

High Level Steering Group (HLSG) - Yüksək Səviyyəli İdarəedici Qrup (YSİQ)

High Level Task Force (HLTF) - Yüksək Səviyyəli Məqsəd Qrupu (YSMQ)

High-definition television (HDTV) - Yüksək Dəqiqlikli Televiziya (YDT)

Host Nation Support (HNS) - Qəbul Edən Dövlətin Dəstəyi (QEDD)

Immediate Reaction Force Air (IRF (A)) - Cəld Reaksiya üzrə Hava Qüvvələri (CRHQ)

Immediate Reaction Force Land (IRF (L)) - Cəld Reaksiya üzrə Quru Qüvvələri (CRQQ)

Implementation Force (for Bosnia and Herzegovina) (IFOR) - Sülh Razılaşmasının İcrası üzrə Qüvvələr (Bosniya və Herseqovınada)(SRİQ)

Improved United Kingdom Air Defence Ground Environment (UIKSDGE) - Birləşmiş Krallığın Mükəmməlləşdirilmiş Havadan Müdafiə Qüvvələri (HMQ)

Independent European Programme Group (IEPG) - Müstəqil Avropa Proqramı üzrə Qrup (MAPQ)

Indian Ocean Association for Regional Cooperation (IONARC)-Regional Əməkdaşlıq üzrə Hind okeanı Assosiasiyası (RƏHA)

Individual Partnership Programme (IPP) - Fərdi Əməkdaşlıq Proqramı (FƏP)

Informal Group of NATO European Defence Ministers (EUROGROUP) - NATO Üzvü Olan Avropa Dövlətlərinin Müdafiə Nazirlərinin Qeyri-Formal Qrupu (NATO-nun üzvü olan ADMNQFQ)

Information Security Branch (ISB) - İnformasiya Təhlükəsizliyi Xidməti (İTX)

Information Systems and Technology Branch (ISTB) - İnformasiya Sistemləri və Texnologiya Qrupu (İSTQ)

Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) - Qitələrarası Ballistik Raketlər (QBR)

Inter-Governmental Conference (IGC) - Hökumətlərarası Konfrans (HK)

Inter - American Development Bank (IADB) - Amerika Dövlətlər arası İnkişaf Bankı (ADİB)

Intergovernmental Committee of Copper-Exporting Countries (CIPEC) - Mis İxrac Edən Ölkələrin Hökumətlərarası Komitəsi (MİEÖHK)

Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (ICSTD) - İnkişaf naminə Elm və Texnika üzrə Hökumətlərarası Komitə (İETHK)

Intermediate - Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM) - Orta mənzilli Ballistik Raketlər (OBR)

Intermediate - Range Nuclear Forces (IRNF) - Orta mənzilli Nüvə silahları (ONS)

Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) - Orta və Yaxın mənzilli Nüvə silahları haqqında müqavilə (OYNSM)

Intermediate Reaction Forces (IRF) - Çevik Reaksiya Qüvvələri (ÇRQ)

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) - Məcburi Köçkünlər (MK) International Air Transport Association (IATA) - Beynəlxalq Hava Nəqliyyatı Assosiasiyası (BHNA)

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) - Demokratik Hüquqşünasların Beynəlxalq Assosiasiyası (DHBA)

International Association of Legal Science (IALS) - Hüquq Elmlərinin Beynəlxalq Assosiasiyası (HEBA)

International Astronautical Federation (IAF) - Beynəlxalq Astronomiya Federasiyası (BAF)

International Astronomical Union (IAU) - Beynəlxalq Astronomiya Ittifaqı (BAİ)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) - Beynəlxalq Atom Enerjisi üzrə Agentlik (BAEA)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - Beynəlxalq Yenidənqurma və İnkişaf Bankı (BYİB)

International Bureau of Education (IBE) - Təhsil Məsələləri üzrə Beynəlxalq Büro (TMBB)

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) - Beynəlxalq Ticarət Palatası (BTP)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) - Beynəlxalq Mülki Aviasiya Təşkilatı (BMAT)

International Civil Service Commission (UN) - (ICSC) - Beynəlxalq Mülki Xidmət Komissiyası (BMT-nin BMXK)

International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) - Beynəlxalq Qırmızı Xaç Komitəsi (BQXK)

International Competitive Bidding (ICB) - Konkurs Əsasında Beynəlxalq Ticarət (KƏBT)

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) –
Beynəlxalq Azad Həmkarlar İttifaqları Federasiyası (BAHİF)

International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) - Elmi
Birliklərin Beynəlxalq Şurası (EBBŞ)

International Court of Justice (ICJ) - Beynəlxalq Ədalət
Məhkəməsi (BƏM)

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) -
Beynəlxalq Polis (BP)

International Criminal Police Organization (İCPO) - Cinayət
Polisi Beynəlxalq Təşkilatı (CPBT)

International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
(ICTY) - Keçmiş Yuqoslaviya üzrə Beynəlxalq Cinayət Tribunalı
(KYBCT)

International Development Association (IDA) - Beynəlxalq
İnkişaf Assosiasiyası (BİA)

International Energy Agency (IEA) - Beynəlxalq Enerji
Agentliyi (BEA)

International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) - Jurnalistlərin
Beynəlxalq Federasiyası (JBF)

International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) -
Kitabxana Assosiasiyalarının Beynəlxalq Federasiyası (KABF)

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
Society (IFRC) - Qırmızı Xaç və Qırmızı Aypara Cəmiyyətinin
Beynəlxalq Federasiyası (QXQACBF)

International Finance Corporation (IFC) - Beynəlxalq
Maliyyə Korporasiyası (BMK)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) -
Beynəlxalq Kənd Təsərrüfatı İnkişaf Fondu (BKTİF)

International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) - Strateji
Tədqiqatlar üzrə Beynəlxalq İnstitut (STBİ)

International Investment Bank (IIB) - Beynəlxalq İnvestisiya
Bankı (BİB)

International Labour Organization (ILO) - Beynəlxalq Əmək
Təşkilatı (BƏT)

International Law Association (ILA) - Beynəlxalq Hüquq Assosiasiyası (BHA)

International Law Commission (ILC) - Beynəlxalq Hüquq Komissiyası (BHK)

International Maritime Organization (IMO) - Beynəlxalq Dəniz Təşkilatı (BDT)

International Maritime Satellite Telecommunications Organization (INMARSAT) - Beynəlxalq Dəniz Peyk Telekomunikasiyaları Təşkilatı (BDPTT)

International Military Staff (IMS) - Beynəlxalq Hərbi Ştab (BHŞ)

International Monetary Conference (IMC) - Beynəlxalq Valyuta Müşavirəsi (BVM)

International Monetary Fund (IMF) - Beynəlxalq Valyuta Fondu (BVF)

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) - Beynəlxalq Narkotiklərə Nəzarət Təşkilatı (BNNT)

International Nuclear Information System (INIS) – Beynəlxalq Nüvə İnformasiya Sistemi (BNİS)

International Olympic Committee (IOC) - Beynəlxalq Olimpiya Komitəsi (BOK)

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) – Standartlaşdırma üzrə Beynəlxalq Təşkilat (SBT)

International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) - Beynəlxalq Jurnalistlər Təşkilatı (BJT)

International Radio and Television Organization (IRTO) - Beynəlxalq Radio və Televiziya Təşkilatı (BRTVT)

International Red Cross (IRC) - Beynəlxalq Qırmızı Xaç (BQX)

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) - Qadınların Vəziyyətinin Yaxşılaşdırılması üzrə Beynəlxalq Tədris və Elmi Araşdırma İnstitutu (QVYBTEAİ)

International Shipowners' Association (INSA) - Beynəlxalq Gəmi Sahibləri Assosiasiyası (BGSA)

International Sociological Association (ISA) - Beynəlxalq Sosiologiya Assosiasiyası (BSA)

International Staff (IS) - Beynəlxalq Katiblik (BK)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) - Beynəlxalq Telekomunikasiya İttifaqı (BTİ)

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) - Təbiətin və Təbii Resursların Qorunması üzrə Beynəlxalq Birlik (TTRQBB)

International Union of Students (IUS) - Tələbələrin Beynəlxalq İttifaqı (TBİ)

Interoperability Branch (IOB) - Operativ Yerləşdirmə Məsələləri üzrə Xidmət (OYMX)

Interoperability Objective (IO) - Operativ Yerləşdirmənin Məqsədi (OYM)

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) - Parlamentlərarası İttifaq (PAİ)

Irish Republican Army (IRA) - İrlandiya Respublika Ordusu (İRO)

Joint Committee on Proliferation (JCP) - Yayılma ilə bağlı Birgə Komitə (YBK)

Joint Committee on Returns (JCR) - Qaçqınların geri Qaytarılması ilə bağlı Birgə Komitə (QBK)

Joint Integrated Administrative Structures (JIAS) - Birləşmiş İnteqrasiya olunmuş İnzibati Strukturlar (BİİS)

Joint Medical Committee (JMC) - Birgə Tibbi Komitə (BTK)

Joint NATO-Russia Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee (JSTC) - NATO-Rusiya birgə Elmi-Tehnoloji Əməkdaşlıq Komitəsi (BETƏK)

Joint Service Board (MAS) (JSB) - Birgə Ümumhərbi Şura (BÜŞ)

Joint Sub - Regional Command (JSRC) - Birləşmiş Subregional Komandanlıq (BSK)

Joint Working Group (NATO - Ukraine Joint Working Group of Defence Reform) (JWG) - NATO-Ukrayna Birgə İşçi Qrupu (NATO UBİŞ)

Kosovo Force (KFOR) - Kosovo Qüvvələri (KQ)
Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) - Kosovo Azadlıq Ordusu (KAO)
Kosovo Police Service (KPS) - Kosovo Polis Xidməti (KPX)
Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM) - Kosovo Nəzarət Mis-siyası (KNM)
Latin American Economic System (SELA) - Latin Amerikası İqtisadi Sistemi (LAİS)
Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) - Latin Amerikası Azad Ticarət Zonası (LAATZ)
Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) - Latin Amerikası İntegrasiya Assosiasiyası (LAİA)
League of Arab States (LAS) - Ərəb Dövlətləri Liqası (ƏDL)
Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) - Ən az İnkişaf Etmiş Ölkələr (ƏAİEÖ)
Less-developed Countries (LDCs) - Az İnkişaf Etmiş Ölkələr (AİEÖ)
Linkage Grant (LG) - Əməkdaşlıq Əlaqələrinin Yaradılma-sına dair Qrant (ƏƏYQ)
Logistics Coordination Centre (LCC) - Maddi-Texniki Təchizat Koordinasiya Mərkəzi (MTTKM)
Logistics, Armaments and Resources Division (AL&R) - Təchizat, Silahlanma və Ehtiyatlar Şöbəsi (TSEŞ)
Long - Term Defence Programme (LTDP) - Uzunmüddətli Müdafiə Proqramı (UMP)
Long Term Study (LTS) - Uzunmüddətli Təhsil (UT)
Lusophone Community (CPLP) - Lusoffon İttifaqı (Lİ)
Main Defence Forces (MDF) - Əsas Müdafiə Qüvvələri (ƏMQ)
Main Operating Base (MOB) - Əsas Əməliyyat Bazası (ƏƏB)
Major NATO Command\Commander (MNC) - NATO-nun Baş Komandanlığı (NATO- nun BK)
Major Subordinate Command\Commander(MSC) - Baş Təbə Komandanlığı (BTK)

Mano River Union (MRU) - Mano çayı Dövlətləri İttifaqı (MDİ)
Maritime Air Forces Mediterranean (MARAIMED) -
Aralıq Dənizində Dəniz Aviasiyası Qüvvələri (ADDAQ)
Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) - Hərbi Dəniz Qüvvələri
Aviasiyasının Patrul Təyyarələri (HDQAPT)
Mediterranean Cooperation Group (MCG) - Aralıq dənizi
Əməkdaşlıq Qrupu (AƏQ)
Medium Extended Air Defence System (MEADS) -
Ortamiqyaslı Genişlənmiş Havadan Müdafiə Sistemi (OHMS)
Medium Term Resources Plan - Orta Müddətli Ehtiyatlar
Planı (OMEPE)
Member of Parliament (MP) - Parlament Üzvü (PÜ)
Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) - Avropa
Parlamentinin Üzvləri (APÜ)
Membership Action Plan (MAP) - NATO-ya üzvlüyə
Fəaliyyət Planı (NATO-ya FP)
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - Qarşılıqlı Anlaşma
Memorandumu (QAM)
Military Agency for Standardization (MAS) – Standartlaş-
dırma üzrə Hərbi Agentlik (SHA)
Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) - Hərbi və Mülki
Müdafiə Qüvvələri Vasitələri (HMMQV)
Military Assistance Requirement (MAREQ) - Hərbi Yardım
Göstərilməsi Tələbi (HYGT)
Military Budget Committee (MBC) - Hərbi Büdcə Komitəsi
(HBK)
Military Committee (MC) - Hərbi Komitə (HK)
Military Committee Working Group (MCWG) - Hərbi
Komitənin İşçi Qrupu (HKİQ)
Military Liaison Mission (MLM) - Hərbi Əlaqələr Missiyası
(HƏM)
Military Representative (MILREP) - Hərbi Nümayəndə (HN)
Mine Counter Measures Force Mediterranean (MCMFORMED)
Aralıq Dənizində Minalar Əleyhinə Qüvvələr (ADMƏQ)

Mine Counter Measures Force North (MCMFORNORTH) - Şimalda Minalar Əleyhinə Qüvvələr (ŞMƏQ)

Mine Countermeasures (MCM) - Mina Əleyhinə Tədbirlər (MƏT)

Ministry of Defence (MOD) - Müdafiə Nazirliyi (MN)

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) - Raket Texnologiyaları üzrə Nəzarət Rejimi (RTNR)

Mission of Representative of the Secretary - General in the Dominican Republic (DOMREP) - Dominikan Respublikasında Baş Katibin Nümayəndə Missiyası (DRBKNM)

Most-favoured nation (MFN) - Nisbətən Yaxşı Yaşayan Xalqlar (NYYX)

Movement and Transportation Advisory Group (MAG) - Hərəkət və Nəqliyyat üzrə Məsləhətçi Qrup (HNMQ)

Multi-fibre arrangement (MFA) - Tekstil İstehsalı üzrə Razılaşma (TİR)

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)-İnvestisiyaların Təminatı üzrə Çoxtərəfli Agentlik (İTÇA)

Multinational Advisory Police Element (MAPE) - Çoxmillətli Məşvərətçi Polis Bölmələri (ÇMPB)

Multinational Division Central (MND) - Çoxmillətli Mərkəzi Bölmə (ÇMB)

Multinational Security Unit (MSU) - Çoxmillətli Təhlükəsizlik Bölməsi (ÇTB)

Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) - Yaylım Atəşinin Reaktiv Sistemi (YARS)

Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MRCA) - Çoxməqsədli Hərbi Təyyarə (ÇHT)

Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) - Silahlı Qüvvələrin Qarşılıqlı və Balanslaşdırılmış İxtisarı (SQQBİ)

National Armaments Director's Representatives (NADREPS) - Silahlanmalar üzrə Milli İdarə Rəhbərlərinin Nümayəndələri (SÜİRN)

National Military Representative (NMR) - Milli Hərbi Nümayəndə (MHN)

NATO Accounting Unit (NAU) - NATO-nun Hesabat Vahidi (NATO-nun HV)

NATO ACCS Management Organization (NACMO) - NATO-nun Hərbi Hava Qüvvələri və Havadan Müdafiə Qüvvələri Əleyhinə Nəzarət Sisteminin İdarəetmə Təşkilatı (NATO-nun HHQ və HMQƏNSİT)

NATO Air Command and Control System (ACCS) Management Agency (NACMA) - NATO-nun Hərbi Hava Qüvvələri və Havadan Müdafiə Əleyhinə Birləşmiş Nəzarət Sistemi (NATO -nun HHQ və HMƏBNS)

NATO Air Defence Committee (NADC) - NATO-nun Havadan Müdafiə Komitəsi (NATO-nun HMK)

NATO Air Defence Ground Environment (NADGE) - NATO-nun Havadan Müdafiəyə Nəzarət üzrə Sistemi (NATO-nun HMNS)

NATO Air Traffic Management Committee (NATMC) - NATO-nun Havada Hərəkəti İdarəetmə Komitəsi (NATO-nun HHİK)

NATO Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) Programme Management Agency (NAPMA) - NATO-nun Uzaq Radiolokasiya Qurğuların Nəzarət Agentliyi (NATO-nun URQNA)

NATO Airborne Early Warning and Control (NAEW&C) - NATO-nun Uzaq Radiolakasyon Qurğulara Nəzarəti (NATO-nun URQN)

NATO Airborne Early Warning Forces (NAEWF) - NATO-nun Uzaq Radiolokasiya Qüvvələri (NATO-nun URQ)

NATO Airforce Armaments Group (NAFAG) - NATO-nun Hərbi Hava Qüvvələrinin Silahlanması Qrupu (NATO-nun HHQ SQ)

NATO Analytical Air Defence Cell (NAADC) - NATO-nun Havadan Müdafiə üzrə Analitik Qrupu NATO-nun (HMAQ)

NATO Annual Manpower Plan (NAMP) - NATO Kadrlarının Kompleksləşdirilməsinin İllik Planı (NATO-nun KKİP)

NATO Armaments Periodic Review (NAPR) - NATO-nun Silahlanmasının Periodik Analizi (NATO-nun SPA)

NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG) - NATO Qoşunlarının Silahlanması Qrupu (NATO-nun QSQ)

NATO CIS Operating and Support Agency (NACOSA) - NATO-nun İnformasiya və Rabitə Sistemlərinin İstismarı və Təchizatı Agentliyi (NATO-nun İRSİTA)

NATO Command, Control and Information System (NCCIS) - NATO-nun Komandanlıq, Nəzarət və İnformasiya Sistemi (NATO-nun KNİS)

NATO Committee of Standardisation (NCS) - NATO-nun Standartlaşdırma Komitəsi (NATO-nun SK)

NATO Communications and Information Systems School (NCISS) - NATO-nun Rabitə və İnformasiya Sistemləri Məktəbi (NATO-nun RİSM)

NATO Consultation, Command and Control Agency (NC3A) - NATO-nun Məsləhətləşmə, Komandanlıq və Nəzarət Agentliyi (NATO-nun MKNA)

NATO Consultation, Command and Control Board (NC3B) - NATO-nun Məsləhətləşmə, Komandanlıq və Nəzarət Şurası (NATO-nun MKNŞ)

NATO Conventional Armaments Review Committee (NCARC) - NATO-nun Adi Silahlanma Məsələlərinin Təhlili Mərkəzi (NATO-nun ASMTM)

NATO Defence Manpower Committee (NDMC) - NATO-nun Hərbi Kadrlar Komitəsi (NATO-nun HKK)

NATO Defence Manpower Plan (NDMP) - NATO-nun Hərbi Kadrların Kompleksləşdirmə Planı (NATO-nun HKKP)

NATO Defense College (NADEFCOL) - NATO-nun Müdafiə Kolleci (NATO-nun MK)

NATO Eurofighter 2000 and TORNADO Development, Production and Logistic Management Organization (NETMO(A)) - “EF2000” və “Tornado” Avropa Qırıcılarının İşlənməsi, İstehsalı və Maddi Texniki Təminatı İdarəsi üzrə NATO Təşkilatı (NATO-nun AQİİMTTİT)

NATO European Fighter Aircraft Development, Production and Logistic Management Agency (NEFMA) - Avropa Qırı-cılarının İşlənməsi,İstehsalı və Maddi Texniki Təminatı İdarəsi üzrə NATO Təşkilatı (Agentliyi) (NATO-nun AQİİMTTİT)

NATO Financial Regulations (NFR) - NATO-nun Maliyyə Reqlamenti (NATO-nun MR)

NATO HAWK Management Office (NHMO) - NATO-nun Zenit Raket Kompleksinin Mükəmməlləşdirilməsi Proqramına Nəzarət İdarəsinin NATO bürosu (NATO-nun ZRK-ın MPNİ)

NATO HAWK Production and Logistic Organization (NHPLO) - NATO-nun Zenit Raket Kompleksinin Maddi - Texniki Təchizatı və İstehsalı Təşkilatı (NATO-nun ZRK-n MTTİT)

NATO Headquarters Consultation, Command and Control Staff (NHQC3S) - NATO Katibliyinin Qərargahının Məsləhət, Komandanlıq və İdarəsi (NATO-nun KQ MK)

NATO Helicopter (NH90) Design, Development, Production and Logistics Management Agency (NAHEMA) - NATO- nun Vertolyotların Layihələşdirilməsi və İstehsalı Agentliyi (NATO-nun VLİA)

NATO Industrial Advisory Group (NIAG) - NATO-nun Məsləhətçi Sənaye Qrupu (NATO-nun MSQ)

NATO Insensitive Munitions Information Centre (NIMIC) - Az təhlükəli Silahlar üzrə NATO İnformasiya Mərkəzi (NATO-nun İM)

NATO Integrated Air Defence System (NATINADS) - NATO- nun Birləşmiş Havadan Müdafiə Sistemi (NATO-nun BHMS)

NATO Integrated Communications System (NICS) - NATO-nun Birləşmiş Rabitə Sistemi (NATO-nun BRS)

NATO Integrated Data Service (NIDS) - NATO-nun Verilənlərin Kompleks Araşdırılması Xidməti (NATO-nun VKAX)

NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) - NATO-nun Texniki Təchizat və Təminat Agentliyi (NATO-nun TTTA)

NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization (NAMSO) - NATO-nun Texniki Təchizat və Təminat Təşkilatı (NATO-nun TTTT)

NATO Medium Extended Air Defence System Management Agency (NAMEADSMA) - NATO-nun Havadan Müdafiə Qurğularını İstehsalı Agentliyi (NATO-nun HMQİA)

NATO Military Authority (NMA) - NATO-nun Hərbi İdarə Orqanı (NATO-nun HİO)

NATO Missile Firing Installation (NAMFI) - NATO-nun Raket Kompleksi (NATO-nun RK)

NATO Multi-Role Combat Aircraft Development and Production Management Organization (NAMMO) - NATO-nun Çoxməqsədli Hərbi Təyyarələrin İstehsalı Təşkilatı (NATO-nun ÇHTİT)

NATO Naval Armaments Group (NNAG) - NATO-nun Hərbi Dəniz Qüvvələrinin Silahlanması Qrupu (NATO-nun HDQSQ)

NATO Naval Forces Sensors and Weapons Accuracy Check Sites (FORACS) - NATO-nun Hərbi Dəniz Qüvvələrinin Silahlarını Dəqiqliyinin Yoxlanılması (NATO-nun HDQSDY)

NATO Office of Security (NOS) - NATO-nun Təhlükəsizlik İdarəsi (NATO-nun Tİ)

NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NATO PA) - NATO-nun Parlament Assambleyası (NATO-nun PA)

NATO Pipeline Committee (NPC) - NATO-nun Boru Kəmərləri Komitəsi (NATO-nun BKK)

NATO Pipeline System (NPS) - NATO-nun Borukəmərləri Sistemi (NATO-nun BS)

NATO Production and Logistics Organization (NPLO) - NATO-nun İstehsal və Maddi-Texniki Təminat Təşkilatı (NATO-nun İMTTT)

NATO Project Steering Committee ((NPSC) - NATO Layihəsinə Rəhbər Komitə (NATO-nun LRK)

NATO Security Investment Programme (NSIP) - NATO-nun

Təhlükəsizlik Təminatının İnvestisiyalaşdırma Proqramı (NATO-nun TTİP)

NATO Standardisation Agency (NSA) - NATO-nun Standartlaşdırma Agentliyi (NATO-nun SA)

NATO Standardisation Liaison Board (NSLB) - NATO-nun Standartlaşdırma Əlaqələri Şurası (NATO-nun SƏŞ)

NATO Standardisation Organization (NSO) - NATO-nun Standartlaşdırma Təşkilatı (NATO-nun ST)

NATO Stock Number (MSN) - NATO-nun Fond Nömrəsi (NATO-nun FN)

NATO Supply Centre (NSC) - NATO-nun Təchizat Mərkəzi (NATO-nun TM)

NATO Training Group (NTG) - NATO-nun Təlim Qrupu (NATO-nun TQ)

NATO Verification database (VERITY) - NATO-nun Yoxlamaları üzrə Verilən Məlumatlar Bazası (NATO-nun YVMB)

NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC) - NATO-Ukrayna Komissiyası (NATO-UK)

Naval On-Call Force, Mediterranean (NAVOCFORMED) - Aralıq Dənizində Hərbi Dəniz Qüvvələri Birləşməsi (ADHDQB)

Naval Striking and Support Forces (STRIKFOR SOUTH) - Cənubi Avropada Zərbə HDQ-nın Birləşmiş Komandanlığı (CA ZHDQBK)

Networking Infrastructure Grant (NIG) - Şəbəkələrin Yaradılmasına dair Qrantlar (ŞYQ) (NATO-nun elmi proqramları üzrə)

New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) - Borclar Haqqında Yeni Sənədlər (BHS)

New International Economic Order (NIEO) - Yeni Beynəlxalq İqtisadi Düzüm (YBİD)

Newly Industrializing Country (NIC) - Yeni Sənayeləşmiş Ölkə (YSÖ)

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) - Qeyri-Hökumət Təşkilatı (QHT)

Nordic Union(NORDEK) - Şimal İttifaqı (Şİ)
North American Air Defence System (NORAD) - Şimali Amerika Havadan Müdafiə Sistemi (ŞAHMS)
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) - Şimali Amerika Azad Ticarət Sazişi (ŞAATS)
North Atlantic Assembly (NAA) - Şimali Atlantika Assambleyası(ŞAA)
North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) - Şimali Atlantika Əməkdaşlıq Şurası(ŞAƏŞ)
North Atlantic Council (NAC) - Şimali Atlantika Şurası (ŞAŞ)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - Şimali Atlantika Müqaviləsi Təşkilatı (ŞAMT)
North European Pipeline System (NEPS) - Şimali Avropa Borukəmərləri Sistemi (ŞABS)
Northern Army Group,Central Europe (NORTHAG) - Mərkəzi Avropada Şimal Qoşunları Qrupu (MA ŞQQ)
Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) - Nüvə Enerjisi Agentliyi (NEA)
Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) - Nüvə Planlaşdırması Qrupu (NPQ)
Nuclear,Biological and Chemical Weapons (NBC) - Nüvə, Bioloji və Kimyəvi Silahlar (NBKS)
Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) - Humanitar Məsələlər üzrə Koordinasiya İdarəsi (HMKI)
Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) – Demokratik İnstitutlar, Təsisatlar və İnsan Hüquqları İdarəsi (DİİHİ)
Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) - Narkotiklərə Nəzarət və Cinayətlərin Qarşısının Alınması İdarəsi (NNCQAI)
Office for Nato Standardisation (ONS) - NATO Standartlaşdırılması İdarəsi (SI)
Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) - Daxili Nəzarətə Xidmət İdarəsi (DNXI)

Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) - Hüquqi Məsələlər üzrə İdarə (HMI)

Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (OHCHR) - Qaçqınların işi üzrə Ali Komissarlıq İdarəsi (QAKİ)

Office of the High Representatives (OHR) for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Yüksək Nümayəndələr İdarəsi (YNI) (Bosniya və Herseqovina)

Office of the Secretary-General (OSG) - Baş Katibliyin İdarəsi (BKİ)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - BMT-nin Qaçqınların işi üzrə Ali Komissarı (BMT-nin QÜAK)

Official Development Assistance (ODA) - Rəsmi İnkişaf Yardımı (RİY)

Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC) - Operativ Potensial Konsepsiyası (OPK)

Operational Plan (OPLAN) - Əməliyyat Planı (ƏP)

Organisation du Traite de l'Atlantique Nord (OTAN) - Şimali Atlantika Müqaviləsi Təşkilatı (ŞAMT)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) - İqtisadi Əməkdaşlıq və İnkişaf Təşkilatı (İƏİT)

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) - Avropada Təhlükəsizlik və Əməkdaşlıq Təşkilatı (ATƏT)

Organization of African Unity (OAU) - Afrika Birliyi Təşkilatı (ABT)

Organization of Americans States (OAS) - Amerika Dövlətləri Təşkilatı (ADT)

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)-Neft İxrac edən Ərəb Dövlətləri Təşkilatı (NİƏDT)

Organization of Central Americans States (OCAS) - Mərkəzi Amerika Dövlətləri Təşkilatı (MADT)

Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) - İslamı Konfransı Təşkilatı (İKT)

Organization of Lusophone African States (PALOP) - Portuqaldilli Afrika Dövlətlərinin Təşkilatı (PADT)

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) - Neft İxrac edən Ölkələr Təşkilatı (OPEC)

OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) - ATƏT-in Milli Azlıqlar üzrə Komissarlığı (ATƏT-in MAK)

OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK) - ATƏT-in Kosovo Missiyası (ATƏT-in KM)

Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) - Sakit Okean İqtisadi Əməkdaşlıq Şurası (SOİƏŞ)

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) - Fələstin Azadlıq Təşkilatı (FAT)

Panel on Air Defence Weapons (PADW) - Havadan Müdafiə Qurğuları üzrə Məsləhətçi Qrup (HMQMQ)

Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) - Atmosferdə, Kosmosda və Su altında Nüvə Sınaqların Qadağan edən Müqavilə (AKSNSQM)

Partner Air Defence Representatives (PADREPS) - Əməkdaş Ölkələrin Havadan Müdafiə Xidmətinin Nümayəndəliyi (ƏÖHMXN)

Partnership Coordination Cell (PCC) - Əməkdaşlığın Koordinasiyası Qrupu (ƏKQ)

Partnership for Peace (PfP) - Sülh Naminə Tərəfdaşlıq (SNT)

Partnership for Peace Staff Element (PSE) - Sülh Naminə Tərəfdaşlıq Proqramının Elementləri (SNTPE)

Partnership Work Programme (PWP) - Əməkdaşlığın İşçi Planı (ƏİP)

Peace Implementation Council (PIC) - Sülh Müqaviləsinin Yerinə Yetirilməsi Şurası (SMYYŞ)

Peace Observation Commission (POC) - Sülh üçün Müşahidə Komissiyası (SMK)

Peace Support Operations (PSO) - Sülhü Müdafiə Əməliyyatları (SMƏ)

Peaceful Nuclear Explosion Treaty 1976 (PNET) - Dinc Məqsədlərlə Nüvə Partlayışları Müqaviləsi (1976) (DMNPM)

Periodic Armaments Planning System (PAPS) – Silahlanmanın Dövrü Planlaşdırma Sistemi (DSPS)

Permanent Joint Council (PJC) - Birgə Daimi Şura (BDŞ)
Permanent Representative (PERM REP) - Daimi Nümayəndə (DN)

Permanent Representatives Committee (COREPER) - Daimi Nümayəndələr Komitəsi (DNK)

Planning and Review Process (PARP) - Planlaşdırma və Təhlil Prosesi (PTP)

Planning Board for European Inland Surface Transport (PBEIST) - Avropa Daxili Yerüstü Nəqliyyat üzrə Planlaşdırma Şurası (ADYNPŞ)

Policy Coordination Group (PCG) - Siyasi Koordinasiya Qrupu (SKQ)

Political Committee (PC) - Siyasi Komitə (SK)

Political Military Framework (PMF) - Siyasi-Hərbi Çərçivə (SHÇ)

Political - Military Steering Committee on Partnership for Peace (PMSC) - Sülh Naminə Tərəfdaşlığın Hərbi-Siyasi Rəhbər Komitəsi (SNT- ın HSRK)

Political-Military Steering Committee/Ad Hoc Group on Cooperation in Peacekeeping (PMSC/AHG) - Hərbi - Siyasi Rəhbər Komitənin Sülhyaratma Fəaliyyətinin Əməkdaşlıq üzrə Xüsusi Qrup (HSRKSFƏXQ)

Population Information System (POPINS) - Əhali İnformasiya Sistemi (ƏİS)

Portuguese Air Command and Control System (POACCS) - Portuqaliya Hava Komandanlığı və Nəzarət Sistemi (PHKNS)
Preferential Trade Area (PTA) - Preferensial Ticarət Zonası (PTZ)

Prime Minister (PM) - Baş Nazir (BN)

Principal Subordinate Command/Commander (PSC) - Baş Təbə Komandanlığı

Private Office (PO) - Şəxsi Dəftərxana (ŞD)

Provisional Policy Coordination Group (PPCG) - Siyasi Koordinasiya üzrə Müvəqqəti Qrup (SKMQ)

Public Information Adviser (PIA) – İctimaiyyətin Məlumatlandırılması üzrə Müşavirə (İMM)

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) - Alıcılıq Gücünün Pariteti (AGP)

Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) - Sürətli İnkişaf Qüvvələri (SİQ)

Rapid Expert Assistance and Cooperation Teams (REACT) - Operativ Ekspert Dəstəyi və Əməkdaşlıq Qrupu (OEDƏQ)

Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East (FERC) - Asiya və Uzaq Şərq üzrə Regional Konfrans (AUŞRK)

Regional Conference for Latin America (LARC) - Latin Amerikası üzrə Regional Konfrans (LARK)

Regional Cooperation among Developing Countries (RCDC) - İnkişaf Etmiş Ölkələr arasında Regional Əməkdaşlıq (İEÖRƏ)

Regional Headquarters Southern Atlantic (RHQ SOUTHLAND) - Cənubi Atlantikada Regional Komandanlığın Qərargahı (NATO-nun CARKQ)

Regional Headquarters Western Atlantic (RHQ WESTLAND) - Qərbi Atlantikada Regional Komandanlığın Qərargahı (NATO-nun QARKQ)

Regional Headquarters, Eastern Atlantic (RHQ EASTLAND) - Şərqi Atlantikada Regional Komandanlığın Qərargahı (NATO-nun ŞARKQ)

Regional Planning Committee (RPC) - Regional Planlaşdırma Komitəsi (RPK)

Regional Planning Committee Working Team (RPC WT) - Regional Planlaşdırma Komitəsinin İşçi Qrupu (RPKİQ)

Requirements and Concepts Branch (RCB) - Tələbatlar və Konsepsiyalar Məsələləri Xidmətləri (TKMX)

Research and Development (R&D) - Tədqiqat və İnkişaf (Tİ)

Research and Technology Agency (RTA) - Tədqiqat və Texnologiya Agentliyi (TİA)

Research and Technology Board (RTB) - Tədqiqat və Texnologiya Şurası (TİŞ)

Research and Technology Organization (RTO) as the Research and Technology Agency) - Aerokosmik Tədqiqatlar və Texnologiya naminə Məsləhətçi Qrup (ATİMQ)

Research and Technology Organization (RTO) - Tədqiqat və Texnologiya Təşkilatı (TİT)

River Niger Commission or the River Niger Basin Authority (RNC) -Niger Çayı Hövzəsi Dövlətlərin Birliyi (NÇHDB)\

SACLANT Undersea Research Centre (SACLANTCEN) - Şimali Atlantika Qüvvələrini Ali Komandanlıq İttifaqı (ŞAQAKİ)

Sanctions Assistance Missions (SAM) - Sanksiyalara Yardım Missiyası (SYM)

Satellite Communication (SATCOM) - Peyk Rabitəsi (PR)

Science for Peace (SfP) - Sülh naminə Elm (SNE)

Sea-Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM) - Dəniz Bazalı Qanadı Raket (DBQR)

Second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II) (Suez Canal, İater Sinai Peninsula) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatı-nın İkinci Fövqəladə Hərbi Qüvvələri (BMTFHQ II) (Süveyş kanalı və daha sonra Sinay yarımadası)

Secretary General (SG) - Baş katib (BK)

Security Cooperation Programme (SCP) - Təhlükəsizlik Sahəsində Əməkdaşlıq Proqramı (TSƏP)

Security Council (SC) - Təhlükəsizlik Şurası (TŞ)

Security Investment, Logistics and Civil Emergency Planning Division (SILCEP) - Təhlükəsizliyə İnvestisiya, Maddi-Texniki Mülki Fövqəladə Planlaşdırma Şöbəsi (TİMTMFPS)

Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC) - Mülki Fövqəladə Planlaşdırma üzrə Baş Komitə (MFPBK)

Senior Defence Group on Proliferation (DGP) - Yayılma Məsələləri üzrə Baş Hərbi Qrup (YMBHQ)

Senior Level Weapons Protection Group (SLWPG) - Silahların Mühafizəsi üzrə Yüksək Səviyyəli Qrup (SMYSQ)

Senior NATO Logisticians' Conference (SNLC) - NATO-nun Maddi-Texniki Xidmətlərinin Rəhbərləri Konfransı (NATO-nun MTXRK)

Senior Political Committee (SPC) - Baş Siyasi Komitə (BSK)

Senior Political - Military Group on Proliferation (SGP) - Yayılma üzrə Baş Hərbi-Siyasi Qrup (YBHSQ)

Senior Resource Board (SRB) - Baş Ehtiyatlar Şurası (BEŞ)
SHAPE Technical Centre (STC) - Texniki Mərkəz (TM)

Short-Range Nuclear Forces (SNF) - Qısa Mənzilli Nüvə Qüvvələri (QMNQ)

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) - Kiçik Silahlar və Yüngül Silahlar (KSYS)

South East Europe Common Assessment Paper on Regional Security Challenges and Opportunities (SEECAP) - Regional Təhlükəsizlik Sahəsində Çağırışlar və İmkanlar Sənədi (RTŞÇİS)

South East Europe Initiative (SEEI) - Cənub-Şərqi Avropanın Təşəbbüs Qrupu (CŞATQ)

South Pacific Commission - Sakit Okeanın Cənub hissəsinin Komissiyası (SOCK)

South Pacific Forum (SPF) - Sakit Okeanın Cənub hissəsinin Forumu (SOCF)

South Pacific Organization Coordinating Committee (SPOCC) - Sakit Okeanın Cənub hissəsi Təşkilatının Koordinasiya Komitəsi (SOCTKK)

South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) - Cənub-Şərqi Asiyanın Nüvədən Azad Zonası (CŞANAZ)

Southern Africa Customs Union (SACIU) - Cənubi Afrika Gömrük İttifaqı (CAGİ)

Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) - Cənubi Afrika İnkişaf Birliyi (CAİB)

Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) - Cənubi Amerika Dövlətlərinin Ümumi Bazarı (CAÜB)

Special Drawing Rights (SDR) - Qarşılıqlı Borc Hüququ (QBH)

Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD) - Tərksilah üzrə Xüsusi Komissiya (TXK)

Stabilisation Force (SFOR) - Stabilləşdirmə Qüvvələri (SQ)
Standardisation Agreement (STANAG) - Standartlaşdırma Razılaşması (SR)

Standardisation Objective (SO) - Standartlaşdırmanın Məqsədi (SM)

Standing Committee on Military Matters (SCMM) - Hərbi Məsələlər üzrə Daimi Komitə (HMDK)

Standing Group of Partner Logistic Experts (SG PLE) - Təminat üzrə Ekspert Həmkarların Daimi Qrupu (TEHDK)

Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT) - NATO-nun Atlantikada daimi Hərbi Dəniz Qüvvələri (AHDQ)

Standing Naval Force Channel (STANAVFORCHAN) - Daimi Hərbi Dəniz Qüvvələri (La-Manşda DHDQ)

Standing Naval Force Mediterranean (STANAVFORMED) - Aralıq Dənizindəki Daimi Hərbi Dəniz Qüvvələri (ADDHDQ)

Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA) - Mövcud Qüvvələrin Statusu haqqında Razılaşma(MQSR)

Stock Holding and Asset Requirements Exchange (SHARE) - Maddi Vəsaitlər və Tələbatların Ödənilməsi Bürosu(MVTÖB)

Strategic Air Command (SAC) - Strateji Hava Komandanlığı (SHK)

Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) - Strateji Silahların İxtisarı haqqında Danışmalar(SSİD)

Strategic Commander (SC) - Strateji Komandanlıq (SK)
NATO-da

Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) - NATO-da Strateji Müdafiə Təşəbbüsü (SMT)

Striking Fleet Atlantic (STRIKFLTLANT) - Atlantikada Zərbə Donanması (AZD) NATO-da

Submarine Allied Command Atlantic (SUBACLANT) - NATO-nun Atlantikada Birləşmiş Sualtı Qüvvələrin Komandanlığı (BSQK)

Submarine - Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) - Sualtı Qanadlı Raketlər (SQR)

Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) - Atlantikada Hərbi Qüvvələrin Ali Komandanlığı (NATO-nun AHQAK)

Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) – NATO-nun Avropada Hərbi Qüvvələrini Ali Komandanlığı (AHQAK)

Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM) - Yer-Hava Raketləri (YHR)

System of Stabilization of Export Earnings (STABEX) - İxrac Gəlirinin Stabiləşdirilməsi Sistemi (İGSS)

System of Stabilization of Mining Exports (SYSMIN) - Hasilat Sənayesi Məhsullarının İxracının Stabiləşdirilməsi Sistemi (HSMİSS)

The International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) - İntestisiya Mübahisələrinin Həlli üzrə Beynəlxalq Mərkəz (İMHBM)

Training and Education Enhancement Programme (TEEP) - Təhsilin və Hazırlıqların Dərinləşdirilməsi Proqramı (THDP)

Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) - Dostluq və Əməkdaşlıq Müqaviləsi (DƏM)

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) - Nüvə Silahlarının Yayılmaması haqqında Müqavilə (NSYM)

Union Africaine et Malagache (UAM) - Afrika dövlətləri və Madaqaskar Birliyi (AMB)

United Nations (UN) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatı (BMT)

United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Kambocada Yardım Missiyası (BMT-nin KYM)

United Nations Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I) -

Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Anqolada Yoxlama Missiyası (BMT-nin AYM I)

United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II)-Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Anqolada Yoxlama Missiyası (BMT-nin AYM II)

United Nations Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III) – Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Anqolada Yoxlama Missiyası III (BMTAYM III)

United Nations Aozou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG) (Republic of Chad) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Auzu Zolağında Müşahidə Missiyası (BMTAZMM) (Çad Respublikası)

United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Ruandada Yardım Missiyası (BMT-nin RYM)

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Kapital İnkişafı Fondu (BMT-nin KİF)

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Əhali Məskunlaşması Mərkəzi (BMT-nin ƏMM)

United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Haitidə Mülki Polis Missiyası (BMT-nin HMPM)

United Nations Civilian Police Support Group (Croatia) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Kömək üçün Mülki Polis Qrupu (BMT-nin KMPQ) (Xorvatiya)

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Beynəlxalq Ticarət Hüququ üzrə Komissiya (BMT-nin BTHK)

United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının İnkişaf naminə Elm və Texnologiya Konfransı (BMT-nin İETK)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Ticarət və İnkişaf Konfransı (BMT-nin TİK)

United Nations Confidence Restoration Organization in Croatia (UNCRO) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Xorvatiyada İnamın Bərpaş Əməliyyatı (BMT-nin XİBƏ)

United Nations Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Yerdəyişmə Qüvvəsi (BMT-nin İQ)

United Nations Deployment Force (UNREDEP) (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Yerdəyişmə Qüvvəsi - (Keçmiş Yuqoslaviya Respublikası Makedoniya)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Qadınlar üçün İnkişaf Fondu (BMT-nin QİF)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının İnkişaf Proqramı (BMT-nin İP)

United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Tərkisiləh Komissiyası (BMT-nin TK)

United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Fəlakətlərin Aradan Qaldırılması üzrə BMT-nin Bürosu (BMT-nin FAQB)

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (Syrian Golan Heights) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Azadlığa Nəzarət Qüvvələri (BMT-nin ANQ) (Siriya Qolan yüksəkliyi)

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) - Qüvvələrin Paylaşdırılmasına Nəzarət üzrə BMT Qüvvələri (BMT-nin QPNQ)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Elm, Təhsil və Mədəniyyət Məsələləri üzrə Təşkilatı (BMT-nin ETMMT) (YUNESKO)

United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Təcili Qüvvələri (BMT-ninTQ)

United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Ətraf Mühit üzrə Proqramı (BMT-nin ƏMP)

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Narkotiklərə Nəzarət Fondu (BMT-nin NNF)

United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Əfqanıstan və Pakistanda Yardım Missiyası (BMT-nin ƏPYM)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Qaçqınlar üzrə Ali Komissarlığı (BMT-nin QAK)

United Nations India-Pakistan Observation (UNIPOM) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Hindistan-Pakistana Nəzarəti (BMT-nin HPN)

United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Hind-Pakistan Müşahidə Missiyası (BMT-nin HPMM)

United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) – Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Sənaye İnkişaf Fondu (BMT-nin SIF)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)-Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Sənaye İnkişaf Təşkilatı (BMT-nin SİT)

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNDIR) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Tərksilah Tədqiqatları İnstitutu (BMT-nin TTİ)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Təlim və Tədqiqatlar İnstitutu (BMT-nin TTİ)

United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon (UNIFIL) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Livanda Müvəqqəti Qüvvələri (BMT- nin LMQ)

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Livandakı Müvəqqəti Qüvvələri (BMT-nin LMQ)

United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Beynəlxalq Uşaq Fondu (BMT-nin BUF) (UNICEF)

United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Beynəlxalq Narkotiklərə Nəzarət Proqramı (BMT-nin BNNP)

United Nations International Police Tax Force (IPTF) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Xüsusi Polis Qüvvələri (BMT-nin XPQ)

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Region-daxili Cinayət və Ədliyyə Tədqiqatları İnstitutu (BMT-nin RCƏTİ)

United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının İran - İraq Hərbi Müşahidə Qrupu (BMT-nin İİHMQ)

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının İraq-Kuveyt Müşahidə Missiyası (BMT-nin İKMM)

United Nations Military Observes Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Hindistan və Pakistanda Hərbi Müşahidə Qrupu (BMT-nin HPHMQ)

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Qərbi Saharada Referendum Keçirilməsi üzrə Missiyası (BMT-nin QSRM)

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Bosniya və Hersoqovinada Missiyası (BMT-nin BHM)

United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Haitidə Missiyası (BMT-ninHM)

United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Kosovoda Missiyası (BMT-nin KM)

United Nations Mission in the Central African Affairs (MINURCA) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Mərkəzi Afrika məsələləri üzrə Missiyası (BMT-nin MAM)

United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının mərkəzi Afrika Respublikasında Missiyası

United Nations Mission Observers in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Sierra-Leonedə Missiyası (BMT-nin SLM)

United Nations Mission Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Tacikistanda Missiyası (BMT-nin TM)

United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) (Croatia) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Prevlaka yarımadasında Müşahidə Missiyası (BMT-nin PMM) (Xorvatiya)

United Nations Mission of Observers in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Sierra-Leonda Müşahidə Missiyası (BMT-nin SLMM)

United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UNNGLS)-Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Qeyri-Hökumət Əlaqələri Xidməti (BMT-nin QHƏX)

United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UHOGIL) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Livanda Müşahidə Qrupu (BMT-nin LMQ)

United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Mərkəzi Amerikada Müşahidə Qrupu (BMT-nin MAMQ)

United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Anqolada Müşahidə Missiyası (BMT-nin AMM)

United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Salvadorda Müşahidə Missiyası (BMT-nin SMM)

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Gürcüstanda Müşahidə Missiyası (BMT-nin GMM)

United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Liberiyada Müşahidə Missiyası (BMT-nin LMM)

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda - Rwanda (UNOMUR) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Uqanda-Ruanda Müşahidə Missiyası (BMT nin URMM)

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Layihə Xidmətləri İdarəsi (BMT-nin LXI)

United Nations Operation in Congo (ONUC) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Konqoda Əməliyyatı (BMT-nin KƏ)

United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Mozambikdə Əməliyyatı (BMT-nin MƏ)

United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Somalidə Əməliyyatı I (BMT-nin SƏ I)

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Kiprdə Sülhməramlı Hərbi Qüvvələri (BMT-nin KSMHQ)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Əhali Fondu (BMT-nin ƏF)

United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (former Yugoslavia) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Mühafizə Qüvvələri (BMT-nin MQ) (Keçmiş Yuqoslaviyada)

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Yaxın Şərqdə Fələstinli Qaçqınlarla iş üzrə Agentliyi (BMT-nin YŞFQA)

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) - Sosial İnkişaf naminə Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Tədqiqatlar İnstitutu (BMT-nin SİTI)

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Təhlükəsizlik Şurası (BMT-nin TŞ)

United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (UNSF) (West Irian) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Qərbi Yeni Qvineyada Təhlükəsizlik Qüvvələri (BMT- nin QYQTQ (Qərbi İrian)

United Nations Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSD) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Tərkisiləh üzrə Xüsusi Sessiyası (BMT-nin TXS)

United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Sudan Bürosu (BMT-nin SB)

United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Haitidə Dəstək Missiyası (BMT-nin HDM) İyul 1996-iyul 1997

United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) (Namibia and Angola) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Keçid Dövründə Yardım Qrupu (BMT-nin KDYQ) (Namibiya və Anqola)

United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Kambocada Müvəqqəti Orqanı (BMT-nin KMO)

United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Haitidə Keçid Missiyası (BMT-nin HKM)

United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) – Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Şərqi Slavoniya, Baranj və Qərbi Sirema üçün Müvəqqəti İdarəçiliyi (BMT-nin ŞSBQSMİ) (Xorvatiya)

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) (Jerusaiem) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Sülh Şərtlərinin Yerinə Yetirilməsinə Nəzarət Orqanı (BMT-nin SŞYYNO) (Yerusəlim)

United Nations University (UNU) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Universiteti (BMT-nin U)

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Qvatemalada Yoxlama Missiyası (BMT-nin QYM)

United Nations Volunteer (UNV) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Könüllüləri (BMT nin K)

United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM) - Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Yəmən Müşahidə Missiyası (BMT-nin YMM)

Universal Postal Union (UPU) - Ümumdünya Poçt İttifaqı (ÜPİ)

Verification Coordinating Committee (VCC) - Verifikasiya Koordinasiya Komitəsi (VKK)

Video News Release (VNR) - Video Xəbər Buraxılışı(VXB)

Voluntary Export Restriction (VER) - Könüllü İxracın Məhdudlaşdırılması (Kİİ)

Voluntary Restraint Arrangement (VRA) - Könüllülərin İxtisarı haqqında Razılaşma (KİR)

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) - Kütləvi Qırğın Silahları (KQS)

Western European Armaments Group (WEAG) - Qərbi Avropa Silahlanma Qrupu(QASP)

Western European Union (WEU) - Qərbi Avropa İttifaqı (QAI)

Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) - Qadınların Beynəlxalq Demokratik Federasiyası (QBDF)

Working Group (WG) - İşçi Qrup (İQ)

Working Parliament (WP) - İşçi Parlament (İP)

World Confederation of Labour (WCL) - Beynəlxalq Əmək Konfederasiyası (BƏK)

World Council of Churches (WCC) - Ümumdünya Kilsə Şurası (ÜKŞ)

World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) - Demokratik Gənclərin Dünya Federasiyası (DGDF)

World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) - Elmi İşçilərin Ümumdünya Federasiyası (EİÜF)

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) - Dünya Həmkarlar İttifaqları Federasiyası (DHİF)

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) -
BMT Assosiasiyasının Dünya Federasiyası (BMT-nin DF)

World Food Council (WFC) - Ümumdünya Ərzaq Şurası
(ÜƏŞ) World Food Programme (WFP) - Ümumdünya Ərzaq
Proqramı (ÜƏP)

World Health Assembly (WHA) - Ümumdünya Səhiyyə
Şurası (ÜŞŞ)

World Health Organization (WHO) - Ümumdünya Səhiyyə
Təşkilatı (ÜST)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) –Ümum-
dünya İntellektual Mülkiyyət Təşkilatı (ÜİMT)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) - Ümumdünya
Metereologiya Təşkilatı (ÜMT)

World Peace Council (WPC) - Ümumdünya Sülh Şurası
(ÜŞŞ) World Peace Foundation (WPF) - Ümumdünya Sülh
Fondu (ÜSF)

World Power Conference (WPC) - Ümumdünya Energetika
Konfransı (ÜEK)

World Science Information System (UNISIST) – Ümum-
dünya Elm İnformasiya Sistemi (ÜEİS) (YUNİSİST)

World Tourism Organization (WTO) - Ümumdünya Turizm
Təşkilatı (ÜTT)

Youth Atlantic Treaty Association (YATA) - Gəncliyin
Atlantik Müqavilə Assosiasiyası (GAMA)

Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) -
Sülh, Azadlıq və Neytrallıq Zonası (SANZ)

11. Latin, French words and phrases used in international documents

a contrario - əks təqdirdə

a dato - imzalandığı gündən

a die - bu gündən

a fortiori - xüsusən

a posteriori - təcrübə əsasında

a priori - təcrübəyə qədər

a.c. = **anni currentis** - cari il

A. D. = **anno domini** - bizim era, Miladdan sonra

a.f. = **anni futuri** - gələcək il

a.i = **ad interim** - əvəzi, müvəqqəti

a.m. = **ante meridiem** - günortaya qədər

ab initio = **ab init.** - əvvəldən, yaranandan

ad exemplum - misal üçün

ad finem - sona qədər

ad hoc - xüsusi missiyaların yerinə yetirilməsi üçün müəyyən edilən və müvəqqəti xarakter daşıyan, xüsusi missiyaların, xüsusi nümayəndəliklərin və i. fəaliyyətini tənzimləyən normalar

ad hominem - individual (şəxsi) əsasda

ad idem - həmin

ad infinitum - sonsuza qədər; əbədi

ad legem - qanuna əsasən; qanunla

ad memorandum - yaddaş üçün

ad referendum - baxılana qədər, əvvəlcədən; məruzə üçün. ən yuxarı instansiyalar tərəfindən sənədin bəyənilməsinin vacibliyini göstərən qeyd-şərt

ad verbum - hərfi

ad volarem tax - vergi, malın dəyərinə münasib tutulan vergi, müəyyən bir məbləğlə deyil, faizlə bildirilən rüsum

addendum - əlavə; ön söz

altera pars - digər tərəf
anni currentis = a.c. - bu ildən
ante bellum - müharibəyə qədər
ante diem - bu günə qədər
appellation d'origine - ad, məhsulun istehsal olunduğu yerə görə verilən ad
appendix - əlavə, ön söz
articulus secretissimus - ən məxfi hissə, maddə (müqavilənin, sazişin və i.)
B. C = before christ eramızdan əvvəl
bona fide - səmimi qəlbdən; vicdanla
bona fides - xoş məram; vicdan
bono sensu - yaxşı mənada
bourse - Parisdə fond birjası və pul bazarı.
bullion - külçə formasında olan gümüş və ya qızıl
caetera activitati - şəraitə uyğun (mülahizəyə görə) hərəkət etmək. səfirlərə verilən təlimatın həmişə işlənən son sözləri.
casus belli - müharibəyə bəhanə ola biləcək hadisə, səbəb
casus foedoris - ittifaq müqaviləsinin şərtlərinin (öhdəliklərinin) qüvvəyə mindiyi vəziyyət
causa activa - mövcud vəziyyət
causa obligationis - öhdəlik
charge d' affaires - işlər müvəkkili
clausula rebus sic stantibus - vəziyyətin dəyişməyəcəyi halda müqavilənin qüvvədə qalacağını təmin edən razılaşma
commission - vəzifəyə (posta) təyinat
con tempo - bir vaxtda
confirmatio - sübut; əsaslanma; təsdiqlənmə
consensus - ümumi razılaşma
consensus gentium - xalqların yekdil razılığı
contra pacem - sülh əleyhinə
conventio omnis inteligitur rebus sic stantibus - şəraitin dəyişməzliyini nəzərdə tutan hər hansı bir saziş
copia vera - düzgün köçürmə (kopiya)

corpus juris - qanunlar külliyyatı
corrigenda - düzəlişlər
coup d'etat - dövlət çevrilişi
cui bono? - kimə sərfəlidir?
cui prodest? - kimin xeyri nədir?
cum hoc - bundan sonra
customs cooperation couucil nomenclature - yüklərin gömrük deklarasiyasının dünyada qəbul olunan standartlaşdırılmış sistemi
de dato - tarixi qeyd olunmuş
de facto - de fakto; faktiki tanınma
de jure -de yure: beynəlxalq hüquq əsasında tanınma
de lege ferenda - qanunvericilik nöqtəyi nəzərindən
de rigore juris - sərt qanunlar
de riguer - vacib
de 'savouer - əl çəkmək, imtina etmək
ded lege lata - mövcud qanunun nöqtəyi nəzərindən
delegatus non potest delegare - nümayəndə kimi göndərilən nümayəndə göndərə bilməz (yəni nümayəndənin öz missiyasını başqasına həvalə etmək hüququ yoxdur).
derogation - şərtlərinin yerinə yetirilməsinin müvəqqəti dayandırılması (müqavilədə və.s)
dobson - ozon səviyyəsinin ölçülməsi
donner la main - qonağa fəxri yer vermək, xüsusi hörmət əlaməti kimi ev yiyəsinin sağ tərəfində otuzdurmaq mənasında işlənir.
doyen - hər hansı bir qrupun çox hörmətli və təcrübəli üzvü (kişi)
doyenne - hər hansı bir qrupun çox hörmətli və təcrübəli üzvü (qadın)
dura lex, sed lex - qanun-sərtidir, amma qanundur
e.g. = exempli gratia - misal üçün
en marge - öz hüduvundan kənar (zaman və məkan baxımından)
en poste - səlahiyyətli nümayəndə öhdəliklərini qəbul etmiş şəxs
en principe - ümumiyyətlə; bir qayda olaraq
entente - qarşılıqlı anlaşma, razılıq (saziş)

entrepot - növbəti bölgü üçün malın yığıldığı və saxlanıldığı yer
error facti - faktiki səhv
error in forma - formal səhv
error in re - faktiki səhv
error juris - hüquqda səhv; hüquqi səhv
et alia - və ilaxir və sair
et alii - və başqaları
et caetera = et cetera etc- və sair
ex aequo et bono - ədalət baxımından (formal qanunla yox)
ex analogia - analogiya baxımından
ex co ob guard mittitur - diplomatik nümayəndənin göndərən hökumət tərəfindən tapşırılan vəzifələrin xarakterinə görə qəbul edən dövlət tərəfindən rədd edilməsi
ex consensu - razılıqla
ex dono - hədiyyə olaraq
ex fide bona - təmiz vicdanla
ex jure - hüquqa əsasən, qanunla
ex jure humano - insan hüququna əsasən
ex lege - qanuna əsasən
ex lex - qanundan kənar
ex necessitate rei - vaciblik baxımında
ex officio - müəyyən vəzifəli və səlahiyyətli şəxs. komitəyə təyinat ex officio ola bilər, müəyyən vəzifəni daşıyan şəxs var, müvəqqəti təyin olunub, hələlik vəzifəni saxlayır, bununla belə bu təyinat onun şəxsi keyfiyyətləri ilə bağlı deyil.
ex parte - bir tərəfin xeyrinə
ex post - sonra (sonrakı tarix ilə)
ex post facto - faktdan sonra
ex re - buna görə
ex tempore - qəflətən, dərhal
ex vi termini - formal
exemplum - misal; nümunə
explicite - aydın, aşkar şəkildə
exprompto - ekspromt, gözlənilmədən

extra jus - hüququn tələblərindən kənar
extra ordinem - qeyri-adi
f.v. = **folio verso** vərəqlərə görə səhifələmə
facta concludentia - yekun nəticə üçün kifayət edən fakt
factum - iş, fakt
fait accompli - baş vermiş və ona görə də artıq müzakirəyə ehtiyacı olmayan hərəkət
faux pas - kobud səhv (hərfi mənada-səhv addım)
fiduciary issue - qızılla təmin olunmayan pulların emissiyası
folio verso = **f.v** - növbəti səhifədə
force majeure - fəvqəladə vəziyyət, fors-major(müqavilədə nəzərdə tutulmayan situasiya)
functis officio - öz işini gördü (yəni geri çağırıldı)
good offices - xeyirxah xidmətlər
grandes puissances - böyük dövlətlər
gratis dictum - dəlilsiz
h.e. = **hoc est** - belə
high level conference - yüksək səviyyəli müşavirə
hoc loco - bu yerdə
hoc sensu = **h.s** - bu mənada
honoris causa = **h.c.** - hörmət əlaməti olaraq,
ibidem - orada
id est - başqa sözlə, yəni
id quod erat demonstrandum - sübut olunmalı
idem - həmin, eyni
idem quod = **i.d** - necə ki
in loco - yerində
in actu - fəaliyyətdə olan
in brevi- qızsaca
in carne - şəxsi
in casu, in casum - halda
in corpore - tam heyətdə
in diem - bir günə
in dubio - şübhəli

in esse - həqiqi, mövcud
in facto - həqiqətdə
in fine = **i.f** - sonda
in futuro - gələcəkdə
in genere - ümumiyyətlə
in hoc casu - bu halda
in indefinitum - qeyri-müəyyən müddətə
in integrum - bütövlükdə
in jure - qanuni əsasda
in originali - əslində
in pace - sülhdə, dinclikdə
in parenthesi - 1 .ötəri 2.mötərizədə
in pari passu - bərabər əsasda
in persona - şəxsən
in prima instantia - birinci instansiyada
in rebus - işdə
in situ - yerləşdiyi məkanda
in statu quo ante - əvvəllər olduğu vəziyyətdə
in status guo - indi olduğu vəziyyətdə
in toto - bütünlükdə
inde - buradan, buna görə
infra =**inf** - aşağı, ardınca
in-re - həqiqətdə
inter alia - bundan başqa, başqa şeylər arasında
inter partes - tərəflər arasında
inter se - öz aralarında
ipso facto - bu səbəbdən, faktiki
ipso jure - qanun əsasında
jurata - andlı şahidlik, andlı, andlılar məhkəməsi
jus civile - vətəndaş hüququ
jus cogens - ümumi hüquq
jus gentium - beynəlxalq hüquq,xalqların hüququ
jus romanum - roma hüququ
jus sanguinis - qan hüququ, qan qohumluğuna əsaslanan

jus soli - yer hüququ, doğulduğu yerə əsaslanan
I.c. = loco citato - sitat gətirilən yer
laissez-faire - dövlətin iqtisadi məsələlərə qarışmamaq siyasəti
laissez-passer - müəyyən zonaya səyahət və ya səfər icazəsi
lapsus linguae - nitqdə səhv
legatus latere - papa tərəfindən katolik ölkəyə hər hansı bir tapşırıqla göndərilən kardinal
legatus missus - Vatikanın nümayəndəsi, leqat-səfir
legatus natus - vəzifəcə leqat, yəni bu və ya digər ölkənin kilsəsində tutduğu inövqeyinə görə katolik rütbə (prelat)
lex - qanun
lex civiles - vətəndaş qanunu
lex non scripta - yazılmamış qanun
lex specialis - xüsusi qanun
lex imperfecta - qanunların diplomatik nümayəndəyə tam tətbiq olunmaması
liberum arbitrium - seçmək azadlığı
literae procuratoriae - səlahiyyət, etimad
loco citato = loc. cit; I.c. - sitat gətirilən yerdə
locus sigilli = I.s - möhür üçün yer
mala fides - vicdansızlıq
mandatum - mandat, müqavilə öhdəlikləri
mandatum cum libera - qeyri-məhdud səlahiyyət
manu armata - silah gücünə
manu brevi - təxirə salınmaz, tez
medias res - işin mahiyyəti
mens legis - qanunun mahiyyəti
modus operandi - fəaliyyət qaydası
modus procedenti - hər hansı öhdəlik və ya hərəkət beynəlxalq sazişə görə və hansı qaydada yerinə yetirilməlidir
modus vivendi - müvəqqəti razılaşma, fikir ayrılığına baxmayaraq maraqlı tərəflərin fəaliyyətini davam etdirmək razılığı
mutatis mutandis - lazım olan dəyişikliklərlə

ne varietur - aktlarda işlədilən ifadələrdə “dəyişiklik etmək olmaz” **nolens-volens = volens nolens** - vacib olduğu üçün
nomen juris - hüquqi termin
nomine et re - həqiqətdə
non-intervention - qarışmama, müdaxilə etməmə
nota bene = n.b. - işarələmək (kitabda diqqəti cəlb etmək üçün)
nudis verbis - kifayət qədər əsasi olmayan
omnium consensu - ümumi razılaşma ilə
on sufferance - mərhəmət hissindən irəli gələn, səhlənkarlıq ucbatından
optima fide - tam inamla
opus citatum = op. cit. - sitat edilmiş
ordre de preseance - böyüklük ardıcılığı
ordre du jour - gündəlik
p.a. = per annum - hər il, illik
p.m = post meridiem - günortadan sonra
pacta sunt servan da - müqaviləyə riayət olunmalıdır
pactum pacis - sülh müqaviləsi
par in parem non habet jurisdictionem - bərabərlərin yurisdiksiyası olmur
pari passu - tədricən, müntəzəm
pars pro toto - bir hissə (tamın yerinə)
per analogiam - analogi
per capita - bir nəfərə düşən pay
per contra - digər tərəfdən
per diem - günündə
per exemplum - məsələ
per idem - eyni ardıcılıqla
per legem terrae - ölkə qanunlarına əsasən
per se - təmiz halda
post bellum - müharibədən sonra; hərbdən sonra
post factum - hadisə baş verəndən sonra
post mortem - 1.meyitin müayinəsi 2.baş verən hadisənin müzakirəsi və tədqiqatı

post postscriptum = **p.p.s** - yazılana ikinci əlavə
pour condoleances - vizit kartında qeyd: başsağlığı bildirmə İxt: P.C.
pour faire connaissance - vizit kartında qeyd: tanışlığından məmnun olduğunu bildirən ifadə
pour feliciter a locassion du Nouvel An - vizit kartında qeyd: yeni il münasibət ilə təbrik İxt:P.F.N.A.
pour fete - vizit kartında qeyd: bayram münasibəti ilə təbrik: İxt:P.F
pour prendre congé - vizit kartında qeyd: axırncı vizit zamanı xudahafizləşmə. İxt:P.P.C.
pour presentadon - vizit kartında qeyd: təqdim etmə. (Yeni təyin olunmuş diplomatın qiyabi təqdim olunması üçün səfirin vizit kartı üzərində karandaşla yazılmış qeyd)İxt: P.P.
pour remercier - vizit kartında qeyd: təşəkkür bildirmə. İxt: P.R.
pour rendre visite - vizit kartında qeyd: görüşə gəlmək üçün. İxt:P.R.V.
pour sa gouverne - sizin nəzərinizə (çatdırıram ki)
pourparlers - danışıqlar (müzakirədən əvvəl)
praetermission titulo - titulları demədən (sadalamadan)
prendre acte - məlumat kimi qəbul etmək. hər hansı bir tərəf özü qarışmaq arzusunda olmasa da, lazım gəldikdə özünün verdiyi təklifdən istifadə edə bilər
prima facie - ilk baxışdan, hər şeydən əvvəl sübuta əsasən
pro anno - hal-hazırda
pro et contra - lehinə və əleyhinə
pro forma - görüntü üçün
pro futurum - gələcəkdə
pro interim - müvəqqəti
pro mortem - hadisələrin gələcək təcrübə üçün analiz edilməsi
pro nuno - hal-hazırda, indi
pro rata - müvafiq olaraq
pro tempore - müvəqqəti
proces-verbal de - depozitə qoyulma protokolu
proces-verbal final - yekun protokolu
proces-verbale - iclasın protokolu

pro-memoria - yaddaş üçün. memorandum növü
pronunciamento - proklamasiya, manifest, adətən inqilabi çevrilişlə bağlı olan
proviso - istisna
q.e.d. = **quod erat demonstrandum** - sübuta ehtiyacı olan
quacstico facti - fakt məsələsi
quaestico juris - hüquq məsələsi
quid pro quo - bir şeyin əvəzinə verilən, kompensasiya
quiproquo - səhv, yanlış anlaşılma
quod demonstrandum est - sübut etmək, tələb olunan
quod erat demonstrandum = **QED** - sübut olunmalı
quod vide - buna bax
ratio decidendi - həll olunma əsası
ratio legis - qanunun əsası
rebus sic distantibus - işlərin bu vəziyyətində
rebus sic stantibus - əgər müqavilənin bağlandığı şərtlər fundamental olaraq dəyişilibsə, bundan sonra müqaviləni mütləq hesab etməməyi təsdiq edən hüquqi doktrina
regula juris - hüquq norması
renversementes des alliances - ittifaqların süqutu, dağılması
reponder sil vous plait - lütfən, cavab verin. İxt:R.S.V.P.
reserve - məktubun, kağızın və s. ancaq ünvan yiyəsinə aid olduğunu göstərən qeyd
restitutio in integrum - ilkin formasının bərpası
round-table-konferenz - iştirakçıların bərabər hüquqla dəyirmi masa arxasında müşavirəsi
rout - kiminsə dəvəti ilə siyasi xadimlərin, diplomatların iştirak etdiyi təntənəli gecə, ziyafət
s.d = **sine die**- tarixin göstərilməməsi
scilicet - məhz
sequens, sequentes = **seq,sq,seqq,sqq** - növbəti yer,səhifə
semper idem - eyni
sensu stricto - dar mənada
sic dicta - belə desək

sine anno et loco =s.a.e.l. - il və yer göstərilmədən
sine die - tarixi göstərilmədən
sine jure - qanunsuz
sine qua non - ayrılmaz hissə
sine loco - yeri göstərilmədən
sine loco, anno, vel nomine - yer, il və hətta ad göstərilmədən
status juridicus - hüquqi vəziyyət
status quo - status-kvo
status quo ante - əvvəlki vəziyyət
status quo ante bellum - müharibəyə qədər ki vəziyyət, yəni müharibənin etdiyi dəyişiklərə qədər olan vəziyyət
status quo post bellum - müharibədən sonrakı vəziyyət
stricto jure - sərt qanuna əsasən
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re - ədəbli davranış, məqsədində möhkəm
sub consensu - razılıq
sub specie - nöqtəyi nəzərdən
sui generis - öz-özünə
sujet mixte - ikili vətəndaşlığı və ya partiyalığı olan
supra - yuxarı bax (mətində)
supra scriptum - yuxarıda yazılmış
tacitus consensus - sükutla ifadə olunan razılıq (sinonim)
tacuta conventio - sükutla ifadə olunan razılıq
terra incognita - qeyri-müəyyən ərazi
to take note of - bax: prendre acte
toto corpore - bütünlüklə
ulti possidetis - müharibəyə qədər ki mövcud vəziyyətə görə hüquqların qarşılıqlı tanınması formulu
ultimatissimum - çox ciddi ultimatum
ultra vires - qeyri-qanuni, səlahiyyətdən kənar
ut infra - necə deyirlər
ut supra - yuxarıda deyildiyi kimi
uti possidetis - döyüşən tərəflərin işğal etdiyi əraziyə olan hüquqlarının qarşılıqlı tanınması formulu

v. = **vide** 1.orada bax 2.müraciət et
v.i. = **vide infra** - aşağıya bax
v.s. = **vide supra** - yuxarı bax
verbatim -hərfi
vereinbarung alm. - hüquq yaradan müqavilə
verso - çevir
verso folio - səhifənin arxa tərəfində
versus - qarşı
verte - çevir(mək)
vertrag alm. - müqavilə-razılaşma
via - vasitəsilə
vice versa = **v.v** - əksinə
videlicet = **viz-** məhz
vidi - baxdım, gördüm (işarəni)
vis legis - qanunun gücü
visite de condolance - başsağlığı vermək üçün edilmiş təşrif
viva voce - şifahi formada, yazmayaraq
volte face - əvvəlki siyasətdən qəfil və tam imtina

12. Glossary of diplomatic terms

ACCEPTANCE: agreement to the act or offer of another so that the parties become legally bound.

ACCESSION: the act by which a nation becomes a party to a treaty (convention, etc.) already in force.

ACCORD: a formal treaty or agreement.

ACCREDITATION: giving official authorization to or approval of; sending out a diplomatic envoy with credentials to an official or government of the receiving state.

ACTE FINAL: a formal summary or statement of the proceedings of a conference or congress, enumerating the treaties or conventions drawn up as the result of its deliberations; also final act.

AD INTERIM: temporary; in the meantime.

AD REFERENDUM: subject to the approval of the government.

AGENDA: a list of items to be discussed or business to be transacted, as at a meeting, etc. or during the negotiations.

AGRÉATION: the process of determining whether the proposed diplomatic envoy is acceptable to the receiving state.

AGRÉMENT: the approval of an ambassador or a minister by the government of the receiving state.

AIDE-MÉMOIRE: an informal summary of a diplomatic interview or conversation which serves merely as an aid to memory; usu. left at the foreign office by the ambassador or minister concerned (or his representative), or handed to the ambassador or minister concerned (or his representative) at the foreign office.

ALTERNAT: a special rule followed during the conclusion of a multilateral treaty, entitling each state party to precedence in the original text retained by it.

AMBASSADOR: a top-ranking diplomat accredited to a foreign government or to the head of state as a resident representative; see: ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

AMBASSADOR, APPOINTED: a top-ranking diplomat who has been received by a secretary of state or minister for foreign affairs prior to presenting his credentials to the head of state.

AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE: a diplomatic agent accredited to no particular country.

AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE: a diplomatic agent who has been appointed to office, approved by the head of the receiving state, but has not presented his credentials.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY: a nonaccredited personal representative of the head of state on a special diplomatic mission.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY: a personal representative of the head of one state accredited to the head of another state, head of the mission (1st class).

APPEL: the salutation in a letter or note indicating the official title of the addressee.

ASYLUM: protection from arrest and extradition given by a state to political refugees.

ATTACHÉ: 1.the lowest ranking official of the diplomatic service, this rank being abolished in many countries and replaced by the “third secretary”; 2. a senior diplomatic official attached to a mission for specialized services, e.g.: a military (naval, air or commercial)~

BELLIGERENCY: the state of being at war or in conflict with another nation.

CAREER DIPLOMAT: a professional diplomat.

CASUS BELLI: an act or situation justifying or precipitating war.

CHANCELLERY: the office or staff of an embassy or a consulate.

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES: a diplomatic representative inferior in rank to an ambassador or minister who is sent to another country and accredited to the minister for foreign affairs; head of the mission (3rd class).

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM: the counsellor or secretary of an embassy or legation who automatically assumes charge of a diplomatic mission in the temporary absence of an ambassador or minister.

COMPROMIS D'ARBITRAGE: a compact defining the course of procedure to be followed when the two countries agree to submit a dispute to arbitration.

CONCORDAT: a treaty between the Pope and a sovereign or government of another state.

CONSENSUS: a general agreement (of opinion, testimony, etc.); unanimity.

CONSUL: an official appointed by a government to reside in a foreign country to look after the interests of citizens of the appointing country.

CONSULAR COMMISSION: a formal document certifying the consul's capacity and showing his full name, category and class, his consular district and the seat of the consular post; also referred to as letters patent or lettres de provision.

CONSULATE: the residence, office or jurisdiction of a consul.

CONSUL GENERAL: a senior diplomatic consul stationed in an important place or having jurisdiction in several places or over several consuls.

COUNSELLOR: a senior secretary at an embassy who, in the absence of the head of the mission, acts as "Chargé d'Affaires".

COURTOISIE: a complimentary close in a letter or note varying according to the nature of the correspondence.

COVENANT: an agreement of solemn nature.

CREDENTIALS: a formal paper from the head of one state to the head of another accrediting an ambassador, minister or other diplomatic agent as one authorized to act for his government or head of state.

CURRICULUM VITAE: a brief account of one's previous career and qualifications, esp. as relevant to a job application.

DÉMARCHE: a diplomatic move or proceeding, esp. one initiating a change of policy.

DENUNCIATION: notification by a state of its intention to terminate a treaty (armistice, etc.).

DÉTENTE: a relaxation of international tension.

DIPLOMACY: 1. the art and practice of conducting international relations; 2. skill and tact in handling affairs.

DIPLOMAT: 1. one engaged in diplomacy, esp. accredited to a seat of government in the receiving state; 2. an adroit negotiator; tactful person.

DIPLOMATIC AGENT: head of the mission or a member of the diplomatic staff of the mission.

DIPLOMATIC BAG: (a bag containing) diplomatic mail.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS: the collective heads of foreign diplomatic missions and their staffs in the capital of a country.

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY: the exemption from local laws and taxation accorded to a diplomatic staff abroad.

DIPLOMATIC POUCH: see diplomatic bag.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE: a branch of public service concerned with the representation of a country abroad.

DISPATCH: a written communication to the secretary of state or minister for foreign affairs from a diplomatic or consular officer abroad.

DOYEN: a senior officer of the diplomatic corps.

EMBASSY: (the residence of) a diplomatic body headed by an ambassador.

EN CLAIR: (used in telegrams, official dispatches, etc.) drawn up and sent in ordinary language, as opposed to a secret code or cipher.

ENVOY: a diplomatic agent, esp. one who ranks immediately below an ambassador.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY: a diplomatic agent.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY: a diplomatic agent ranking between an ambassador and a minister and accredited to the head of state; head of the mission (2nd class).

ESPRIS DE CORPS: a group spirit; a sense of pride, honour, etc. in common activities, as of those in the same profession.

EXEQUATUR: 1. an official recognition of a consul by the head of the receiving state; 2. a formal instrument evidencing such recognition and authorizing the consul to discharge the functions of his office.

EXTRADITION: the surrender of a fugitive foreign criminal or accused person to another state having the jurisdiction to try the charge.

FAIT ACCOMPLI: a thing already done, so that an opposition or argument is useless.

FORCE MAJEURE: an unforeseeable course of events excusing from the fulfilment of a contract.

FULL POWERS: a special written authorization from the head of state issued to a negotiator at a congress or conference, entitling him to conduct negotiations or conclude and sign a treaty on the part of the state concerned.

GOOD OFFICES: mediatory services by a third party intended to promote agreement or arbitration between the two parties.

INTERNUNCIO: a papal representative ranking below a nuncio.

LAISSER-PASSER: a document allowing the holder to pass; permit.

LEGATE: an envoy or minister, esp. one officially representing the Pope.

LEGATION: a legate and his staff collectively, representing their government (or the Pope) in a foreign country and ranking just below an embassy.

LETTERS OF CREDENCE: see credentials.

LETTERS OF RECALL: a formal paper from the head of one state to the head of another recalling an ambassador, minister, or other diplomatic agent.

MÉMOIRE: see aide-mémoire.

MINISTER-DESIGNATE: a diplomatic agent who has been appointed to office, approved by the head of government to which he has been accredited, but has not presented his credentials.

MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY: a nonaccredited diplomatic agent representing his government.

MINISTER RESIDENT: a diplomatic agent.

MISSION: a general term for a commission, delegation, embassy, or legation.

MODUS VIVENDI: an interim agreement in a dispute pending a final settlement.

NE VARIETUR: not subject to change.

NOTE VERBALE (VERBAL NOTE): a third-person note (the form of diplomatic communications most frequently used).

NUNCIO: a papal permanent diplomatic representative in another country.

PERSONA NON GRATA: one (esp. a diplomat) who is not acceptable.

PLENIPOTENTIARY: a diplomatic agent invested with full powers.

POURPARLER: an informal discussion preliminary to the negotiations.

PROCÈS-VERBAL: 1. a formal record of the proceedings of a conference or congress; 2. a record of certain understandings reached between the parties; 3. an administrative agreement of a purely minor character.

PRO-MEMORIA: see aide-mémoire.

PROTOCOL: 1. an instrument subsidiary to a convention; 2. an international compact less formal than a treaty or convention; 3. a record of certain understandings arrived at, more

often called a Procès-verbal; 4. a code of etiquette and precedence to be observed in the ceremonies of a state.

RAISON D'ÉTAT: a diplomatic and political theory under which the interests of the State take precedence over all private morality.

RAISON D'ÊTRE: anything that accounts for, justifies or originally caused a thing's existence.

RAPPORTEUR: one who prepares an account of the proceedings of a committee for a higher body.

RAPPROCHEMENT: the re-establishment or recommencement of harmonious relations, esp. between states.

RATIFICATION: approval of a treaty (convention, etc.) by a formal confirmation, signature, etc.

RÉCLAME: the full name, title and address of the addressee placed either at the top or bottom of the first page of the communication depending upon its nature.

RÉGLEMENTS INTERNATIONAUX: "international instruments", the rules agreed upon as the result of conferences or the deliberations of international organizations called together for the purpose of laying down some detailed procedure or requirements.

SANCTIONS: penalties inflicted for a breach of law or of the covenant.

SIGNATORY: a party or state that has signed a treaty (convention, etc.)

STATUS QUO: the existing state of affairs.

TRAITEMENT: a title of address, i.e. the courtesy title given to the addressee.

ULTIMATUM: a final proposal or a statement of terms, the rejection of which by the other party (or parties) may lead to a rupture of diplomatic relations or a state of war.

VICE-CONSUL: a diplomatic officer next in rank to, or qualified to act in place of, a consul.

VIS-À-VIS: in a position facing one another; opposite to; in relation to.

13. The use of appropriate words in different phrases, suggest their Azerbaijani equivalents

~AGREEMENT~

arms-control ~; bilateral~; cease-fire ~; commercial ~; cultural exchange ~; intergovernmental ~; interim ~; interstate ~; legally binding ~; long- term ~; multilateral ~; multipartite ~; mutual ~; preliminary ~; regional~; quadripartite ~; trade ~; trilateral ~; tripartite ~;

~ on the establishment of diplomatic relations; ~ on limiting nuclear weapons; ~on tariffs and trade; ~of unlimited duration; ~ on a wide range of issues; in accordance with the ~ achieved;

to abrogate an ~; to annul an ~; to break an ~; to come to an ~; to conclude an ~; to denounce an ~; to enter into an ~; to honour an ~; to observe an ~; to ratify an ~; to reach ~; to sign an ~; to violate an ~.

~ ACT ~

constituent ~; final ~; hostile ~; internationally injurious ~; legal ~; legislative ~; legitimate~; unfriendly ~; unilateral ~; unlawful ~; ~ of accession; ~ of (armed) aggression; ~ of capitulation; ~ of discrimination; ~ of good will; ~ of lawlessness and arbitrary rule; ~ of terrorism; ~ of violence; to issue an ~;

~AGENDA~

approved ~; interim ~; provisional ~; an item on the ~; to be on the ~; to adhere to the ~; to adopt the ~; to approve the ~; to delete from the ~; to discuss the item on the ~; to include in the ~; to remove from the ~; to stick to the ~.

~AMENDMENT~

draft ~; drafting ~; to approve an ~; to consider an ~; to make an ~; to move an ~; to pass an ~; to propose an ~; to ratify an ~; to reject an ~; to second an ~; vote down an ~.

~AMBASSADOR~

~ designate; A. Extraordinary; A. Plenipotentiary; A. Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; resident ~; ~ at large; the newly appointed ~; in the capacity of ~; to appoint an ~; to appoint smb as ~; to accredit an ~ to another government; to confer the rank of ~; to exchange ~s; to hold the rank of ~; to raise to the rank of ~; to recall an ~.

~AMBASSADORIAL~

~law; ~rank; ~talks; at the ~ level.

~CAPACITY~

a document certifying one's ~; an international ~ to act; treaty-making ~; in a consultative ~; in the ~ of ambassador; in the consular ~; in one's individual (personal) ~; in one's ~ as depositary of conventions.

~CERTIFICATE~

author's ~; marriage ~; ~ of birth; ~ of character; ~ of death; ~ of health; ~ of origin; ~ of registry; ~ of quality; ~ of weight.

~COMMITMENT~

international ~s; interstate ~s; treaty ~ s; ~ s arising out of (from) the basic provisions (terms) of a treaty; a ~ to refrain from the threat or use of force; to assume a ~; to make no ~s; to meet one's ~; to shirk one's ~; to undertake a ~; to violate a ~.

~CONSULAR~

~ agent; ~ archives; ~ bag; ~ charges; ~ commission; ~ corps;
~ correspondence; ~ district; ~employee; ~ establishment; ~
functions; ~ identity card; ~ immunity; ~ officer; ~ post; ~ pouch;
~ premises; ~ relations; ~ service; ~ staff.

~ DECLARATION~

customs ~; a joint ~; a political ~; a solemn ~; a ~ for
(against) smth; a ~ of independence; a ~ of policy; a ~ of the poll;
a ~ of rights; a ~ of war; to make a ~; to sign a ~.

~DIPLOMATIC~

~ act; ~ activity; ~ agent; ~ bag; ~circles; ~ contacts; ~ corps;
~ courier; ~ identity card; ~ immunity; ~ intercourse; ~ mail; ~
mission; ~ law; ~ personnel; ~ pouch; ~ practice; ~ privileges; ~
recognition; ~ relations; ~ representative; ~ service; ~ sources; ~
status; through ~ channels.

~EXEQUATUR~

the issuance of an ~; before obtaining the ~; pending delivery
of an ~; to issue (grant) an ~;to obtain (receive) an ~; to revoke
(withdraw) an ~; to refuse to grant an~.

~ IMMUNITY ~

consular ~; diplomatic ~; parliamentary ~; deprivation of
parliamentary ~; ~ of a deputy; ~ of office; ~ of residence; ~ from
taxation; to accord smb ~; to enjoy~; to guarantee ~.

~ JUDICIAL ~

~ decision; ~ organ; ~ proceeding; to take (bring) ~
proceedings against smb.

~LEGAL~

~ effect; ~ effects; ~entity; ~ implications; ~ instrument; ~ force of an agreement; ~ personality; ~ protection; ~ relations; ~unit; ~ validity; ~ views; international ~ guarantees; international~ norms.

~MARKET~

active ~; bear ~; black~; bond ~; bull ~; capital ~; commodity ~; erratic(al) ~; exchange ~; external ~; financial ~; forward ~; futures ~; grey~; home ~; international ~; job ~; labour ~; loan~; merchandise ~; money~; primary ~; real estate ~; secondary ~; securities ~; spot~; stock ~; world ~.

~ NEGOTIATIONS~

arms-control ~; bilateral ~; cease-fire ~; diplomatic ~; fruitful ~; multilateral ~; peace ~; separate ~; stage by stage~; top level ~; trade ~; a new round of ~; a breakdown in the ~; completion of ~; an outcome of ~; postponement of ~; progress of a ~; results of ~; by means of ~; in the course of ~; through ~; within the framework of ~;

to begin ~; to break off~; to carry on ~; to complete ~; to conduct ~; to continue ~; to delay ~; to discontinue ~; to enter into ~; to hold ~; to initiate ~; to resume~; to suspend ~; to torpedo ~; to wreck ~.

~ NOTE~

a circular ~; an official ~; a personal ~; a reply~; a verbal ~; an exchange of ~s; the substance of a ~ a requesting visas; to present a ~.

~ PARTY ~

an adverse ~; a belligerent ~; the (High) Contracting ~ ies; a hostile ~; State Parties to the present Convention; the~ ies to the

dispute; the ~ ies concerned (interested ~ parties); to become a ~ to a treaty.

~POWER~

absolute ~; the great ~s; the leading ~s; a colonial ~; a maritime ~; a nuclear ~; a party in ~; to be beyond one's ~; to come to ~; to seize ~.

~PRIORITY~

first ~; high ~ measures; ~ message~; ~ right; on a ~ basis; of high ~; to establish an order of ~; to observe the rules of ~.

~PROVISION~

the basic (main) ~ s of a treaty (convention, etc.); treaty ~ s~; the ~ s of law; in accordance with the following ~; under the ~s of the article; to agree on the following ~ s.

~ RESOLUTION~

advisory~; draft ~; joint ~; legally binding ~; normative~; a ~ in favour of smth; to adopt a ~; to carry a ~; to draw up a draft ~; to pass a ~; to put forward a draft ~; to put the draft ~ to the vote; to speak in favour of the ~; to submit a draft ~; to table a draft ~; to vote down a ~;

~ STATE ~

an aggressor ~; the contesting ~; the contracting ~; a dependent~; a depositary ~; a founder (founding) ~; a friendly ~; a guarantor ~; a host ~; a hostile ~; an independent ~; a member ~; a neighbouring ~; a neutral ~; the newly-independent ~; a (non-) belligerent~; a (non) nuclear ~; an offending ~; a participating ~; a receiving ~; a recipient ~; a sending ~; a signatory ~; a third ~; a transgressing ~; a trustee ~; a ~ party to the present convention; the ~ concerned; head of ~.

~ STATEMENT ~

a foreign-policy ~; a formal (official) ~; a joint ~; an unfounded ~; a verbal ~; a written ~; a ~ of the defence; a ~ of the prosecution; to come out with a public ~; to issue (publish) a ~; to make a ~; to make a ~ for the press.

~ TREATY ~

a basic ~; a binding ~; a boundary ~; a collective ~; a commercial ~; a demarcation ~; an (in)equitable ~; an international ~; a non-aggression ~; a non-proliferation ~; an open ~; a peace ~; a restricted ~; a trade ~; a universal ~;

a ~ of alliance; a ~ of cession; a ~ of commerce and navigation; a ~ of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance; a ~ of guarantee; a ~ of mutual security; a ~ of neutrality; a ~ of unlimited duration; breach of international ~; the coming of a ~ into force; denunciation of a ~; prolongation of a ~; renunciation of a ~; the substantive articles of a ~;

to accede to a ~; to adhere to a ~; to conclude a ~; to denounce a ~; to enter into a ~; to extend the validity of a ~; to initial a ~; to observe a ~; to prolong the validity of a ~; to ratify a ~; to register a ~; to render a ~ invalid; to renounce a ~; to sign a ~; to violate a ~; to withdraw from a ~.

~ TO NEGOTIATE ~

to ~ a loan; to ~ a sale; to ~ a treaty; to ~ terms of peace; to ~ for a cease-fire; to ~ for peace; to ~ for a truce; to ~ from a position of strength.

~ TO CERTIFY ~

a ~ied copy; a document ~ ing one's capacity; ~ this a true copy; this is to ~ that.

~TRADE ~

barter ~; cash ~; external ~; fair ~; foreign ~; home ~; illicit ~; intermediate ~; internal ~; retail ~; wholesale ~; to promote ~; to restrict ~.

~TRADER ~

floor ~; free ~; prop ~;

~ VISA~

a business ~; a diplomatic~; an entry ~; an exchange visitor ~; an exit ~; a multiple ~; an official ~; a tourist ~; a transit ~; a valid ~; to apply for a ~; to cancel a ~; to deny a ~; to extend the validity of a ~; to grant a ~; to issue a ~; to make an application for a ~; to prolong the validity of a ~; to refuse a ~.

14. Geographical names

Accra - Akkra

Addis Ababa - Əddis Əbəbə

Aden - Ədən

Adriatic Sea - Adriatik dənizi

Aegean Sea - Egey dənizi

Afghan / Afghani - əfqan

Afghanistan - Əfqanıstan

Africa - Afrika

African – afrikalı

Albania - Albaniya

Albanian - alban

Algeria - Əlcəzair

Algerian - əlcəzairli

Almaty - Almatı

Alps (the) - Alp dağları

Amazon - Amazon çayı

America - Amerika

American - amerikalı

American(s) – amerikalı (lar)

Amu Darya - Amudərya çayı

Amur - Amur çayı

Andaman Isles - Andaman adaları

Andorra - Andorra

Andorran - andorralı

Angola - Anqola

Ankara - Ankara

Antananarivo - Antananarivu

Antarctic Continent - Antarktida

Antigua and Barbuda - Antiqua və Barbuda

Antiguan Barbudan - antiqua və barbudalı
Appalachians - Appalaç dağları
Arab Republic of Egypt - Misir Ərəb Respublikası
Arabia - Ərəbistan
Aral Sea - Aral dənizi
Arctic - Arktika
Arctic Ocean (the) - Şimal Buzlu okeanı
Argentina - Argentina
Argentine / Argentinean the - argentinalı
Arizona - Arizona
Arkansas - Arkanzas
Arkhangelsk - Arxangelsk
Armenia - Ermənistan
Armenian - erməni
Ashkhabad - Aşqabad
Asia - Asiya
Asia Minor - Kiçik Asiya
Asian - asiyalı
Asmara - Asmara
Asuncion - Asunsion
Athens - Afina
Atlantic Ocean - Atlantik okeanı
Atlas Mts - Atlas dağları
Auckland - Oklend
Australia - Avstraliya
Australian - avstraliyalı
Austria - Avstriya
Austrian - avstriyalı
Azerbaijan - Azərbaycan
Azerbaijani/Azeri - azərbaycanlı
Azores - Azor adaları
Bab - el - Mandeb - Bab əl Məndəb boğazı
Baffin Bay - Baffin boğazı
Bag(h)dad - Bağdad

Bahamas, Bahama Isles(the) - Baham adaları
Bahamian - bahamlı
Bahrain / Bahrein - Bəhreyn
Bahraini / Bahreini - bəhreynli
Baikal Lake - Baykal gölü
Baku - Bakı
Balkans - Balkanlar
Baltic Sea - Baltik dənizi
Baltimore - Baltimor
Bangkok - Bankok
Bangladesh - Bangladeş
Bangladeshi - banqladeşli
Barbadian - barbadoslu
Barbados - Barbados adası
Barcelona - Barselona
Barents Sea - Barens dənizi
Basra - Bəsrə
Bavaria - Bavariya
Beirut - Beyrut
Belarus - Belarus
Belarus - Belorus
Belgian - belçikalı
Belgium - Belçika
Belgrade - Belqrad
Belize - Beliz
Belorussian - belorus
Bengal, Bay of - Benqal körfəzi
Benin - Benin
Bering Sea - Bering dənizi
Berlin - Berlin
Bermuda Islands / Bermudas - Bermud adaları
Bern - Bern
Bhutan - Butan
Bhutani / Bhutanese - butanlı

Birmingham - Birmingem
Biscay , Bay of - Biskay körfəzi
Bissau - Bissau
Black Sea - Qara dəniz
Bolivia - Boliviya
Bombay - Bombey
Bonn - Bonn
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Bosniya və Herseqovina
Boston - Boston
Botswana - Botsvana
Brazil - Braziliya
Brazilian - braziliyalı
Brazzaville - Brazzavil
Bremen - Bremen
Brighton - Brayton
Bristol - Bristol
British, Briton(s) - britaniyalı (lar)
Brunei Darussalam - Bruney Dər -əs Səlam Dövləti
Bruneian - bruneyli
Brussels - Brüssel
Bucharest - Buxarest
Budapest - Budapeşt
Buenos Aires - Buenos - Ayres
Bujumbura - Bucumbura
Bulgaria - Bolqarıstan
Bulgarian - bolqar
Burkina Faso - Burkina Faso
Burkines - burkina fasolu
Burma - Birma
Burmese - birmali
Burundi -Burundi
Burundia - burundili
Cairo - Qahirə
Calcutta - Kəlküttə

California - Kaliforniya
Cambodia - Kambodca
Cambridge - Kembric
Cameroon - Kamerun
Cameroonian - kamerunlu
Campuchea - Kampuçia
Canada - Kanada
Canadian - kanadalı
Canaries, Canary Isles - Kanar adaları
Canberra - Kanberra
Cape of Good Hope - Ümid burnu
Cape Verde Isles - Yaşıl Burun adaları
Caracas - Karakas
Cardiff - Kardiff
Caribbean Sea - Karib dənizi
Carpathians - Karpat dağları
Caspian Sea - Xəzər dənizi
Caucasus, the - Qafqaz
Central African Republic - Mərkəzi Afrika Respublikası
Central America - Mərkəzi Amerika
Central Asia - Mərkəzi Asiya
Ceylon - Seylon adası
Chad - Çad
Chadian - çadlı
Channel Isls - Normand adaları
Chicago - Çikaqo
Chile - Çili
Chilean - çilili
China - Çin
Chinese - çinli
Chomo - lungma - Comolunqma (zirvə)
Chuckchee Sea - Çukot dənizi
Cleveland - Klivlend
Clyde - Klayd çayı

Colombia - Kolumbiya
Colombo - Kolombo
Colorado - Kolorado
Comoros - Komor adaları
Conakry - Konakri
Congo - Konqo
Copenhagen - Kopenhagen
Cordilleras (the) - Kordilyer dağları
Corfu - Korfu adası
Corsica - Korsika adası
Costa Rica - Kosta Rika
Cote d'Ivoire - Kot - d'İvuar
Crete - Krit adası
Crimea, the - Kırım
Croatia - Xorvatiya
Cuba - Kuba
Cuban - kubalı
Cypriot - kiprli
Cyprus - Kipr adası
Czech - çex
Czech Republic (the) - Çex Respublikası
Dakar - Dakar
Damascus - Dəməşq
Danish/Dane - danimarkali
Danube - Dunay çayı
Dar - es - Salaam - Dar əs Salam
Dardanelles - Dardanel
Dead Sea - Ölü dəniz
Delaware - Delaver
Delhi - Dehli
Democratic People's Republic of Korea - Koreya Xalq
Demokratik Respublikası
Denmark – Danimarka
Djakarta – Cakarta

Djibouti – Cibuti
Djiboutian – cibutili
Dnieper - Dnepr çayı
Dniester - Dnestr çayı
Dominica – Dominika
Dominikan - dominikali
Dominican Republic - Dominikan Respublikası
Don - Don çayı
Dover, Strait of - Duvr boğazı
Dubai - Dubay
Dublin - Dublin
Dushanbe - Düşənbə
Dutch, Dutchman - holland
Dutchwoman - holland qadın
East Pole - Şərq qütbü
Eastern Samoa - Şərqi Samoa
Ecuador - Ekvador
Ecuadorian - ekvadorlu
Edinburgh - Edinburq
Egypt - Misir
Egyptian - misirli
El Salvador - El - Salvador
Elba - Elba adası
Elbe - Elba çayı
Elburus - Elburus (dağ)
England - İngiltərə
English - ingilis
English Channel - La Manş boğazı
Enisei - Yenisey çayı
Equatorial Guinea - Ekvatorial Qvineya
Equatorial Guinean - Ekvatorial Qvineyalı
Eritrea – Eritreya
Estonia - Estoniya
Estonian - eston

Ethiopia - Həbəşistan / Efiopiya
Ethiopian - həbəş
Etna - Etna (yanar dağ /vulkan)
Europe - Avropa
European - avropalı
Everest Everest (dağ) bax: Chomolungma
Falkland Isles - Folklend adaları
Federated States of Micronesia - Mikroneziya Federativ Ştatları
Fiji Isls -Fici adaları
Finland - Finlandiya
Finnish / Finn - finlandiyalı/fin
Florence - Florensiya
Florida - Florida
France - Fransa
French - fransız
Gabon - Qabon
Gabonese - qabonlu
Galapagos Isles - Qalapaqos adaları
Ganibia (the) - Qambiya
Gambian - qambiyalı
Ganges - Qanq çayı
Geneva - Cenevrə
Genoa - Genuya
Georgetown - Corctoun
Georgia - Gürcüstan
Georgian - gürcü
German - alman
Germany - Almaniya
Ghana - Qana
Ghanaian - qanalı
Gibraltar - Cəbəllütariq
Glasgow - Qlazqo
Gobi, the - Qobi (səhra)

Great Britain - Böyük Britaniya
Greece - Yunanıstan
Greek - Yunan
Greenland - Qrelandiya
Greenwich - Qrinviç
Granada - Qranada
Granadian - qranadalı
Grozny - Qrozni
Guatemala - Qvatemala
Guatemalan - qvatemalalı
Guinea - Bissau - Qvineya Bisau
Guinea - Qvineya
Guinean - qvineyalı
Guyana - Qayana
Hague (the) - Haaqa
Haiti - Haiti
Haitian - haitili
Hamburg - Hamburq
Hanoi - Hanoy
Harare - Harara
Havana - Havana
Hawaii - Havay
Hawaiian Islands - Havay adaları
Hebrides (the) - Hebrid adaları
Himalaya(s) the - Himalay dağları
Hiroshima - Hirosima
Ho Chi Minh - Ho Şi Min
Holland Hollandiya, bax: Netherlands
Hollywood - Hollivud
Honduran - honduraslı
Honduras - Honduras
Hong Kong - Honq Konq
Hudson Bay (Strait) - Hudzon körfəzi
Hungarian - macar

Hungary - Macarıstan
Hwang Ho - Xuanxe çayı
Iceland - İslandiya
Icelandic - islandiyalı
Idaho-İdaho
India - Hindistan
Indian - hindli
Indian Ocean (the) - Hind okeanı
Indiana - İndiana
Indonesia - İndoneziya
Indonesian - indoneziyalı
Ionian Sea - İon dənizi
Iowa - Ayova (ştat)
Iran - İran
Iranian - iranlı
Iraq - İraq
Iraqi - iraqlı
Ireland - İrlandiya
Irtish - İrtiş çayı
Isfahan - İsfahan
Islamabad - İslamabad
Israel - İsrail
Israeli - israili
Istanbul - İstanbul
Italian - italyan
Italy - İtaliya
Ivory Coast - Fil Dişi Sahili
Izmir - İzmir
Jakarta - Cakarta
Jamaica - Yamayka
Jamaican - yamaykalı
Japan -Yaponiya
Japanese - yapon
Java - Yava adası

Jeddah - Ciddə
Jordan - İordaniya
Jordanian - iordaniyalı
Kabul - Kabil
Kamchatka - Kamçatka
Kansas - Kanzas
Karabakh - Qarabağ
Kara Sea - Qars (Qara) dənizi
Karachi - Kəraçi
Karelia - Kareliya
Kashmir - Kəşmir
Kazakh - qazax
Kazakhstan - Qazaxıstan
Kentucky - Kentukki (ştat)
Kenya - Keniya
Kenyan - keniyalı
Kharkov - Xarkov
Khartoum -Xartum
Kiev - Kiyev
Kilimanjaro - Kilimancaro (dağ)
Kinshasa - Kinşasa
Kyrgyz - qırğız
Kyrgyzstan – Qırğızıstan
Kiribati - Kiribati
Kishinev - Kişinyov
Korea - Koreya
Korean - koreyalı
Kuril Islands - Kuril adaları
Kuwait - Küveyt
Kuwaiti - küveytli
La Manche – La-Manş
La Paz – La-Pas
Labrador - Labrador
Lagos - Laqos

Laos - Laos
Laotian - laoslu
Laptev Sea - Laptevlər dənizi
Latvia - Latviya
Latvian - latviyalı/latış
Lebanese - livanlı
Lebanon - Livan
Leeds - Lids
Leipzig - Leypsiq
Lena - Lena çayı
Lesotho - Lesoto
Liberia - Liberiya
Liberian - liberiyalı
Libya - Liviya
Libyan - liviyalı
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya - Liviya Ərəb Cəmahiriyyəsi
Liechtenstein - Lixtenştein
Liechtensteiner / Lichtenstein - lixtenşteinli
Lima - Lima
Lisbon - Lissabon
Lithuania - Litva
Lithuanian - litvalı
Liverpool- Liverpul
Lome - Lome
London - London
Los Angeles - Los Angeles
Louisiana - Luiziana
Lusaka - Lusaka
Luxembourg - Lüksemburq
Luxembourger - lüksemburqlu
Lyons – Lion
Macedonia - Makedoniya
Macedonian - makedoniyalı
Madagascan / Malagasy - madaqaskarlı

Madagascar - Madaqaskar
Madras - Mədrəs
Madrid - Madrid
Magellan, Strait - Magellan boğazı
Maine - Men (ştat)
Majorca - Mayorka
Malagasy - Malaqasi
Malawi - Malavi
Malawian - malavili
Malaysia - Malaziya
Malaysian - malaziyalı
Maldives (the) - Maldiv adaları
Maldivian - maldivyalı
Mali - Mali
Malian - malili
Malta - Malta
Managua - Manaqua
Manchester - Mançester
Mariana Isles - Mariana adaları
Marmora, Sea of - Mərmərə dənizi
Marshall Island (the) - Marşal adaları
Maryland - Merilənd
Maseru - Maseru
Mauritania - Mavritaniya
Mauritanian - mavritaniyalı
Mauritius (Republic of) – Mavriki Respublikası
Mecca - Məkkə
Medina - Mədinə
Mediterranean Sea - Aralıq dənizi
Melbourne - Melburn
Mexico - Meksika
Mexico City - Mexiko (şəh)
Miami - Mayami
Michigan - Miçiqan

Milwaukee - Miluoki
Minnesota - Minesota
Minsk - Minsk
Mississippi - Missisipi (ştat /çay)
Missouri - Missouri (ştat/çay)
Moldova - Moldova
Moldovan - moldovan
Monacan, Monegasque - monakolu
Monaco - Monako
Mongol/Mongolian - monqol
Mongolia - Monqolustan
Monrovia - Monroviya
Montana - Montana
Monte Carlo - Monte Karlo
Montenegro - Monteneqro
Montevideo - Montevideo
Montreal - Monreal
Moroccan - mərakeşli
Morocco - Mərakeş
Moscow - Moskva
Mosul - Mosul
Mozambique - Mozambik
Mozambiquean - mozambikli
Munich - Münhen
Murmansk - Murmansk
Myanmar - Myanma
Nagasaki - Naqasaki
Nairobi - Nayrobi
Namibia - Namibiya
Namibian - namibiyalı
Nanking - Nankinq
Naples - Neapol
Nauru - Nauru
Nauruan - naurulu

Near East - Yaxın Şərq
Nebraska - Nebraska
Nepal - Nepal
Nepalese - nepalli
Netherlands (the) - Niderland
New Guinea - Yeni Qveniya
New York - Nyu York
New Zealand - Yeni Zelandiya
New Zealander - yeni zelandiyalı
Niagara - Niaqara çayı
Niagara Falls - Niaqara şlaləsi
Nicaragua - Nikaraqua
Nicaraguan - nikaraqualı
Niger - Niger
Nigeria - Nigeria
Nigerian - nigerli
Nile - Nil çayı
North Carolina - Şimali Karolina
North Korea - Şimali Koreya
North Pole - Şimal qütbü
North Sea - Şimal dənizi
Northern Ireland - Şimali İrlandiya
Norway - Norveç
Norwegian - norveçli
Nuremberg - Nürnberg
Oakland - Oklend
Oder - Oder çayı
Odessa - Odessa
Ogden - Oqden
Ohio - Ohayo
Okhotsk Sea - Oxot dənizi
Oklahorna - Oklahoma
Oman - Oman
Omani - omanlı

Oregon - Oreqon
Orinoco - Orinoko çayı
Oslo - Oslo
Ottawa - Ottava
Oxford - Oksford
Pacific Ocean (the) - Sakit okean
Pakistan - Pakistan
Pakistani - pakistanlı
Palau - Palau
Palestine - Fələstin
Panama - Panama
Panama Canal - Panama kanalı
Panama City - Panama Siti
Panamanian - panamalı
Papua New Guinea - Papua Yeni Qvineya
Paraguay - Paraqvat
Paraguayan - paraqvaylı
Paris - Paris
Peking - Pekin
Pennsylvania - Pensilvaniya
Persian Gulf - İran (Fars) körfəzi
Peru - Peru
Peruvian - perulu
Philadelphia - Filadelfiya
Philippine / Filipino - filippinli
Philippines (the) - Filippin
Pittsburgh - Pitisburq
Plymouth – Plimut
Poland - Polşa
Polish, Pole - polyak
Port of Spain – Port of Spain
Portugal - Portuqaliya
Portuguese - portuqal
Prague - Praqa

Pretoria - Pretoriya
Pyongyang – Pxenyən
Pyrennes - Piriney dağları
Qatar - Qətər
Qatari - qətərli
Quebec - Kvebek (əyalət)
Rabat - Rabat
Rangoon - Ranqun
Red Sea - Qırmızı dəniz
Republic of Koreya - Koreya Respublikası
Rhine - Reyn çayı
Rhode Island - Rodos adası
Riga - Riqa
Rio de Janeiro - Rio de Jeneyro
Rocky Mountains - Roki Maunt (Azərbaycanda Kardilyer dağları kimi tanınır)
Romania - Rumıniya
Romanian - rumın (lar)
Rome - Roma
Russia Federation - Rusiya Federasiyası
Russian - rus (lar)
Rwanda - Ruanda
Sahara - Sahara
Saigon - Sayqon
Saint - Petersburg - Sankt-Peterburq
Saint Helena - Müqəddəs Yelena adası
Saint Kitts and Nevis - Sent-Kitts və Nevis
Saint Lucia - Sent Lusia
Saint Vinsent and the Grenadines - Sent Vinsent və Qrenadin
Sakhalin - Saxalin
Salvador - Salvador
Salvadorean - salvadorlu
Samoa - Samoa
Samoan - samoalı

San Francisco - San - Fransisko
San Marino - San Marino
San Salvador - San Salvador
San Tome and Principe - San Tome və Prinsipi
Santa Fe de Bogota - Santa Fe de Boqota
Santiago - Santiyaqo
Saudi Arabia - Səudiyyə Ərəbistanı
Saudi Arabian - səudiyyə ərəbistanlı
Scandinavia - Skandinaviya
Scotland - Şotlandiya
Seine - Sena çayı
Senegal - Seneqal
Senegalese - seneqallı
Serbia - Serbiya
Sevastopol - Sevastopol
Seychelles - Seyşel (ada)
Shanghai - Şanxay
Shetland Islands - Şetland adaları
Siberia - Sibir
Sicily - Siciliya
Sierra Leone - Siera Leon
Singapore - Sinqapur
Singaporean - sinqapurlu
Slovak - slovak(lar)
Slovakia - Slovakiya
Slovene / Slovenian - sloven (lər)
Slovenia - Sloveniya
Sofia - Sofiya
Solomon Islands - Salamon adaları
Somali - somali
Somalia - Somali
South Africa - Cənubi Afrika
South African - cənubi afrikalı
South Korea - Cənubi Koreya
South Pole - Cənub qütbü

Spain - İspaniya
Spanish/Spaniard - ispan
Sri Lanka - Şri Lanka
Sri Lankan - şri lankalı
Stockholm - Stokholm
Strasbourg - Strasburq
Sudan - Sudan
Sudanese - sudanlı
Suez Canal - Süveyş kanalı
Sukhumi - Suxumi
Suriname - Surinam
Swazi - svazilendli
Swaziland - Svazilend
Sweden - İsveç
Swedish - isveçli
Swiss - isveçrəli (lər)
Switzerland - İsveçrə
Sydney - Sidney
Syr - Darya - Sırdərya
Syria - Suriya
Syrian - suriyalı
Tahiti - Taiti
Taiwan - Tayvan
Taiwanese - tayvanlı
Tajik - tacik
Tajikistan (Tadzhikistan) - Tacikistan
Tallinn - Tallin
Tanzania - Tanzaniya
Tanzanian - tanzaniyalı
Tashkent - Daşkənd
Tbilisi - Tbilisi
Tehran - Tehran
Tel Aviv - Tel Əviv
Texas - Texas
Thai - taylandlı

Thailand - Tayland
Thames - Temza çayı
Thibet - Tibet
Tierra del Fuego - Yanar Torpaq (ada)
Togo - Toqo
Togolese - toqolu
Tokyo - Tokio
Tonga - Tonqo
Tongan - tonqolu
Toronto - Toronto (şəh.)
Trinidad and Tobago - Trinidad və Tobaqo
Tunis - Tunis (şəh)
Tunisia - Tunis
Tunisian - tunisli
Turkey - Türkiyə
Turkish - türk
Turkmen - türkmən
Turkmenistan - Türkmənistan
Tuvalu - Tuvalu
Tuvaluan - tuvalulu
Tyrrhenian Sea - Tirren dənizi
Uganda - Uqanda
Ugandan - uqandalı
Ukraine - Ukrayna
Ulan Bator - Ulan Bator
United Arab Emirates (the) - Birləşmiş Ərəb Əmirlikləri
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland -
Böyük Britaniya və Şimalı İrlandiya Birləşmiş Krallığı
United States of America (the) - Amerika Birləşmiş Ştatları
Upper Karabakh - Dağlıq Qarabağ (Yuxarı Qarabağ)
Upper Volta - Yuxarı Volta
Ural - Ural
Uruguay - Uruqvay
Uruguayan - uruqvaylı
Uzbek - özbək

Uzbekistan - Özbəkistan
Vancouver-Vankuver
Vanuatu - Vanuatu
Vatican (City) - Vatikan (siti)
Venezuela - Venesuela
Venezuelan - venesuelalı
Venice - Venesiya
Vesuvius - Vezuvi vulkan / yanardağ
Vienna - Vyana
Vietnam / Viet Nam - Vyetnam
Vietnamese – vyetnamlı (lar)
Vilnius - Vilmüs
Vistula - Visla çayı
Vladivostok - Vladivostok
Volga - Volqa çayı
Volgograd - Volqoqrad
Wales - Uels
Warsaw - Varşava
Washington - Vaşinqton
Waterloo - Vaterloo
West Indies - Qərbi İndiya
West Pole - Qərb qütbü
White Sea - Ağ dəniz
Yellow Sea - Sarı dəniz
Yemen Republic - Yəmən Respublikası
Yemeni - yəmənli
Yerevan - İrəvan
Zaire – Zair
Zambia - Zambiya
Zambian - zambiyalı
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