

Appendix IV

Selected international economic organizations

<i>World Bank</i>	<i>International Monetary Fund</i>	<i>World Trade Organization</i>
<p>Its mission evolved from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as facilitator of post-war reconstruction and development to the present day mandate of worldwide poverty alleviation in conjunction with its affiliate, the International Development Association.</p> <p>Reconstruction remains an important focus of its work, given the natural disasters and post conflict rehabilitation needs that affect developing and transition economies. It has, however, broadened its portfolio's focus to include social sector lending projects, poverty alleviation, debt relief and good governance.</p> <p>It has sharpened its focus on poverty reduction as the overarching goal of all its work.</p>	<p>The IMF is an international organization. It was established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment. (See <i>Purposes of the IMF</i> in the Articles of Agreement.)</p> <p>Since the IMF was established its purposes have remained unchanged but its operations – which involve <i>surveillance</i>, <i>financial assistance</i>, and <i>technical assistance</i> – have developed to meet the changing needs of its member countries in an evolving world economy.</p>	<p>Is an international organization designed to supervise and liberalize international trade. The WTO came into being on 1 January 1995, and is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which was created in 1947, and continued to operate for almost five decades as a <i>de facto</i> international organization.</p> <p>The World Trade Organization deals with the rules of trade between nations at a near-global level; it is responsible for negotiating and implementing new trade agreements, and is in charge of policing member countries' adherence to all the WTO agreements, signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. Most of the WTO's current work comes from the 1986–94 negotiations called the Uruguay Round, and earlier negotiations under the GATT.</p>
185 states as members	185 states as members	151 states as members

Source: Trevor C. Salmon